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THE TAYLOR WILL.

Final Decision by Surrogate Hutchings.

The Instrument Declared to be Genuine.

THE OPINION IN FULL.

Searching Analysis of All the Testimony in the Case.

The Question of the Value of Experts' Evidence—Its Utter Worthlessness for Practical Purposes—The Misuses and Accidents of Photography—The Signature Proven by Practical Witnesses—Conclusions of the Whole Matter.

The will of James B. Taylor, deceased, is pronounced genuine, and the opinion of Hon. R. C. Hutchings, Surrogate in the matter, is printed in full below. This decision, and the admission by the Court to probate of the paper propounded as the last will and testament of the deceased, closes, for the present at least, this protracted and important litigation. The case, as has been before remarked, has excited a wide and general interest from the peculiar circumstances surrounding it. The testator was a well-known citizen, who by industry and untiring energy, had accumulated a fortune; his connection politically and otherwise with men of prominence, although he never himself filled an office, attracted attention to the disposition of the estate; the position assumed by the contestant, a grand child, who during the life of Mr. Taylor, had received from him a parent's care, but who just prior to his death, had to a certain extent, by her conduct, alienated herself from his affections, excited remark; the singular manner in which the instrument in dispute was finally discovered, after a long search, led to a diversity of opinion as to the genuineness of the document; the trial was a novel one, particularly in the plea of forgery set up by contestant's counsel, the testimony of experts as introduced being mainly relied upon to prove the case—thus making it one of theory versus fact. The talent retained in the litigation was eminent, and the comparatively rapid manner in which the important questions involved have been decided by the Court, unusual. All these facts, and added to them one not to be lost sight of, that when the private life of a family or of individuals is unveiled, public curiosity is thereby aroused, the case throughout has been, and is, one of the most noted will contests on record. It is unnecessary at this time to review the testimony adduced during the trial, for in the exhaustive opinion appended, as rendered by Surrogate Hutchings, all the main points are clearly presented. The paper is a comprehensive one, and throughout gives evidence of great labor and care, combined with a conscientious regard for the duties imposed upon him from his official position, and evincing a desire on his part to discharge these duties thoroughly and well. The decision will be read with interest, and will repay perusal. In the management of the case great ability has been displayed by the lawyers respectively engaged; and credit is certainly due to Henry W. Clinton, Esq., assisted by Messrs. A. J. Vanderpoel and D. R. Jaques, contestant's counsel, for the energy, perseverance and ingenuity shown in the attempt made to prevent the probate of the will. Great ability has also been shown on the part of the proponents' counsel, Hon. E. W. Stoughton and Messrs. Rufus F. Andrews and Wm. H. Anthon, and, if success may be taken as a test of merit, they are to be congratulated. Mr. Andrews, especially, has been indefatigable in his efforts as the managing attorney on his side, to strengthen his case both in searching for evidence and producing it in a way to carry conviction with it. But the contest is ended, and it is to be hoped finally. As to whether an appeal will be made or not is a question for the future to determine. Should any such step be taken a record of the proceedings will be made. The following is a verbatim copy of the decision as filed by Surrogate Hutchings on Saturday last.

THE OPINION.

The paper which is propounded for probate as the last will and testament of James B. Taylor, deceased, bears date the 30th day of June, 1870, and his death occurred on the 22d day of August following. He left, surviving, a widow, and a grandchild, his only descendant, a young lady of about nineteen years of age, who is the contestant in this case. It appears that Mr. and Mrs. Taylor had been married about forty years, and had lived in the most happy marital relations. It also appears, from the testimony of friends, that he placed the utmost confidence in his wife's judgment, even as to business transactions, and, as he stated to a friend, she had helped to make his undoubtedly large fortune. His granddaughter Kate is the only issue of an only daughter, Georgianna, who married, when quite young, a Mr. Vassar. This granddaughter was early bereft of her parents, and she was brought up by Mr. and Mrs. Taylor as their child, and was always known by the name of Kate Taylor. In the year 1866, she went with her mother to Europe, where she perfected her education at a school in Paris. Before her return to this country, which was in the latter part of 1868, Mr. Taylor, who had hitherto lived at hotels, purchased a fine mansion in Madison-avenue in this City, and furnished it, to a large extent, with selections made by Mrs. Taylor and the grandchild, while in Europe. Soon after their return, and in the month of March, 1869, they removed to their new residence. Undoubtedly, the primary motive Mr. Taylor had, in thus changing his manner of life, was for the benefit and happiness of his granddaughter, who would soon be ready to enter society.

THE TROUBLE WITH KATE.

There was nothing which he seemed unwilling to grant her, and, according to her own statement, she had unlimited credit at stores, and he never even chided her for any apparent extravagance. She was to him his idol and hope—loving her almost to adoration, and which he continued to do, even to the time of his death, in spite of the unexpected and clandestine marriage which she made. On the 13th of July, 1869, she secretly left the house, and her whereabouts were unknown until Mr. Taylor received intelligence that she had arrived in New-Bedford, where she had gone with a Mr. Henry H. Howland, of this City, and, in the presence of his mother, (who had previously gone thither,) and some friends, was married to him on the 14th day of July, 1869. She returned to this City on the 17th, with her husband. On the evening of the 19th she called at her grandfather's house. She went into the library, and her grandfather came down stairs, very much affected, and the first words he said to her were "Kate, how could you leave me?" That interview was marked with a deep affection throughout, on his part, and the next day she returned with her husband to New-Bedford. After her return from the country, she again called at her grandfather's house, and, some months after, mutual courtesies were extended between the two families, but to rather a limited degree. There is, however, no doubt that he still entertained the greatest affection toward his granddaughter, but no evidence of any such regard for her husband. In the month of May, 1870, Mrs. Taylor, young Mr. and Mrs. Howland, and Mrs. Howland, Sr., went to Europe, where they traveled together for some time. It appears that there were occasional dissensions between the Howlands and Mrs. Taylor while there, which led to a separation of the party, Mrs. Taylor going in one direction, and the rest of the party in another.

It is unnecessary to review the character of the disagreements. They were admitted in evidence under the allegation of the contestant, that she intended to show undue influence, by Mrs. Taylor on her husband's mind, to lead him to make the paper in question. Since the counsel for the contestant finally announced, upon the trial, his abandonment of all other grounds of opposition than alleged forgery, I attach less importance to them, except so far as the result of the differences abroad, being the separation of others of the party from Mrs. Taylor may have incensed her husband against the Howlands. They afterward, however, met together in Paris, on their return home, and came by the same steamer, arriving here the 22d of August, 1870.

REVIEW OF THE TESTIMONY AS TO RELATIONS.

According to the testimony of Mrs. Howland, Sr., they heard at the wharf, upon their arrival, that Mr. Taylor was ill at his house; that she and Mrs. Taylor went up, in a carriage, to No. 363 Madison-avenue, while the son and his wife went to the Howland residence, in Thirty-second-street. When the former arrived in Madison-avenue, Mrs. Donnelly, the housekeeper, stated the physician would be in soon, and he had requested that no one should see Mr. Taylor until he, the doctor, came, as it was the crisis of his disease.

According to the testimony of Mrs. Howland, Sr., she first went into the room of Mr. Taylor, and was recognized by him; when he inquired kindly about herself, Kate, and her husband, "Harry;" but was silent concerning his wife, and her name was not mentioned between them; and further, that she performed ministrations to soothe and relieve him; and afterward urged Mrs. Taylor to enter the room, which as it appears from the witness' testimony, she did, reluctantly; and she further says, that Mrs. Taylor expressed her sorrow to her husband that he was so ill, but she is uncertain whether she embraced him or not; and that, afterward, Kate came in the room, and that his manner toward her was exceedingly tender and affectionate, and that he asked, "Where is Harry? I have not seen him yet," and that Harry was standing by the window, very much affected, and Kate spoke to him and said, "Here is Harry, father," and Harry walked up to the bed, and Mr. Taylor took his hand and said, "Harry, I am glad to see you; I didn't see you before," and that then he seemed to close his eyes and doze off; and that remark to Harry, according to Mrs. Howland's testimony, were the last words of Mr. Taylor. The testimony, however, of the family physician, Dr. Quackenboss, is very materially at variance with that of Mrs. Howland, for he testified that Mrs. Taylor was the first person of the party, who went into the room of the decedent, and that he took her up; that he was then partially conscious, but he recognized Mrs. Taylor, certainly; that he spoke to his wife, but that her face was close to his; that he heard, distinctly, what she said to him, but he answered her indistinctly. He, moreover, states that when Mrs. Howland arrived in the room, nothing occurred between them; that neither he spoke to her nor she to him; that he neither spoke to his granddaughter nor her husband; that he was not conscious, and was dying; that the last distinct words that Mr. Taylor spoke were to his wife, and that was about half-past three in the afternoon; that at two o'clock, or ten minutes before or past two in the afternoon, on arriving at the house and finding Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Howland, the elder and younger, in the parlor, where they were awaiting his return, he went up alone and told Mr. Taylor that the steamer had arrived with the family; that he was certain of the precise time, because his attention was drawn to two o'clock as the time when Mr. Taylor had a fearful hemorrhage, and when the doctor was asked, in his examination, what Mr. Taylor said on being told of the arrival of the steamer, he testified that Mr. Taylor expressed his desire to see his wife, and said, "Are they all well?" to which witness answered, "Yes, they are all well, the steamer has arrived," and Mr. Taylor then replied, "I want to see the 'Queen,'" which, to me, he was in the habit for years of calling his wife; and according to the doctor's testimony, it was after the interview between Mrs. Taylor and her husband, that either of the others entered the sick chamber.

This is, substantially, a correct epitome, as developed by the testimony, of the relations of the parties connected with the matter in controversy, down to the time of Mr. Taylor's decease; and the testimony of the great affection evinced toward the contestant, by her grandfather, is presented by her counsel, to show the improbability of, or to raise a presumption against, the genuineness of the instrument offered as his will, which gives only $5,000 annually to the contestant, during her life, and vests in the widow the bulk of his large estate, absolutely; but this will be fully considered in the discussion of what I regard as the principal, and, I may say, the only real, question before me, namely, the genuineness of the paper propounded for probate.

THE CONTESTANT'S OBJECTIONS.

The objections filed by contestant to the instrument in question are nine in number, and to the effect following:

1. That the instrument is not the last will of decedent.
2. That it was not subscribed or signed by him at the end thereof, or at all.
3. That it was not signed by him in the presence of each, or either of the attesting witnesses.
4. That the subscription was not acknowledged to each, or either of the attesting witnesses.
5. That he did not at the time declare the paper to be his last will and testament.
6. That the witnesses did not sign their names at the request of the decedent.
7. That the decedent was not, at the time, of sound mind or memory, or in any respect capable of making a will.
8. That the instrument was obtained, and the execution thereof procured, by fraud and circumvention and undue influence practiced upon decedent by Laura S. Taylor and Albert Day, or one of them, or some other person or persons unknown to contestant.
9. That it was not freely and voluntarily executed or made as the last will of decedent, but that the subscription and publication by him were procured by fraud and coercion exercised upon him by Laura S. Taylor and Albert Day, or one of them, or some other person or persons unknown to contestant.

These allegations substantially deny that the formalities of execution, required by statute, were complied with, and allege that the decedent never signed the instrument propounded as his last will and testament; or if the same were signed by him, that its execution was procured by fraud, circumvention, coercion, or undue influence exercised by Laura S. Taylor and Albert Day, or one of them, or some other person or persons unknown to contestant.

REVIEW OF THE PROPONENTS' TESTIMONY.

I shall first consider the testimony on the part of the proponents.

The evidence of the subscribing witnesses is as follows:

Edward Witherell testified: Resides at No. 220 Clinton-street, New-York; am running Branch B Post-office, No. 382 Grand-street; have been acquainted with Mr. Taylor for forty years—since 1831; was acquainted with him about as well as with anybody; was in the habit of seeing him, sometimes once, twice, and sometimes once in two or three weeks at his office; Mr. Taylor lived with him at his house a year or two. The witness, having been shown the will, and asked whether he had seen it before, stated that he had seen it at Mr. Taylor's office, No. 48 Pine-street, and signed it, the date of it the 30th of June. Having been asked to state when he signed it, and where, and who were present, &c., he thus testified:

A.—As I have told you before, I was in the habit of going to Mr. Taylor's office, and sometimes I would have long conversations with him, sometimes short, sometimes hardly say anything, when he was engaged. I went in there on that day. I don't know as I could fix the time exactly, the latter part of the day; I think it was the afternoon; he was busy writing in his back office. He turned round and said. "Halloo, Ned," or "Good morning, Ned," he says to me. I passed in front of the private office door. There was no one there but him. He sat writing at his desk. As I said, he says, "Halloo, Ned," or "How do you do, Ned," and I walked in. "Sit down," he says. I sat down, asked him how the folks were; something of that kind of conversation. I sat there some minutes, not many, however, I don't know how many. When he got through his writing—I don't know what he was writing, I didn't pay any attention to the paper—he put it one side and took out a paper and said, "Ned, I have been making my will; I would like to have you sign it." I said, "Very well." I made the remark to him that it was very sensible for a man to make a will that had plenty of money; that a man that hadn't got anything didn't require a will; something of that kind was said.

Q.—State what he did with the paper.

A.—One moment; I am going to state what he did in a moment. He was sitting down; he gets up, and steps toward the door, and beckons to some one in the outside office. I didn't particularly notice who was outside when I went in. Presently, in came Mr. Jackson. He said to Jackson, "Here, I want you to sign this, you and Ned."

Q.—Wanted you to sign what?

A.—This will or paper. He told me he had made his will, and he said to Jackson, "I want you to sign it as witness."

Q.—By Ned, he meant you?

A.—Yes; he always called me Ned. I took it for that; there was no other Ned that I saw. He sat down and signed his name to the paper, and I signed mine, and Jackson signed his'n; in doing so, I dropped a drop of ink on there out of the pen that I had in my hand; it shows for itself. He said, "You are a careless old bugger," laughing; I said, "Yes, I know it"—joking in that way. After we had signed, he takes it and doubles it up, and said, "I don't want you to say anything about it—don't talk about it," words to that effect—"keep it to yourselves," and commenced talking about something else. Jackson commenced talking about politics; I didn't pay much attention to the conversation.

James Jackson testified: Resides at corner of Sixty-third-street and First-avenue; am clerk in Custom-house; knew James B. Taylor since he moved in his Ward; was a member of the Twentieth Assembly Republican Association, of which Mr. Taylor was President; our relations, since I mape a combination with him last December, were very friendly; he seemed to be very jelous if I was out of his office a single day. The evidence of Mr. Jackson was then as follows:

Q.—Will you look at that paper (the one propounded) and state whether you ever saw it before?

A.—Yes, Sir, I saw that.

Q.—Where did you see it, and when?

A.—No. 48 Pine-street, the day it is dated.

Q.—No. 48 Pine-street was the office of Mr. Taylor?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In his office you mean?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who was present when you saw it?

A.—Stating the circumstances as near as I can——

Q.—State them in your own way.

A.—I went in the office that day; there were several there, as there always was, hanging around Mr. Taylor's office; I sat down, talking to Gen. Spinola; I had been talking with him a little while, when Mr. Taylor came to the door and beckoned for me to come in; Ed. Witherell was there with him—the last witness; said he, "I want you to witness my will."

Q.—Said who—Mr. Taylor?

A.—Mr. Taylor said, after beckoning to me; I went there, and leaned by the mantel-piece; I rather hesitated; I knew there was a good deal of money involved.

Q.—No matter about that—state what he did.

A.—He then sat down and signed——

Q.—Signed what?

A.—Signed this document.

Q.—This document which is now before you?

A.—Yes, Sir.

R.—Was Mr. Witherell present when he signed it?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was there anybody else present in the room beside Mr. Taylor, and yourself, and Mr. Witherell?

A.—Not in the inner office.

Q.—What did he say? You saw him sign it there in your presence and the presence of Mr. Witherell?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did he say the paper was?

A.—"I want you to witness my will"—that is all he said to me with reference to that.

Q.—Look at it and see if your signature is there attached to it.

A.—It is.

Q.—What did you write? What is written there by you?

A.—"James Jackson, corner Sixty-third-street and First-avenue."

Q.—Did you write that in his presence at that time?

A.—I wrote it in his presence at that time.

Q.—After his request?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Witherell write his name, too?

A.—I did.

Q.—Do you recollect anything about the blot?

A.—Yes, Sir; I recollect the circumstance.

Q.—Do you remember anything being said about it?

A.—O! yes, Sir—Taylor kind o' got up, in a little flurry—anybody that knows him, knows how he was himself.

Q.—Did he say anything?

A.—He said, "Clumsy old fool"—something like that, to him.

Q.—Did he say anything after you witnessed this paper, and after you saw him sign his name?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did he say?

A.—"I don't want you to say anything about this."

Q.—Do you remember who was in the outer office at that time?

A.—I do not.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Taylor subsequently to the time he signed this paper?

A.—Almost daily.

Q.—Up to when?

A.—Up to within ten days of his death.

The testimony of Witherell and Jackson on their cross-examination was very protracted, and did not vary substantially their statements on the direct examination.

It appears from the testimony of these witnesses that after the execution of the instrument, the same was left in the possession of the decedent, and deeming it proper, under the circumstances, to require the examination of any other person known to proponents to have had possession of the same, Mr. James M. Sweeny was called, and his direct testimony is as follows:

Q.—What is your occupation?

A.—Clerk of the Superior Court.

Q.—Did you know Mr. James B. Taylor in his lifetime?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you appointed by the Surrogate to make an examination of his effects and papers?

A.—I was appointed special administrator.

Q.—Do you recollect the date of your appointment?

A.—I think the 22d of September.

Q.—Will you have the kindness to state to the Surrogate what you did in pursuance of that appointment, in reference to an examination of Mr. Taylor's papers?

THE DISCOVERY OF THE WILL.

A.—I proceeded to, I think, the New-York Safe Deposit Company, and examined a tin box which was said to contain the papers of the late James B. Taylor, searched the tin box thoroughly, with the assistance of Mr. Van Schaick and, I think, Mr. Tracy, but found no will; then I think the order was amended to direct me to search in the office of James B. Taylor, in Pine-street. I proceeded there, and searched the safe, the papers and books in the safe; and then went and searched in the book-case; took out two books; the second book I took out—in that book I found the will.

Q.—Look at this paper and see whether that is the paper you found? [The paper propounded.]

A.—That is the paper, the envelope, indorsed by me.

Q.—Look at the inside and see. Do you know Mr. Taylor's signature?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That is the paper you found?

A.—Yes, Sir, I think it is; then we had two copies of the will made in the office, and then I took the will and deposited it with Mr. Van Schaick that evening in the Surrogate's office.

Q.—(By Mr. Stoughton.) It didn't leave your possession after you discovered it until you brought it here?

A.—I had my eyes on it all the time, and it was in my possession.

On the cross-examination of Mr. Sweeny other facts were elicited, and I quote such parts as I deem material, as follows:

"I took out from the top shelf (referring to the book-case) on the right-hand side, with a view to go through them all, (referring to the books.) I took out one book in the jam of this book, I think. I think it was one volume of Benton's *Thirty Years in the United States Senate.* That book was opened, and this was inside it. It laid right in the middle of the book. In taking the book out, I did not see any paper inside. I did not see it till the book opened."

Mr. Sweeny also testified, on his cross-examination, that in the back part of the drawer of the testator's writing-table, there was found, on his investigation of papers in his office on Pine-street, an unexecuted paper in the form of a will of decedent. This unexecuted instrument is particularly referred to in the testimony of other witnesses.

After the evidence of the subscribing witnesses and Mr. Sweeny, the special administrator, the proponents rested, and the contestant proceeded with evidence to support her allegations against the will.

Considerable testimony was offered to show the affectionate relations existing between the decedent and his grand-daughter, the contestant; not only at or about the date of the paper propounded, but always, even up to the time of his death. These relations of affection have not been questioned by proponents, and, being conceded on both sides, they are therefore important to be considered simply in respect of the improbability claimed, by the contestant, that the decedent would or could make a will with a provision for her benefit limited to $5,000 per annum during her life; and founding upon that, the inference of undue influence, and even of fraud or forgery. In no other aspect of the case does it seem necessary to discuss the bearing of testimony showing the decedent's devotion to his grand-daughter. But I defer further comment upon that branch of the case until I have presented the other testimony on the part of the contestant, claimed by her counsel, to support that view of her interests in this controversy.

WAS IT A FORGERY?

As, however, the counsel for the contestant, at an early stage of the trial, evidently placed their strongest reliance upon the charge that the instrument in question was not genuine, and was, in fact, a forgery, and as all other questions before me are subordinate to that, I deem it in order now to consider fully the evidence upon the genuineness of the paper. In so doing I shall have occasion to comment, not only upon the testimony of the witnesses acquainted with the decedent's signature, but, first, of others sworn as experts, not so acquainted with his handwriting,—as well those for as against the genuineness,—and incidentally I shall also advert to the arguments offered on either side, on the subject of probability or improbability of a disposition, on the part of decedent, so to dispose of his estate as the paper imports, and, as founded on his acts and declarations, embracing not only oral statements, but letters, and the paper produced unexecuted, in the form of a will containing very different and, apparently, altogether more liberal provisions for the granddaughter than that now offered for probate.

The testimony of the subscribing witnesses, being unqualifiedly positive as to having seen the decendent execute the paper in question, and no evidence, whatever, having been adduced or offered on the trial by the contestant to impeach the credit of either of them, as of good general reputation, among their acquaintances, for truth and veracity, and worthiness of belief under oath, and a *prima facie* case for admission of the instrument to probate, having been made out by proponents before they first rested in their testimony—of course the burden of proof of non-genuineness belonged to the contestant. Therefore, in order to prevent admission to probate—the evidence on the part of contestant, (none of whose witnesses testify to any visit at Mr. Taylor's office on the day of the date of the paper)—must be found sufficiently preponderating over the evidence for the proponents, as, virtually, to convict, not either alone, but both of the subscribing witnesses, first of the crime of being actors in the commission of a forgery, and, after that, of willful and corrupt perjury. Does the evidence warrant that conclusion in regard to those witnesses?

So much time was taken upon the trial in the examination of witnesses for the contestant and proponents, as experts, who had no personal knowledge of decedent's handwriting, and as I am unable to attach that value or importance to their testimony, which was ascribed to it by the contestant's counsel,—before proceeding with the evidence of the witnesses, on either side, whose opinions were founded on personal acquaintance with the handwriting and signature of decedent, and whose evidence I prefer to discuss in another connection, I shall first consider at length on the subject of genuineness of signature, the matter of the testimony of experts on handwriting.

THE EXPERTS REVIEWED.

Two witnesses of this class testified on the part of the contestant, viz.: Joseph L. Paine and Albert S. Southworth. Their testimony was very elaborate, and covers many folios in the printed record of the evidence.

George G. Stimpson testified on behalf of the proponents, and another witness of this class was offered on the same side, but under the intimation of the Court that there was enough of that species of testimony he was withdrawn.

In the views which I am about to express of the value of this character of testimony on the part of the contestant, I desire to be understood as including that on the part of the proponent.

In forming an estimate of the weight and value to be ascribed to the testimony given by expert witnesses employed for the specific purpose, a brief consideration of its claims to scientific accuracy must be premised.

It cannot be doubted that the evidence of these witnesses was based upon a minute examination of the material submitted to them for an opinion. This is very apparent in the elaborate analysis they have submitted to the Court. Every dot and tittle of the signature to the document here propounded as the last will and testament of the decedent, was closely examined, and its characteristics, compared with those signatures which both parties claim to be genuine. Not even the most minute changes and differences in the conformation of different letters, or the relations of the various parts to each other, or the peculiar characteristics of the whole, escaped their searching observation. The appliances of photography, by which the minute parts could be magnified, and their appearance, when so enlarged, preserved, were resorted to by one of the experts on the part of the contestants, though the photographs were not admitted by the Court in evidence. No means were left untried by which the differences between the signature to the propounded will and the five signatures in the case, as exhibits, could be magnified, and their importance dwelt upon. The experts examined the curves and angularities of the strokes of the letters, the directions of the slope of the various parts, the amount of pressure exercised upon the down strokes, the point at which it was initiated, and the place it ceased; the apparent rapidity with which the pen was carried to make the up or hair strokes, their regularity or irregularity, the size of the loops, the relative size of the different letters, and the comparative length of the different signatures. All that ingenuity could invent was resorted to, and the difference between the various signatures was presented in a manner that shows the great study devoted to the elucidation of the subject.

THE COMMON PRACTICE OF THE COURTS.

It is the practice of the Courts, when it is necessary for their aid, to receive the evidence of men skilled in the various arts and sources of knowledge as experts, to elucidate the general principles or practical data upon which their science or art is based. In this manner chemists, civil engineers, physicians, or the representatives of any vocation or calling may be brought to the witness stand to testify in regard to the facts of their various professions. The chemist, in his particular business, may be asked to state the manner adopted in which poisons can be detected in food or eliminated from the human body. Again, his opinion may be desired upon the sufficiency of certain procedures to attain certain results. In either case it is necessary to remember that he is guided by common universal laws, known to every chemist, and that his testimony relates to their application. In this manner it is occasionally necessary for a Court to require information from a civil engineer. It is the province of this profession to take cognizance of the effects of the elements upon materials used in constructing works; to know the effect of the tides and of running waters; to be able to estimate the durability and safety of structures erected in a particular manner, &c. But the value and weight of this kind of testimony are best exemplified in the evidence of physicians, skilled in mental diseases, in cases where the question of responsibility is involved. In these cases an expert can furnish information attainable in no other manner. The causes and progress of the disease, its development and modes of expression, together with the manner of determining its presence, can alone be furnished by those individuals whose profession it is to study and understand the diverse methods in which diseases of the mind and brain can be manifested. For purposes of illustration we will briefly contrast the basis of facts which underlie the testimony of experts in handwriting and experts in mental diseases, and then consider what may be the sources of fallacy, which, if they do not entirely vitiate, yet render the former less reliable than the latter.

The facts which the medical expert is called upon to elucidate are those parts of the common knowledge of his profession which relate to or have a bearing on mental disease. Those general principles which enable him, as a physician, to form a judgment upon particular cases, are explained to the Court, and it may be that his professional opinion is solicited as to the bearing and significance of certain matters in evidence. In all cases, it must be borne in mind, the expert merely reflects the light of his own calling upon matters which properly come within it. He refers to a series of analogous cases, and he supports himself by the opinions of the recognized standard authors on mental diseases. His opinion is valuable according to his experience and position. And his opinion is moreover supported by the analogy of cases and the agreement of the standard writers on the diseases of mind, that certain acts, characteristics, and appearances of a man whose sanity is disputed, is evidence of a certain disease.

How different is the case with any attempt to found a scientific basis for a system of expert evidence in handwriting will now be evident.

In the testimony of the witnesses called as experts, both on the part of the proponents and contestant, we have an illustration of the manner in which careful and painstaking study will discover alterations and differences imperceptible to the ordinary observer. These differences have been magnified, dwelt upon, and finally collated and submitted as proof of the non-genuineness of the signature "James B. Taylor" to the propounded will. It may be well for this Court to speak fully and decisively as to the value it is disposed to ascribe to such evidence.

THE SURROGATE'S OPINION OF EXPERTS' TESTIMONY.

First—This evidence merely traces alterations and differences between the signature to the will and the five other signatures introduced as evidence, no attention being paid to the analogies between the former and the latter, nor to the differences between any two of the five, and none to the attending circumstances and conditions under which they were executed.

Second—These distinctions were to a certain extent drawn from the study of photographic copies of the signature of the will. This the evidence shows, though the Court excluded on the trial the use of photographs.

Without commenting on the self-evident fact that a simple mark becomes a legal and valid signature when properly witnessed, we will look for a moment at those ordinary every-day occurrences which produce among the daily signatures of any or all of us alterations as great or greater than were discovered between the signature to the propounded will on the one hand, and certain of the exhibits on the other. When this has been done, it will be seen that no evidence of the nature here presented is entitled to any weight, unless supported by strong corroborative proof.

In the first place, it appears to me that the mental condition of an individual must necessarily have an important influence upon the character of his writing. Instances of this nature are so common as to scarcely need illustration. Imagine a man overwhelmed with grief, or furious with anger, or under the effect of stimulants, attempting to write his name!

The momentary vexations of life are sufficient to produce appreciable alterations, while even such commonplace occurrences as the pressure of business or the state of the weather are not without influence. Taking, for example, the theory of the contestant, (though not at this time passing on the fact), that the signature to the will is written with more steadiness and regularity than the five signatures which are in evidence as exhibits in the case (one is an indorsement on a promissory note, and the other four to letters to his granddaughter when in Europe), may not this be considered as an evidence of the effect of mental condition upon handwriting? Is it improbable that a man of Mr. Taylor's years who, so far as it appears from any evidence, had never before affixed his signature to so solemn a document as a will, an act which brought vividly before him, as it brings to all men, the certainty of death, and that death is necessary to ratify the decrees therein expressed, should write that signature with more deliberation than the many signatures which he was in the habit of hastily and automatically affixing to checks, notes, letters, bills, &c.?

Of equal importance are the physical circumstances surrounding an individual; the height of the table at which he sits, the differences between sitting and standing, when he has to write in a posture to which he is unaccustomed, the flexibility and peculiar character of the pen or quill, the kind of ink, and the substance supporting the paper. A trial will speedily convince any one of the radical differences perceptible between two successive signatures when the only circumstance altered has been to write one on marble and the other on cloth; the kind of paper—those accustomed to ruled paper write badly on unruled, and the same may be said as to the peculiar quality of the paper, whether sized or unsized, the amount of light in the room, &c.

THE ACCIDENTS OF A SIGNATURE.

The circumstances affecting handwriting are almost numberless. The state of bodily health is another point. A natural condition of the parts of the body used in writing are of prime importance. A trifling blow on the arm, the effects of a slight fall, a rheumatic or neuralgic pang, or a gouty twinge may either completely annul or greatly modify the power and facility of writing.

Any one of these circumstances may completely vitiate all the learned disquisitions of these experts on what should be the exact uniformity of hairstrokes, base lines, loops and slopes.

A moment's reflection will show how competent any one of the above circumstances may be to produce alterations in the handwriting which can be rendered apparent by a rapid scrutiny, such as was bestowed on Mr. Taylor's signature; and in this connection I may observe that, according to the testimony of one of the witnesses, Mr. Taylor suffered in his shoulder and hands from a rheumatic ailment; a fact not known to the experts examined.

The fact that such differences were discovered by these experts will lose any significance when it is considered that the process they employed will produce like results when applied to several copies of almost any signature, provided they were made at different times and under different circumstances.

Are these witnesses who call themselves experts properly entitled to the appellation? They claim to have made the question of handwriting a specialty and profession, and it is contended that they are as properly experts as those in chemistry and diseases of the mind. How true this is can be seen when we reflect that it is not the mere profession and assumption of special knowledge, it matters not how such professions and assumptions are put forward, which entitle any individual to be considered an authority upon any point. The chemist who searches the viscera of a human being who has died with the symptoms of poisoning, looks for a substance which all chemists agree is detrimental to the human body, and acts in a certain manner. In his mode of procedure he is sustained by all of his profession, any one of whom knows the value and importance of each of his steps. In other words, all his steps are guided by general laws, the common property of all chemists.

When his investigations have been pursued to successful termination and he has found the poisonous substance, he can demonstrate not only the steps of his progress, but the ingredients of the substance he has found. The expert in diseases of the mind does not pretend to testify as to the mental condition of an individual unless he has made a personal examination, or in the absence of that, he bases his opinions upon the whole evidence in the case; the language, acts, and physical appearance of the person whose sanity is to be decided. What does the expert in handwriting profess to do? He has no scientific basis of education, experience, or laws to build on. As in this case, he simply compares one signature with five others, and notes some differences, the causes of which he does not attempt to explain, and which from his point of view are entirely unimportant in arriving at the conclusion that the same hand which wrote the signature to the will did not write the other five signatures. He is entirely ignorant how, when, and where those signatures were written; the mental, nervous or physical condition of the writer; or of any of the influences which practical common sense teaches have an effect on handwriting.

The mental and material influences are unknown to him. In fine, the writer was to him a stranger.

It appears by the evidence of one of the experts, in reply to a question from the Court, that the signature to the will is written on a blue-ruled line, while in the cases of four of the exhibits the signatures are written on unruled paper.

How is it possible for them to tell the influence upon a man, with whom they were unacquainted, who was obliged to write his signature on a ruled line, when he may have been accustomed to write on unruled paper, as to its effect upon either rapidity or steadiness of motion? This is one of the many little but important material circumstances which concur to affect handwriting, and which may be in itself sufficient to destroy all the theories of experts.

Moreover, after a careful consideration of the evidence of these experts, covering several hundred folios, it appears to me that the tendency of their system is so entirely analytical as to weaken, if not to lose the power of generalization.

A PRACTICAL VIEW OF THE MATTER.

While successful in pointing out the most minute differences and variations between certain letters and their lines and strokes, they completely fail to take that comprehensive view of any of the signatures in question which is so apparent to a practical man. It appears to me that the intuitive generalization made by any one of the witnesses speaking from personal knowledge of the handwriting of Mr. Taylor, either on the part of the proponent or contestant, is of more valuable assistance in the investigation as to the genuineness of the signature to the document here propounded than either of the two experts called for the contestant, or of the expert called on the part of the proponent.

One of the experts called by the contestant, Albert S. Southworth, stated that his business was the examination of disputed handwriting; and that his business had been also photography, and that he used that art in his examinations.

This witness was asked to look at an exhibit which was marked for "identification," and to say whether the name "James B. Taylor" was a correct photographic copy of the signature of the alleged will. The answer to this question was excluded by the Court for the following reasons, as expressed on the trial:

"The original signature to the alleged will has been presented to the witness, and he has examined it and compared it with the exhibits properly in evidence. That is the best evidence to be had, and he can speak from that. I shall exclude all testimony drawn from photographs, as being inadmissable, upon the question of handwriting. Such evidence would raise many collateral issues, as, for instance, the correctness of the lens, the state of the weather, the skill of the operator, the color of the impression, purity of the chemicals, and other issues, which I think clearly require me to exclude such photographic evidence upon this question of genuineness of signature. It is, at best, secondary evidence."

I shall consider the value of testimony based on photographic copies hereafter, in the consideration of the testimony of those witnesses, on the part of the contestant, whose opinions, given on the trial, were assisted, even if not positively formed, by photographic copies of different specimens of decedent's handwriting, including signatures of different sizes.

THE MEN WHO DOUBTED.

Thirteen witnesses, who testified that they were acquainted with the signature of the decedent, stated that in their opinion the signature to the propounded will was not in the handwriting of James B. Taylor.

Their testimony was substantially as follows:

Abraham Van Vechten testified that he resided in Albany; been acquainted with the decedent for the last twenty years, and have known him intimately for the last ten or twelve years; in the habit of seeing him often, having frequent business transactions with him; he had seen him write frequently, and in reply to a question whether the signature to the will was in Mr. Taylor's handwriting, stated that it was not in his handwriting, and that there are certain peculiarities to Mr. Taylor's signature which are wanting to the signature to the will. On cross-examination, Mr. Van Vechten admitted that when he first saw the will in the Surrogate's office he may have stated that it was a genuine signature, and that his opinion has changed from a critical examination of the signatures of Mr. Taylor, which have certain peculiarities about them that are wanting in the signature; but that previous to the examination of a large number of signatures in his possession, his attention had been called to it by the examination of a photographic copy. He also stated that the general appearance of the signature to the will was better than Mr. Taylor's ordinary signatures, and written with more care, and the letters more perfectly formed than his usual signature; also, that he had a letter from Mr. Clinton, requesting him when in the City to call in his office; that he went there; that Mr. Clinton showed him what purported to be a photographic copy of the signature to the will; that he made a critical examination of that copy, and compared it with genuine signatures which Mr. Clinton had in his possession; that when he returned to Albany he made up his mind from an examination of the photographic copy and the copies which Mr. Clinton had on the subject. He then returned to Albany and compared it with the signatures he had in his possession. He (Mr. Clinton) had photographic copies of three or four signatures, and other signatures which were not photographs; he compared what he supposed to be photographic copies of genuine signatures with the photographic copy of the signature to the will. After that examination, when he examined genuine signatures of Mr. Taylor, he found that there were certain invariable peculiarities in them all, which were wanting in this signature, that induced him to swear that this was not a genuine signature.

Mr. Luther R. Marsh, a well-known member of the Bar of this City, testified that he had known Mr. Taylor for about fifteen years intimately, and that he had been his counsel in many of his important cases. "The signature does not seem to me to be a genuine signature of James B. Taylor. That is my best belief on looking at it. I have looked at it a good deal from the photograph, which seems to be, according to my recollection, a copy of this, as a matter of curiosity, not expecting, certainly, to be a witness; expecting, on the contrary, very certainly that I would not be a witness, but have examined it more, perhaps, than I did any other signature, for the purpose of making up my mind whether it was a genuine signature or not." On cross-examination, Mr. Marsh testified that he saw the photograph some time after—looked at the signature on the will in the Surrogate's office, where he at least stated that "the signature looked like Mr. Taylor's handwriting."

William C. Barrett, also a well-known member of the Bar of this City, testified that he has been acquainted intimately with Mr. Taylor for the last twenty-eight to thirty years, and that he was familiar with his signature, having received it in the way of business. He testified that there is a similarity, but that he does not think it is James B. Taylor's handwriting. "That signature, in my judgment, was never written with that dispatch with which I knew Mr. Taylor was in the habit of writing his signature. And I would further say that Mr. Taylor's signature was never uniform."

He testified, on cross-examination, that the counsel for the contestant submitted to him a photograph of the signature; he looked at it—he looked at some other signatures, and became satisfied it was not Mr. Taylor's signature. He also stated that his judgment was made up before he was subpœnaed as a witness from the photograph, though he had examined the will, before being examined.

Charles L. Frost, of No. 53 Wall-street, who is President of the Albany and Brunswick Railroad of Georgia, of which Mr. Taylor was one of the directors, testified that he had intimate business relations with Mr. Taylor, and had seen him write his signature thirty or forty times, and had many signatures of the decedent in his possession. He testified that the signature to the will was not in the handwriting of Mr. Taylor. On cross-examination, he testified that the counsel for the contestant brought him a photograph and asked him if he had Mr. Taylor's signature, which he had; that he made up his judgment from the photograph first, if that was correct, before he was examined, from the will.

Mr. Josiah P. Fitch, a lawyer of this City, testified that he knew Mr. Taylor from 1860 to within two years of his death, and that during that time he was more or less intimate with him, having business relations; that he had received letters from him, and had seen him write frequently; that he had received at least one hundred letters from him, though not within the last two years. In his opinion, the signature to the alleged will was not in the handwriting of Mr. Taylor. On cross-examination, he testified that the counsel for the contestant had showed him some photographs of Mr. Taylor's signature, which he stated were genuine, and also what he said was a photograph of the signature to the will; and that he made up his mind, if that was a correct photograph, he did not think the signature was genuine; and that he made up his mind by comparing his general recollection with the photograph of the will; though, afterward, the day before he was examined, he examined the signature to the will in the Surrogate's office, and compared it with the photograph of the other signatures. He further stated that, although he was not ready to swear that it was not Mr. Taylor's signature, yet, in his opinion, it was not.

Henry W. Johnson, a lawyer in this City of sixteen years' standing, testified that he was intimate with Mr. Taylor the last ten years of his life; that he had frequently seen him write, and received papers from him for a period embracing nearly four years, commencing in January, 1860. On being shown the signature to the will, he stated that he did not think that it was in Mr. Taylor's handwriting, or written by him. On cross-examination, he stated that the counsel for the contestant called at his office, and showed him what purported to be a photograph of the signature of the will. He then compared it with some signatures which the counsel had with him, and with one or two which he had in his possession, and that he made up his mind in reference to the genuineness of this signature from that comparison, and that he had not seen the signature to the will until it was shown to him in Court; that he made up his mind from a comparison of the photograph which the counsel had with him and those he had; that he found a resemblance, but the more he examined it the more he was led to the conclusion that it was not a genuine signature—the more he found the signatures different—and that he made up his mind that it was lacking in the characteristics of Mr. Taylor's signature; that there is a smoothness and regularity in the signature which is not characteristic of what he regarded as his genuine signature.

Robert Gillen, a lawyer of this City, testified that he had been acquainted with Mr. Taylor's signature for seven years previous to his death; that he had had business transactions with him; that he had seen him write and had received his signature within a year before his death, and that he was acquainted with his signature; that he had received his signature not moret han six times within five years, and that he had been in his office and had seen him write half a dozen times at least. He testified that he could not swear that the signature to the alleged will was his handwriting; that it did not look to him like his handwriting, and that he did not think it was.

Charles Cooper, a resident of Brooklyn, but engaged in business in this city, testified that he became acquainted with Mr. Taylor in 1833, and was secretary of a silver mining company called the "Roman Brothers Company," of which Mr. Taylor was President. He testified as his opinion that he was "very confident that the signature was never made by James B. Taylor. On cross-examination he said he made up his mind with regard to it not being the signature of Mr. Taylor from his knowledge of his handwriting and the general characteristics of his signature. He made up his mind because after a very careful examination of the signature, comparing it with a great many signatures he had in his possession, and studied, the question. He took a good part of one day, and made a very careful examination to satisfy his own mind, and came to the conclusion that the photographic signature which he had lacked the characteristics of Mr. Taylor's handwriting, or, in other words, that he failed to discover in the signature to the will what he regarded as the characteristics of Mr. Taylor's signature.

Benjamin F. Mudgett testified that he was a lawyer of this City, and practiced in this City; had lived here about fifteen years; had known Mr. Taylor intimately for the past seven or eight years; had seen Mr. Taylor write during that time, did not know that he had received any letters from him, but had had a good many documents signed by him; have seen him sign them, and received them with his signature; had seen him write a great many times, should say a hundred or two hundred; had seen him write when he attempted to write slow and tried to write well; if he wrote slowly his writing would be worse than if he wrote fast; his style of writing was to write a nervous, quick, prompt hand—then he wrote well. On being shown the will, and asked whether the signature was in the handwriting of Mr. Taylor, he replied, "I should say it was not; I don't think Mr. Taylor could write that signature; it is written too closely and carefully for his usual signature; the exactness and precision are such as I never knew him to use in his writing, and I don't think he could write in that manner." On cross-examination, Mr. Mudgett testified that he saw it on the Saturday previous; had seen the photograph; his first attention was called to the matter by finding a note in his office from Mr. Clinton asking him to call on him; he called on Mr. Clinton; he examined the photograph of the signature, and several other signatures of Mr. Taylor that he had there; he made up his mind from the looks of the signatures; he felt so familiar with Mr. Taylor's manner of writing that from the photograph he said at once he didn't think it could be Mr. Taylor's signature; that if it was a true copy of the signature on the will it was not Mr. Taylor's signature, from general recollection and familiarity.

Isaac E. Tate, a real estate broker, testified that he had been acquainted with Mr. Taylor since 1848 or 1849; that he had been in the habit of seeing him very frequently before his death during the last ten or fifteen years, though not much for the last six months of his life; that Mr. Taylor had done a great many favors for him in the way of going surety for him and his friends in business; that he had been in the habit of seeing him write at his office about half a dozen times a year; that he had received letters, but merely orders at his store, and that he had had his notes and checks; that he thought he was familiar with his handwriting. On being asked to look at the signature to the alleged will, and say whether it was in the handwriting of Mr. Taylor, he testified he could not swear positively to that; that he had not seen him write so correct as that, if that was his signature; it was more twitching and more nervous; that might be more like his signature twenty years ago; more carefully; that he could not swear positively that that was his signature or not; it seems more correct than his signature had been for years past. In reply to a question whether he had never seen his signature like that, he testified that he had seen it, but some years ago; it might be like that some years ago; but this seems more correct than he was in the habit of writing, perhaps the last five years.

Royal S. Crane, a practicing lawyer in this City for twelve years, testified that he became acquainted with Mr. Taylor about 1861 or 1862; that he had done professional business for him, in all about eight cases; that he had received his signature in the way of business on papers and letters, and that he was familiar with his handwriting. On being shown the alleged will he testified that in his opinion it was not the genuine signature of James B. Taylor. On cross-examination he testified that he had a pretty decided opinion that it was not in Mr. Taylor's handwriting, though it does look like it in some particulars; it looks slightly like his handwriting, and that from the time he examined it (which was before his examination in Court) he had no doubt of it; that there are one or two letters that look like it, but only one or two in the signature.

John M. Crane, Cashier of the Shoe and Leather Bank, testified that he had been connected with that bank for about fifteen years, and that he had known Mr. Taylor for ten years; that during that time he kept an account with the Shoe and Leather Bank, and up to the time of his death, and that he had, as Teller and Cashier, paid many of his checks, and was familiar with his signature. On being shown the signature to the will, and asked whether it was his signature, he testified that in his opinion the signature, "James B. Taylor," was not in the handwriting of Mr. Taylor. On cross-examination he testified that his checks were usually signed "J. B. Taylor," and that he had seen the full name, "James B. Taylor," written, but not to checks; that he had examined the signature to the will about ten days previously; that he partially judged of the signature by a comparison in his mind between this and the signatures he had seen upon the checks he had paid; that he could hardly say there was a general resemblance, though there was something of a resemblance; that, as a general criticism, he should say that the signature to the alleged will is a more precise and studied signature, and written with more care; that he had not paid one of Mr. Taylor's checks for about five years, though he had seen him sign his name in the bank about three years ago, though he could not say that he wrote his name in full, and that he does not recollect to what it was written; that he had been cashier of the bank for nearly five years; and that it was no part of his duty to pay his checks; that his checks generally had his name printed on the margin. In reply to the question, "He was not always particular in writing his name alike at different times, was he?" he replied, "There was considerable difference in his signatures;" and whether "there was a pretty wide difference?" that "there was, to the general appearance." On the redirect, the witness testified that he had looked at notes of "James B. Taylor," and in reply to the question, "You were asked, on the other side, whether there was not a wide difference between many of the signatures; I will ask you whether there was not a wide difference between many of the signatures; I will ask you whether or not all the signatures of Mr. Taylor you ever saw have the same or some leading characteristics, in your opinion?" he replied, "My opinion is that they have." "But they differ in detail, do they not?" "Yes, Sir." "Won't it make a considerable difference in the appearance, according to the pen, the paper, and ink, and whether a man is more nervous than usual?" "Yes, sir." On cross-examination, he testified that a photograph had been brought to him at the bank by the counsel for the contestant; that there was one of the same size as the will signature, but there were others which were magnified; there were in all about half a dozen of these photographs, of the same signature, "James B. Taylor," of different sizes, also photographs of different signature; that with these he compared signatures at the bank, and at Mr. Clinton's office; that he noticed differences, and that this latter examination at Mr. Clinton's office confirmed his previous opinion; he did not know whether these different photographs, purporting to have been taken from different signatures of James B. Taylor, were taken from genuine signatures or not.

Theodore Rogers testified that he was paying-teller of the Shoe and Leather Bank, and had occupied that position for two years; that he had been during that time in the habit of seeing his signatures and his checks, which he had paid and had seen it in the way of business for six years; that he had seen the signature "James B. Taylor," signed to promissory notes, and "J. B. Taylor" to checks; that he supposed he may have seen the full signature "James B. Taylor" about twenty-five times in two years.

On being handed the will, and asked to state whether the signature was in the handwriting of Mr. Taylor, he testified that he did not think the signature was in his handwriting. On cross-examination he testified that he had never seen the signature to the will, except as photographed, before today; had looked at the signature to the will about fifteen seconds today before giving an opinion; had looked at the photograph a number of times; formed an opinion certainly, by comparison, by looking at it, only by comparison if it corresponded with the one on the will.

This is substantially the testimony of the witnesses, on the part of the contestant, who were acquainted, more or less, with the signature of the decedent. Thirteen witnesses, who claimed to have knowledge of the decedent, were then examined by the proponent. Their testimony is in substance as follows;

THE MEN WHO BELIEVED.

Andrew V. Stout, called for the proponent, testified that he was President of the Shoe and Leather Bank, and had been so for fifteen years; that he knew Mr. Taylor, and had been in the habit of seeing him frequently, and that he had kept an account in his bank for ten years; that he had often seen him write his name, and seen his signature as attached to paper, checks and notes, and that he thought he was familiar with his handwriting. On being shown the will, he testified that, in his opinion, the signature to the will was in the handwriting of Mr. Taylor.

George Jones testified that he was the publisher of the New-York Times, and had been connected with that paper since its commencement; that he had made the acquaintance of Mr. Taylor in 1860, and that he was a stockholder in that paper to the amount of ten shares; that he knew him quite intimately, and that Mr. Taylor had been in the habit of coming in to see him frequently, and that he had been in the habit of seeing him write frequently, and that he had a great many signatures of Mr. Taylor in his possession—probably hundreds. On being shown the will, and asked whether the signature was in the handwriting of Mr. Taylor, he testified that he should think it was, and that he had no doubt of it. On cross-examination, being asked whether he thought he was a sufficient judge of the handwriting of persons he had seen write a good many times to satisfy his own judgment, he replied in the affirmative, though he did not profess to have any particular skill in his opinion above the average of people in that respect; that he had been in the habit of seeing Mr. Taylor write within the last ten years at the Times office; that he was in the habit of bringing in a check every day or two to get the money on it, and he used to fill them up in the office; he used to take a check out of his pocket and say he wanted the money; they were on the Shoe and Leather Bank.

Jonas P. Levy testified that he had known the decedent for the last twenty-five years, during which time he had been intimately acquainted with him and his family; that he previously followed the sea up to 1853; had been a merchant in the ship-chandlery line, and also in the real estate business; that he was familiar with his handwriting and signature, and had often seen him write. On being shown the will he testified that he should take that to be Mr. Taylor's signature, and that he had no doubt of it. On cross-examination, he stated that he first saw Mr. Taylor at the Carlton House; that he had seen Mr. Taylor's signature alone last May or June of the past year, two or three times, to letters; that he saw him write them on his desk in his office in Pine-street; that he was sitting alongside of him; that he remembers having seen him write frequently within twenty years before that at my room and at his rooms; that they boarded in the same house together, over the old Tabernacle, at Mrs. Brown's, No. 481 Broadway; that he saw him write frequently at his store in Water-street, when it was the firm of Taylor & Post; that he had written his signatures several times for him for recommendations for a company he was getting up. He saw the signatures on the Saturday previously to his examination in Court at the request of Mr. Andrews; one of the officers of the Court showed him the will, and that he looked at it for some minutes; that he came here at the request of Mrs. Taylor, the "Queen," which was the name he had known her by for the last twenty-five years.

Mr. Robert Murray, formerly and for eight years United States Marshal for this district testified that he had been acquainted with Mr.

TAYLOR since 1834; that Mr. TAYLOR was at that time a clerk in a dry-goods store in Grand-street, at the junction of East Broadway; that he boarded at that time with Mrs. WITHERELL, the mother of Mr. ED. WITHERELL, one of the subscribing witnesses to this will. He traces his intimacy with Mr. TAYLOR during his different residences at the North American Hotel, corner of Bayard and Bowery, in Mott-street, in East Broadway, in the Carlton House, the Bond-street House, Union-place Hotel and Madison-avenue; that he had an intimate acquaintance with him; that while he resided in the Seventh Ward he saw him pretty much every evening, and that during the last ten or fifteen years had been in the habit of seeing him two or three times a week; that he had been, also, very intimate with his family; that he saw him both at his residence and office, and that Mr. TAYLOR became his bondsman after his confirmation as United States Marshal; that he was acquainted with his handwriting. On being shown the will, and asked whether the signature was or was not in the handwriting of Mr. TAYLOR, he testified that he had no doubt of it. On cross-examination, on being asked whether he remembered having received his check in the way of business at all within the last ten or fifteen years, he testified that he never had any money transactions with him; that a great deal of money had passed between them for political purposes; that Mr. TAYLOR had not received his checks to as great an extent as Mr. TAYLOR had received his; that he had not received more than a dozen of Mr. TAYLOR's checks during the past five years, and that he had not received any promissory notes signed by him; though he had frequently received letters from him when he was Marshal, asking him to call at his office or hotel; those letters were signed "JAS. B. TAYLOR," generally, although he signed them "J. B. TAYLOR," and, so far as his memory served him, some of them "JAMES B. TAYLOR."

JOHN BOARDMAN testified that he lived at No. 212 West Thirty-ninth-street; that he had resided in this City all his lifetime, and that he had been acquainted with Mr. TAYLOR about twenty-five years; that he had frequently exchanged promissory notes with Mr. TAYLOR, and that he had no other business transactions with him; that he had frequently seen him write, and was familiar with his handwriting—particularly his signature. On being asked to look at the signature to the will, and whether it was, in his opinion, in the handwriting of Mr. TAYLOR, he answered, "Certainly." On cross-examination he testified that he was not in business at present, but had kept the Mansion Stable, corner of Broadway and Forty-second-street, and had been also in the mineral-water business; that he had been acquainted with Mr. TAYLOR for about twenty-five years; that he commenced to exchange notes with him in 1854, and continued up to 1860, but about the time the war commenced his transactions in that respect terminated, and he had only a little since, a very few, between 1860 and 1864, not more than one or two between those years; that for five years prior to 1859 there must have been a hundred of those transactions; that the body mostly of the notes were written by him as well as the signatures. In reply to a question whether he knew the handwriting of Mr. TAYLOR other than his signature, he replied that Mr. TAYLOR would sometimes vary in his handwriting, according to his temperament, and that his signature would also vary, as every person's does; that during the last ten years he had not received his signature other than the one or two transactions and one letter, but that he had seen his signature two or three times, which had been shown him, except Mr. TAYLOR indorsed a note for him a couple of times about 1864; he never saw the will until this moment.

WILLIAM L. SHARDLOW testified that he had resided in New-York all his lifetime, and that he had known Mr. TAYLOR from twenty to thirty, probably thirty-five years; that when he first became acquainted with Mr. TAYLOR he was a clerk in a store in Grand-street; that he had been intimate with Mr. TAYLOR for twelve to fifteen years; his early acquaintance with him was very slight, casually meeting him politically during the past twelve to fifteen years; been very intimate with him, in the habit of meeting him almost every day, though during the last two or three years he had been out of town a great deal, in Florida in Winter and Vermont in Summer; but been in the habit of calling upon him when in town, and been in the habit of being in Mr. TAYLOR's office every few days; he frequently saw him at his house; acquainted with his family, and had known his wife and granddaughter about fifteen years; had frequently during his acquaintance with Mrs. TAYLOR seen him write and write his name; had frequently seen him write his name during the last two years; tolerably familiar with his handwriting, especially with his name; had seen him write checks more than anything else. On being shown the signature to the will, and asked whether it was, in his judgment, Mr. TAYLOR's handwriting, he testified that he thought it was Mr. TAYLOR's signature, and that he had no doubt of it. On cross-examination he testified that he had frequently received letters from him, and had seen him write frequently other than his name; that he had considerable of his writing first to last to about the certainty of a hundred times; during the last ten years have received two or three letters from him—within the last ten years; am not as well acquainted with his general handwriting as his signature; have no doubt that during the years 1865, 1866 and 1867 have received Mr. TAYLOR's checks; have no doubt that for five years prior to that time received several of Mr. TAYLOR's checks; between the years 1860 and 1870 did receive promissory notes signed by Mr. TAYLOR and cashed them; they were notes given to me by Mr. TAYLOR for money advanced; recollect some $5,000 in amount; think the $5,000 note was signed by Mr. TAYLOR, payable to some one else's order; have seen Mr. TAYLOR writing frequently "J. B. TAYLOR;" have that in my possession on checks and notes; also "JAMES B. TAYLOR" on checks of Mr. TAYLOR on Shoe and Leather Bank; have seen him write frequently JAMES B. TAYLOR on his checks on Shoe and Leather Bank; was last in the stage business, running a line of stages from Grand-street Ferry to the Jersey City Ferry—the "Telegraph line;" was in that business ten, twelve, fifteen years; was engaged in the banking and exchange business in the Bowery and in Wall-street; became acquainted with Mr. TAYLOR when he was a clerk in Grand-street; knew him previous to that in the Whig General Committee, in 1846, 1847 and 1848; outside of the note transactions had other business with him; he and his wife conveyed to me property in Bushwick; was a stockholder and director in the Roman Brothers Silver Mining Company; purchased his stock from Mr. TAYLOR; had business with him within a year; Mr. TAYLOR and he gave a lease of Bushwick property to GEORGE H. DURYEA.

HENRY S. WELLS testified that he lived at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and has been for the last fifteen or twenty years engaged in the construction of public works in this State, Pennsylvania, Canada, in the South—engaged as a contractor in building portions of the New-York and Erie Railroad, Great Western Railroad, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, in Pennsylvania, and a railroad in Georgia, the entire Brooklyn Water-works, and other enterprises; his acquaintance commenced with Mr. TAYLOR in 1856, and continued up to the time of his death; had large and intimate business transactions with him, he advancing large amounts of money in my transactions, and indorsing my paper; the last business transaction bears date on the 28th of July, the date of the papers; I was with him when he died; we were several days consummating the thing; after that, in the exchange of securities that he held of mine; have frequently seen him write during our business; it was done in writing principally; am acquainted with his handwriting; saw him write a number of times a month; at the time of his death held his paper and notes to a large amount. On being shown the will, he testified that he had seen it once before in the Surrogate's office, where he went to look at the signature; he testified that he had no doubt of its being JAMES B. TAYLOR's signature, written by himself. On cross-examination, Mr. WELLS testified that Mr. TAYLOR was not connected with the Georgia Railroad, except in loaning money on various accounts, though in 1856 he was a director in the Nassau Water-works, of Brooklyn; have seen Mr. TAYLOR write frequently, and have had many letters from him; have often seen him write his name; he wrote different at different times; he wrote ordinarily rather slow; almost every time I have seen him write his name he used to write it slow. In reply to a question, "Was he somewhat nervous or the reverse?" he replied: "When he put his hand down to start to write there was a nervousness about it apparently, which caused him to make little hair-marks in the 'J,' but just as quick as he began to put his pen down to make the letters he wrote with deliberation and slow. I don't recollect that I ever saw him write fast in signing his name."

RICHARD MOTT testified that he has resided in the City since 1830; that he became familiar with Mr. TAYLOR after 1841; that he was four or five years his attorney and counsel; that during his acquaintance he saw him write frequently; that he has several specimens of his hand-writing in his possession. On being shown the will he testified that he should think it was JAMES B. TAYLOR's, and he had no doubt of it.

HENRY G. M. MATTISON, residing in New-York, testified that he was Secretary of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad of Georgia, of which Mr. TAYLOR had been a director; had often seen him write his name, and am as familiar with his handwriting as a man can be with another that he sees write often. On being showed the will, and asked whether it was, in his opinion, in the handwriting of Mr. TAYLOR, he stated that he should think it was his signature. On cross-examination, he was in doubt whether a letter (Exhibit E, Dec. 16, 1870) was in Mr. TAYLOR's handwriting or not.

WILLIAM L. AVERY testified that he lived at the Metropolitan Hotel, in this City; that he had known Mr. TAYLOR; became acquainted with him at HODGE's, Carlton House, Broadway, in 1856 or 1857, and that his acquaintance had continued with intervals up to the time of his death; that his last association with him was as attorney of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad, of which Mr. TAYLOR was one of the directors and stockholders; that he was also a director and stockholder part of the time; am familiar with the handwriting of Mr. TAYLOR, and have often seen him write; have seen him write a good many times his signatures; don't know that he ever noticed his general handwriting, anything but his signature; he indorsed a great many notes in his presence that he carried to him, at his request; saw it done, sat by him when he did it. On being shown the will, and being asked whether it was or not Mr. TAYLOR's signature, he replied that, from what he knew of his signature, he would believe it to be his; should have no doubt of it if it were presented to him attached to a note to discount, and if he had had the money to discount it would lend the money on it; that was his faith in it.

CHARLES W. BAKER, who resides at No. 178 Madison-avenue, testified that he had known Mr. JAMES B. TAYLOR for thirty years, having made his acquaintance at the Carlton House, and that since that time his acquaintance had been of the most intimate character; was formerly a member of the firm of MCSPEDON & BAKER, paper-dealers; during the last four or five years had been frequently in the habit of seeing Mr. TAYLOR two or three times a week; saw him at his office and house; the relations between their families were intimate; had a great many business transactions with Mr. TAYLOR during the last few years of his life; during the time of the absence of his family in Europe he was in the habit of seeing him frequently; breakfasted and dined at his house a number of times during the Summer of 1870; during the months of July and August was in the habit of seeing him at least two or three times a week; breakfasted with him the Monday previous to his death; during the last few years of his life had been in the habit of seeing him write his name; think I could tell his signature; am familiar with his handwriting. On being shown the signature to the will, he stated that in his opinion it was in the handwriting of Mr. TAYLOR; had no doubt of it. On cross-examination, he testified that he had frequently received checks from him during the ten years preceding his death; estimated that he had received at least a thousand during the ten years; the checks were signed "JAMES B. TAYLOR."

GEORGE H. DURYEA testified that he was the Night Superintendent of the Post-office, having charge of the entire office from six in the evening until five in the morning, and had held the position since September, 1869; that he received the appointment through JAMES B. TAYLOR; had been acquainted with Mr. TAYLOR for fourteen years; it commenced in 1856, when he went in his employ as a clerk; that it continued until 1861, when he went to the war and remained until Spring of 1862, when he was honorably discharged, at the request of Mr. TAYLOR; then returned to New-York and re-entered the employment of Mr. TAYLOR; had been in the habit of seeing Mr. TAYLOR write; became familiar with his handwriting more than any man living; his relations with Mr. TAYLOR were confidential. On being shown the will he testified that the signature was in the handwriting of Mr. TAYLOR, and he had no doubt of it. On being cross-examined, he said he had sat at his desk alongside of him when he had been writing and practicing his signature, filling whole pages of paper with nothing but his signature; that was a habit he had on account of the unsteadiness of his hand. On cross-examination he testified he saw whole pages of Mr. TAYLOR's handwriting every two or three weeks for the last five or six years; while Mr. TAYLOR was sitting at his desk, writing in that way, he was talking to him; first remember his doing it about five years ago; might have been or might not have been more often than once a month during the last three years, of his making pages of his signatures that way; he had rheumatism in his fingers and rheumatism in his shoulders; sometimes the rheumatism bothered him, and sometimes it did not; the last time he saw him do this was last Summer; it might have been in July; don't think he did it in August, because he was not feeling very well then; during August he had a cold and was feeling bilious; he made those signatures on whatever scraps of paper were lying around; would cover both sides of the paper; they were afterward torn up, burned up, destroyed in some way or other by Mr. TAYLOR; his hand was never steady from the time I have known him.

FRANCIS B. SPINOLA, a resident of this City, and for many years a member of the State Senate, testified that he had been acquainted with Mr. TAYLOR for twenty-five or thirty years; he first made his acquaintance when Mr. TAYLOR resided in the Seventh Ward, and that his relations of intimacy, which had been as intimate as any two men could be during the last years, continued to his death; had business associations with him during the last year; for a number of years they had operated together in various things; had business transactions pending with him at the time of his death; saw him alive on the day he left his office, on Wednesday previous to his death; had seen him write frequently, innumerable times; was familiar with his handwriting and signature. On being shown the will and asked to state whether the signature was in the handwriting of Mr. TAYLOR, he replied that he had no doubt of it in his mind.

ANALYSIS OF THE TESTIMONY.

This is a summary of all the testimony of the witnesses on both sides who speak from personal knowledge of the handwriting and signature of the decedent, being thirteen in number for the contestant and the same number for proponents; but I notice particularly that all the former expressed opinions which were founded, more or less, on a previous examination of what purported to be photographs of the signature to the will, and of other assumed signatures of the decedent, and so photographed in different sizes.

It is therefore important to consider the use of these purported photographic reproductions of the signatures of Mr. TAYLOR, though excluded so far as they were offered to assist the expert, SOUTHWORTH, in his examination, as they were used as a means of comparison by all of the witnesses but one on the part of the contestant, who testified from personal knowledge of the handwriting and signature of the decedent that the signature to the propounded will was not, in their opinion, genuine.

From the accurate study of them it must be evident from the testimony that two of the witnesses, Mr. MARSH and Mr. VAN VECHTEN, changed their opinion as to the genuineness of the signature to the will. It is also evident from the testimony that from the study or examination of these photographs, as presented to them by the counsel for the contestant, the data were furnished from which their opinions were prepared. The lines and loops, the strokes and angles that they dwelt upon were observed, measured, magnified, and noted in the photographic copies submitted to them by the counsel for the contestant.

The same objections which may be urged against the admission of these photographs in evidence hold good against the value of the opinions and deductions formed from their study. Too many collateral issues are involved to render them reliable testimony. Those who are familiar with the details of photography are aware of the many circumstances that would have to be made subjects of affirmative proof, and will readily appreciate this statement.

THE UNRELIABILITY OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

The refractive power of the lens, the angle at which the original to be copied was inclined to the sensitive plate, the accuracy of the focusing, and the skill of the operator, and the method of procedure, would have to be investigated to insure the evidence as certain. The Court would be obliged to suspend its examination as to the question of the genuineness of the signature which is before it, and which is the primary evidence, to listen to conflicting testimony of the proponent and contestant as to who exhibits the most skill and perfectness in their photographic reproductions, and in fact to inquire into the whole science of photography.

When we reflect that by placing the original to be copied obliquely to the sensitive plate, the portion nearest to the plate may be distorted by being enlarged, and that the portion furthest from the plate must be correspondingly decreased, while the slightest bulging of the paper upon which the signature is printed may make a part blurred, and not sharply defined, we can form some idea of the fallacies to which this subject is liable.

Moreover, I cannot see, even if there be no possibility of variations in the photographic reproduction from the original, what material assistance photography can be in this case. It is not claimed that the signature is traced over another signature, but that it differs. If it differs from the signatures which are exhibits in the case, it speaks for itself. It is not claimed that any man always writes exactly the same, but on the contrary the experts admit that a man varies in his signature in minute points, though the characteristics are always the same.

If the characteristics are the same, they should be apparent to the ordinary observation—otherwise they can hardly be called practical characteristics. I cannot, therefore, see why photography should have been brought in this case. Its tendency is rather to mislead than to help the witnesses who take these photographs as an assistance; for the reason that they start on the major premiss, which is a fallacy, that the photograph of the signature which is alleged to be a forgery must correspond in its minute details with the signatures admitted to be genuine. Upon this premiss they build up the differences and deduce the conclusion that the disputed signature does not correspond with the other signatures; a moment's reflection, showing them that no two signatures of the same person are likely to exactly correspond, would convince them of the absurdity of the use of these photographs; as being merely means (provided they are correct) of magnifying the little differences which they could see, primarily, by examining the signatures themselves.

This sort of examination, though it may be useful, provided it be honestly and skillfully applied, to determine the genuineness of a bank-note, is of no avail when applied to handwriting. A forgery cannot be discovered by the same means as a counterfeit. In the latter case, where all the lines and impressions are produced by machinery always acting in the same way, exercising the same amount of pressure on each occasion, and producing results which are mathematically alike, we have no comparison with the peculiar and in many respects unique process of handwriting.

In the former case we may resort to magnifying glasses and measuring scales with some hope of achieving satisfactory results; in the latter case we can only appeal to personal knowledge of the individual's handwriting, and even that is dependent upon his physical and mental condition at the time, and the circumstances of the occasion.

Nor is it claimed, as I have stated, that the signature which is disputed is a signature traced over another, so as to agree mathematically, but on the contrary it is claimed that it varies from the other signature.

The signature to the will is the primary subject of evidence. It is the only proper evidence from which to judge. Men are governed in their opinion of handwriting by the handwriting itself.

In what manner can photography make the signature, in any practical sense, more apparent to the observer than the signature itself?

THE PROCESS SIMPLY A SNARE.

The operator may, moreover, through fraud or skill, make some particular lines in the reproduced signature stand forth more prominently than in the original signature.

If the photograph be an absolutely perfect reproduction of the original signature—the former being the same as the latter—there can be no necessity for the study of the reproduction.

If, through the fraud or skill of the operator, some lines be brought out with undue prominence, then it should not be considered proper evidence on which to base an opinion, for it is not a correct reproduction. If, through the choice of the operator, he reproduces it on paper of such shade as to bring forth prominently certain lines, it certainly is not a proper basis for the ordinary witness to form an opinion, who judges from a personal knowledge of the handwriting of the decedent, written, as all the exhibits show, on ordinary paper. But it is claimed that by photography we can magnify and bring out prominently the minute differences. But no man forms his opinion of another's handwriting from those characters which it is necessary to use a glass to make apparent. It does not appear that Mr. MARSH or Mr. VAN VECHTEN, or any of contestant's witnesses, had Mr. TAYLOR's signatures on notes, letters and documents with which they were thoroughly acquainted, either photographed or magnified.

They were acquainted with his natural signature.

Besides, is it not probable that any man whose signature is subjected to the process of photography, having such different reproductions presented to him, would be unsettled in his own belief as to its genuineness, if he had not been present at the experiments practiced on it?

If photographs are properly excluded, for the reasons which I have given, as unnecessary, when the signature claimed to be a forgery is itself in evidence, then the opinions drawn from the study of those must be weakened. In the case of Mr. VAN VECHTEN and Mr. MARSH, after their examination of the will in the Surrogate's office, they pronounced the signature to be that of Mr. TAYLOR; but when they were presented by the counsel for the contestant with the photographs, and had their attention called to various points, they changed their opinion, and pronounced it not to be like Mr. TAYLOR's signature.

THE PREPONDERANCE OF EVIDENCE.

It being, however, clear that the opinions even of witnesses having personal knowledge of the handwriting of the decedent from having seen him write, and testifying adversely to the genuineness of the signature, and especially if they do not, in number and degree of knowledge, largely preponderate over opinions supporting the genuineness—should weigh but little against the evidence of the subscribing witnesses who stand otherwise unimpeached as to their credibility, how much less weight is to be given to the evidence against genuineness when founded upon photographic data, liable and subject to all the imperfections and criticisms I have expressed in regard to such testimony?

But to bring this branch of the discussion of the case to a close, I find that if, attaching the fullest value to the evidence of contestant's thirteen witnesses, who speak from personal knowledge of decedent's handwriting, even with the assistance of the phonographic and magnified productions of his signature,—their opinions as to its non-genuineness are contradicted and fully equally balanced by the testimony of the same number of proponents' witnesses, having equal personal knowledge of the handwriting and signature of Mr. TAYLOR, and having social and business relations with him of as long standing and as respectable in character as those on the part of contestant,—who testify that, in their opinion, the signature of the propounded will was written by the decedent. Therefore, the evidence of mere opinions of genuineness leaves me to determine that question upon the testimony of the subscribing witnesses, except as the same may be affected by the other evidence in the case.

There is one circumstance in the body of the will which appears to me to be of importance. At the end of the will, and in the attestation clause, the figures "30th" are inserted, which was the date of the alleged execution of the will.

The testimony of some of the witnesses on the part of the proponents is that it is in the handwriting of Mr. TAYLOR, though this portion seems not to have been noticed on the part of the witnesses for the contestant. It is certainly very apparent that it is not in the handwriting of the body of the will, and the appearance is that it was written by the same hand that made the signature, and at the same time. That is, there is a difference in the handwriting in the body of the will, and the figures "30th," as they appear twice. If it be true that Mr. TAYLOR made the signature, then the inference is that he filled up the dates at the time of the execution.

THE SUBSCRIBING WITNESSES SUSTAINED.

Having thus presented the testimony of the two subscribing witnesses, WITHERELL and JACKSON, and also of Mr. JAMES M. SWEENY, the special administrator appointed by this Court in regard to the discovery of the instrument, and likewise of the witnesses personally acquainted with the handwriting of the decedent, and my view of the value of experts not so acquainted with his handwriting, and also as to the influence of photographs to bias their opinions, I now approach the question, in what respect and how far, the testimony of the subscribing witnesses is sustained or contradicted or weakened by other evidence before me; and in discussing the same, the primary question is, how far their statements are supported in respect of their presence at the office of Mr. TAYLOR, at No. 48 Pine-street, on the 30th day of June, 1870, the date of the instrument.

Mr. BENJAMIN FIELD testified that he resides at Albion, in this State; that he had been acquainted with Mr. TAYLOR for sixteen years—since 1855; that he had business transactions with him during the last Summer, at his office, No. 48 Pine-street; that not a long time before his death he had a negotiation with him that required him to meet him several times; he does not remember the last time he met him, but once or twice within a month of his death; he remembers that on the last day of June—the 30th of June—he met him at his office; he fixed the date that he came from Washington on the morning of the 29th, and returned there on the evening of the 1st of July, and that it was the second day after his arrival that he met Mr. TAYLOR. He went to his office on the 29th day on the day of his arrival, but Mr. TAYLOR had left his office, and he returned there the next morning; he must have gone there about eleven o'clock, and he waited some time, he did not remember how long, before Mr. TAYLOR arrived—perhaps an hour, he had an interview with him in the private office—back room; the interview was about a business in which Mr. TAYLOR proposed to advance him some money; he saw in the office that day Mr. ROBERT MURRAY, Mr. JACKSON and Mr. WITHERELL; there were some other persons, though he did not remember who they were. In reply to a question as to what occurred between him and Mr. TAYLOR in reference to Mr. WITHERELL and Mr. JACKSON he testified as follows: While I was in the office with Mr. TAYLOR—in the back office—private office—some person came to the door and spoke to Mr. TAYLOR, and whether there was one or more I don't remember, came to the door, and Mr. TAYLOR then said to me, "Will you be so kind as to step into the other room? I desire to see these gentlemen privately;" I immediately left the room, and while leaving I met these two gentlemen, Mr. JACKSON and WITHERELL, whether inside of the private room or outside of the door I don't remember, but before I got to my seat in the outer office.

He further testified: They went in the private office; couldn't state with any definiteness how long they were there; don't remember whether the door was closed or not; they were there certainly ten minutes, and not over forty; they left the office before he (witness) left the outer office; before he left the outer office they left the building; he didn't remember whether they came in the reception-room and stopped before going out.

In reply to a question as to what occurred between him and Mr. TAYLOR subsequent to the time when these gentlemen left the private office, he testified as follows:

"I think nothing was said by Mr. TAYLOR after that in regard to Mr. JACKSON, but he did speak of WITHERELL; Mr. MURRAY had made some bantering remarks in regard to WITHERELL and TAYLOR; as he came out of the room, the door then being open, so that he could hear in the back room, he said to me, 'FIELD, don't believe anything that BOB is saying to you; don't believe this damned nonsense that BOB is saying to you;' and then Mr. TAYLOR sat down by me and went into a long conversation, detailing his first acquaintance with Mr. WITHERELL, which was when he first arrived in the City; I think he said some forty years ago; thirty or forty years ago; and he told me of the interest he had taken in the WITHERELLS—in the family, in the mother and sister of WITHERELL, I think; that he had got Mr. WITHERELL a place, first with Mr. MURRAY, when Mr. MURRAY was Marshal, and had since got a place for him under Mr. JONES, the Postmaster, I think, as Superintendent of a station; that was the substance of the conversation, though the conversation was a long one. He went on to say that he had taken a deep interest in WITHERELL, and then he detailed to me the circumstance of the family going West—the WITHERELL family going West some years ago; that they were unsuccessful there and came back; I think he told me that he sent them some money to get back, and gave them money after their return for them to get on with, and he told me something of the circumstance of his getting this appointment—the present appointment of Mr. WITHERELL—from the Postmaster, and told how much pains it had cost him to do it, how much trouble it had taken to do it."

Mr. FIELD testified, moreover, that he determined the fact that he was at Mr. TAYLOR's office on the 30th day of June, by referring to the arrival and departure book at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where he was stopping.

On cross-examination he stated that he could not recollect the others who were there beyond those he had named; has no recollection whether Gen. SPINOLA was there or not, though afterward, on the name of Gen. BOYNTON, who recently came from Ohio, being mentioned to him, he recollected that that gentleman was there; that he arrived in the City from six to seven o'clock on the morning of the 29th; called at Mr. TAYLOR's on that day at two or three o'clock in the afternoon, when the office was closed; called on the 30th, about eleven o'clock.

SHERMAN B. CHAFFEE testified that he was clerk at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and had charge of the register and rooms; on referring to the books he testified that Mr. FIELD arrived on the morning of the 29th of June, and left on the evening of the 1st of July.

Mr. ROBERT MURRAY testified that he recollects having seen Mr. FIELD and Mr. WITHERELL at the office of Mr. TAYLOR, in the Summer of 1870, though he could not call to mind the fact that Mr. JACKSON was there; he had no way of fixing the time, except from the statement of Mr. FIELD to me in reference to a joke he played upon Mr. FIELD that day. As to which he testified as follows: "I came in; I think I met Mr. WITHERELL on the stairs or in the hallway, and stopped and shook hands with him, and I asked him how he was, and when he went in I found Mr. TAYLOR telling a story to Mr. FIELD, which, perhaps, I had heard 500 times before from Mr. TAYLOR, about WITHERELL; Mr. TAYLOR said: 'There, BOB, he will tell you all about him. He was with him close on eight years.' Says I: 'BEN., don't you take any notice of JIM; he is very intimate with an old-maid sister of Mr. WITHERELL.' JIM turned around and said I was a 'damned fool,' or something of the sort, or to that effect; that was all I recollect about it; the remark was altogether jocose; the lady is about seventy years old; think Gen. SPINOLA and Gen. BOYNTON were also there; we met WITHERELL in the upper or lower hall, going out."

FRANCIS B. SPINOLA testified that he knew EDWARD WITHERELL; had known him twelve or fifteen years; had met him in the Marshal's office when he used to frequent it, during Mr. MURRAY's administration here; had known Mr. JACKSON a year; first saw him in Mr. TAYLOR's office about a year since; Mr. TAYLOR's relations with Mr. WITHERELL were very intimate; had met him at Mr. TAYLOR's residence as well as at his office, and his relations with Mr. JACKSON during the time he saw them together were as social and intimate as any two ordinary gentlemen; on the 30th day of June, 1870, I saw at Mr. TAYLOR's office Mr. WITHERELL, Mr. JACKSON and Mr. FIELD; am under the impression, though not positive, that Gen. BOYNTON was also present; he is from Ohio, and connected with the Revenue Department; had an appointment that morning at Mr. TAYLOR's office with Mr. JACKSON, an appointment that had been made a week previous; Mr. FIELD came in a few moments after he arrived and took a seat in the back room; Mr. TAYLOR was there then; we were by the back room—the private office; Mr. JACKSON and myself stood out there in conversation concerning the purpose of our meeting, and remained there until Mr. TAYLOR came in; think it was about twelve o'clock, the middle of the day; he walked in the private room and remained there a short time, and Mr. WITHERELL came in; Mr. WITHERELL stepped up to the door and spoke to Mr. TAYLOR, and in a very short time Mr. FIELD came out to the outer office, and Mr. TAYLOR called JACKSON; he was conversing with him, and he stepped into the private office with Mr. WITHERELL and Mr. TAYLOR; they remained standing, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. JACKSON, and Mr. WITHERELL in the private office; the door was open, unless he closed it for some specific purpose; he walked across to the corner of the room and took a glass of water; to get the water he had to pass the door leading from the outer to the inner office; the three were in conversation in the inner room—in the private room; he came back and sat down on the chair he had left, and from there he could look directly into the room; Mr. TAYLOR sat down to the table and signed a paper of some kind; Mr. WITHERELL and Mr. JACKSON did the same thing; in a very short time they returned to the outer office, Mr. WITHERELL and Mr. JACKSON. Mr. SPINOLA also testified, as he commenced to turn on the water, heard the word "witness," though he had no idea what they were doing.

Mr. SPINOLA also corroborates the story of the conversation about Mr. WITHERELL's sister; is under the impression that he saw Mr. WELLS at the office on that day, because he had private business with Mr. WELLS in connection with Mr. TAYLOR, which brought him there almost daily at that time.

Mr. HENRY S. WELLS testified that he had seen Mr. WITHERELL at Mr. TAYLOR's office a half dozen times, and had also met Mr. JACKSON several times at Mr. TAYLOR's office; he recollects having seen Mr. JACKSON and Mr. WITHERELL at Mr. TAYLOR's office, and several other gentlemen, at one time, but he could not fix the exact date.

WHO WERE PRESENT BESIDE THE SUBSCRIBERS.

Now, as to the presence of other persons than the subscribing witnesses on the occasion, viz., the 30th day of June, 1870, I deem it conclusively established that Mr. FIELD visited the office on that day. The precise day hardly admits of a doubt, especially with the evidence of Mr. CHAFFEE, clerk of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, who had charge of the register of that house. And Mr. FIELD testifies positively that on that day he saw there TAYLOR, WITHERELL and JACKSON. He testifies positively as to what occurred at that time as to private business between Mr. TAYLOR and the subscribing witnesses, and which is easily reconcilable with the character of the business which they testify he had with them—a business private in its character, and on account of which Mr. TAYLOR said to Mr. FIELD, "Will you be so kind as to step into the other room? I desire to see these gentlemen privately."

Mr. FIELD testifies that he also saw there on that occasion Mr. ROBERT MURRAY, though he don't remember whether Gen. SPINOLA was there. He also states that Gen. BOYNTON, of Ohio, was there.

And thus the testimony of Mr. FIELD is consistent with the evidence of Mr. WITHERELL, as to the presence of other persons than Mr. JACKSON. Mr. WITHERELL stated on his cross-examination that he did not take much notice who were in the outer room, though he saw JACKSON, SPINOLA, and a big stout man—a man he saw there frequently, (a description agreeing with Mr. FIELD, who testifies that he visited the office often,) and there might have been one or two others. And FIELD thus corroborates the testimony of JACKSON, who says "there were several there," but he does not remember who they were, other than SPINOLA.

Next, it appears from the testimony of Mr. MURRAY that on the day in the Summer of 1870, which was recalled to him by the statement of Mr. FIELD in regard to a jocose remark in relation to WITHERELL's sister, in which conversation Mr. TAYLOR joined, to which Mr. FIELD's testimony likewise refers, that he met, as he was coming in, Mr. WITHERELL on the stairs or in the hallway, and when he went in he found Mr. TAYLOR telling a story about WITHERELL to Mr. FIELD, which is the same story Mr. FIELD recites. He thinks Gen. SPINOLA and Gen. BOYNTON were there also, though he could not call to mind that Mr. JACKSON was there at that time.

It is important to consider in this connection that at the time MURRAY came in, Mr. TAYLOR and WITHERELL and JACKSON had separated, for Mr. MURRAY met Mr. WITHERELL in the hall as he was going down-stairs.

Gen. SPINOLA's testimony also corroborates the fact that WITHERELL, JACKSON, TAYLOR, FIELD and MURRAY were in the office on the day in question, and thinks Gen. BOYNTON was there also.

Having thus presented, I think substantially, all the evidence bearing on the question who were present at the office of Mr. TAYLOR on the day of the alleged execution of the propounded paper before me as corroborative of the testimony of the subscribing witnesses, I must decide that there has been no evidence presented by the contestant at variance with it in any respect. Neither is the credibility of either of the witnesses, FIELD, MURRAY, and SPINOLA, in any manner questioned or impeached, either by their cross-examination or by any evidence whatever in the case.

THE CONTESTANT'S CASE FULLY CONSIDERED.

Upon the evidence already adverted to, if not otherwise overcome, I should be compelled to regard the admissibility of the instrument in question to probate, as fully established; and it only remains now for me to consider the value, force and effect of the evidence of the contestant, offered as showing or tending to show that the instrument is wholly inconsistent with the affection, acts, and declarations of the decedent toward, or in respect of his granddaughter, and if so wholly inconsistent I am asked to decide that the paper is not genuine, and that the subscribing witnesses have committed willful and corrupt perjury, besides being accessory to the crime of forgery.

It is obvious that evidence of that character must be overwhelming in order to impeach the genuineness of an instrument supported by such positive testimony as I have before me.

A somewhat wider range of inquiry was allowed to the contestants in her proofs, in these respects, than now appears to have been necessary; but, at the time, I did not feel justified in confining counsel to such narrow or rigorous limitations as might exclude testimony bearing on the possibility of the execution of a will in 1867, like the unexecuted paper prepared by Mr. MARSH, and found in the desk of the decedent, (and by him identified as the very paper that came from his office with the date of July 12, 1867, inserted, ready for execution,) and which might thus prove an executed, and not merely contemplated, testamentary purpose, more favorable in its terms to the contestant than the instrument now in question; but the evidence presents no ground for believing that a will, like the paper drawn by Mr. MARSH in 1867, was ever executed, and, not having been done, it is to be regarded as only expressing a purpose and disposition he then entertained, but afterward held in suspense, and, I must hold to have been, finally abandoned; and it is, therefore, now to be considered like any other declarations of the decedent, made three years before the date of the propounded instrument, and indicating more liberal views of the disposition of his property toward his granddaughter; though as of little controlling weight in the scale of evidence, compared with acts and declarations three years later, after the event of his granddaughter's marriage, and under the other circumstances proved in this case.

Notwithstanding a very considerable degree of latitude was allowed to the contestant in her proofs of the decedent's declarations of intention to make a different disposition of his property in case of his death, but, it appears, never executed by will, embracing declarations as long ago as 1867, and offered in connection with the paper so drawn by Mr. MARSH, as tending to show that one like it had been consummated—I yet limited the proponents in their offers of declarations of the decedent as to his making or having made a will, (in rebuttal of the allegation of forgery of the propounded paper,) to declarations made by the decedent, after the date of the paper now in question, that he had made a will, with any statements by him of any of its provisions corresponding with, so as to identify the paper as the one referred to; not to be taken, however, as direct proof, but only as corroborative testimony of the factum.

WAS THERE ANOTHER WILL?

Taking the evidence altogether on the part of the contestant to show declaration of decedent that he had in fact executed a will like that prepared by Mr. MARSH, it is so slight and unsatisfactory that it seems hardly necessary to comment upon it in detail. That he did not wholly abandon the thought of it until after the child's marriage may be true, as Mr. VAN VECHTEN testifies that very shortly after the marriage, the decedent inquired his opinion whether that involved the necessity of a change in his will, the inquiry having reference to whether any property would vest in the husband under it, and he was told by him not; and one other witness, Mr. COOPER, testifies to some conversation with Mr. TAYLOR soon after the marriage, in which he expressed his intention not to alter his will, although he had, at a prior interview with him, just after the marriage, said he should alter it so that the young man (the husband) would not get any of his money; but Mr. COOPER also said that at neither of the several interviews with Mr. TAYLOR, in which he referred to a will, did he say distinctly that he had executed one. I deem it clear that, in speaking, before the marriage, of any will, as made to any of the witnesses who have testified on that point, (doubtless with the impression from what he said that one had been actually signed,) the decedent referred only to the unexecuted paper prepared by Mr. MARSH, and found in the drawer of the office desk (and which Mr. MARSH shows was the very paper left with Mr. TAYLOR to be executed;) especially as none of the witnesses for the contestant speak of any declarations of the kind made after a week or very short period subsequent to the marriage; and if I needed any other support of my conclusion on that subject, it is that Mr. MARSH, who acted as his private counsel in the preparation of the paper, and whose name was inserted as an executor by the express directions of the decedent, testifies that his relations as counsel, and his friendly and intimate relations with him, continued down to the period of his death; that he went to decedent's office on Wednesday to see him on some important law business, and found that he was quite unwell, and advised him to go home, and declined going on with the business before him, and that he died on the Monday after, and that he saw him every day until he died. Now, as Mr. MARSH is silent as to any reference by Mr. TAYLOR on those occasions, to the existence of the will he prepared, as an executed paper, I am left to infer that Mr. TAYLOR, also, said nothing to him about it; which was certainly remarkable under the circumstances, if the instrument had been executed and were still in force; but not, perhaps, singular, if another will, not drawn by Mr. MARSH, had been in fact signed, omitting all the charities mentioned in the unexecuted paper, consisting of those named by Mr. MARSH, under the authority of Mr. TAYLOR, to insert any he deemed worthy of bequest, in case both Mrs. TAYLOR and KATE died without issue.

On the other hand, the case furnishes the following testimony of declarations of the decedent made after the date of the propounded instrument, (June 30, 1870,) and corroborative of the fact of the existence and execution of such a paper; in my judgment, a class of evidence not only admissible, but of great importance upon the question of genuineness of the *factum*, when such declarations are proven by intimate and confidential friends who are clear and positive in their statements and conversations, and especially when it appears that they were made under such circumstances as to show that the declarations were earnest and sincere, and could hardly have been misunderstood.

TESTIMONY AS TO FORMER WILL.

JOHN L. PIPER testified that he was an examiner in the Damage Bureau of the United States Appraiser's Department in this City; that he had been there since March last; that he had been book-keeper in the Union-place Hotel for five years and a half, and that Mr. TAYLOR resided at that hotel from June, 1864, to the Spring of 1869; that his relations to Mr. TAYLOR had been friendly and intimate, and had been so since he left the hotel up to the time of Mr. TAYLOR's death; that since he left the hotel he would see Mr. TAYLOR every week or two, or three weeks; that he was in the habit of going to Mr. TAYLOR's office, and that he had been to his house frequently. In reply to the question, whether he recollected the last conversation he had with Mr. TAYLOR, he stated that it was in August preceding, and that the one next preceding that was in July; that the conversation was at Mr. TAYLOR's office. In reply to the question, "Did you have any conversation with Mr. TAYLOR in July in reference to his making a will, or having made a will; and, if so, state what that conversation was?" He testified as follows: A.—This was in July, 1870, in Mr. TAYLOR's office; we had been in conversation on different topics, when he complained of not feeling well and expressed an intention of going to Canada; he thought that the rest and change would benefit him; I advised him to give up business entirely, telling him that he had more money than he wanted, and more than his only heir could spend; he then asked me if he had not told me that he had made his will; I told him no, that he had told me two or three times that he intended to, and how he was going to make it; he then said, "Yes, and I give KATY $5,000 a year;" I think he said that he made some presents, and the rest went to his wife; I asked him if he thought he gave KATY enough; he said, "Well, yes; if the young man was good for anything it was enough; and if he was not good for anything it was enough for him to spend;" during the same conversation, he said that if he was worthy he would give him more; and if he wished to go into business, and showed any inclination to do business, he would help him; and he did not vary from that statement on his cross-examination.

CHARLES W. BAKER testified that he was acquainted with Mr. TAYLOR for thirty years; that during the months of July and August he was in the habit of seeing Mr. TAYLOR at least two or three times a week, and that he dined and breakfasted with him frequently; that he breakfasted with him on the morning of the Monday preceding his death, at which time he had a conversation with him. In reply to the question, "State what the conversation was, how it arose, and state the circumstances," he testified as follows: "Immediately after the breakfast, we adjourned to his sitting-room, and I inquired when he had heard from his family, and he told me recently, and where they were; they were then in Paris; and in the course of the conversation he told me that he had made a will, and that he had left the bulk of his property to his wife, who had helped him make it, and who, he believed, was the best custodian of it, and he didn't care a damn what became of it after his death. * * * On the Monday previous to his death, when we had this conversation, in which he said he had left the bulk of his fortune to his wife, who had helped him make it, and who he thought was the best custodian of it, he stated he had left KATE $5,000 a year."

MARIA DONNELLY testified that she had resided in the family of Mrs. TAYLOR since the 23d of February, 1869, in the capacity of housekeeper; that she was in the family at the time KATE ran away and got married; that she had taken quite an interest in trying to reconcile Mr. TAYLOR and KATE, after the marriage; that she had informed Mr. TAYLOR of the fact that KATE had called at the house after her marriage. The following is an extract from her testimony:

Q.—I will call your attention to the early part of July. Do you recollect Mr. TAYLOR's receiving a letter from any one of them, and anything he said—who the letter was from, and anything he said in connection with it?

A.—He received one from KATY.

Q.—How soon after their arrival abroad, do you think?

A.—I think the letter came from a place called Coblentz, and he threw the letter down after he had read to a certain paragraph in it, and said—I suppose I must say just what he said—he said she wrote that Mrs. TAYLOR and she couldn't travel together, and that she supposed it would be very unpleasant for them to be separated, and that Mrs. HOWLAND and her own son had done everything toward making Mrs. TAYLOR comfortable and happy. Mr. TAYLOR, when he read as far as there, threw the letter down, and he swore.

Q.—Tell what he said?

A.—He said, "d—n Mrs. HOWLAND and her sensitive son."

Q.—Did he say anything else in reference to the old lady or KATE and her husband at that time?

A.—He said that before they got much further advanced in their affairs he would show them that Mrs. TAYLOR was not going to be abused or ill-treated by them, and that they should not come to the house.

Q.—Did he say anything in reference to a man having been in his office that day speaking with him?

A.—Well, the conversation—I made the remark and said I supposed they were coming there to the house when they came back from Europe; Mr. TAYLOR said that he had made up his mind that Mrs. HOWLAND had planned the whole thing of KATY's going away—that she had planned the whole affair of KATY's going away—running away; and I made the remark back, and said that Mrs. HOWLAND would be kind to KATY because she had no daughter, and he says, "You need not make any remarks to me about it; I have had a man in my office today that told me that for twelve years she went to Richfield Springs to spend her Summers, and on this occasion she went to New-Bedford to plan taking his child from him."

Q.—Did he say anything in that conversation with reference to his taking care of KATE?

A.—I said I thought it would be pleasant for KATY to come to the house, as their house had been shut up, and no one was taking care of it, and her not being well, that I hoped he would let her come; he said, "Well, he wouldn't have them all there; that if KATY had a mind to come herself, she could come," says he, "for I shall always take care of KATY, but the HOWLANDS shall never possess a dollar of my money."

Q.—Did he say anything in reference to a will in this conversation?

Q.—By the SURROGATE—Was this after the 30th of June?

A.—Yes; it was all after the 5th of July.

Q.—What did he say?

A.—He said the day that he went away to Canada for the horses.

Q.—About what day was that—do you remember?

A.—I think it was the 14th of July; I won't be sure, 14th or 15th.

Q.—What day was it he said this about the will?

A.—On the 14th of July, at breakfast, or 15th, I won't be sure; I said to him I had a letter from KATY, and I took the letter, and was going to hand it to him to read so that he would read it before he went upstairs; said he, "Never mind now, I am coming home early, I am going away this afternoon;" and as he turned round he says, "Where are they now?" I said I believed they were in Paris; I looked at the post-mark on it, and he turned around and says, "Well, I am going to settle my affairs, so that the HOWLANDS will never have a dollar of my money."

Q.—Did he say anything in reference to their abuse of Mrs. TAYLOR abroad? What did he say, if anything, on the subject?

A.—On several occasions he mentioned—I didn't know for what reason, I didn't bring up the conversation—that the HOWLANDS were treating Mrs. TAYLOR very shabbily.

FRANCIS B. SPINOLA, in reply to the question, "Had you any conversation with Mr. TAYLOR subsequent to the 30th day of June, 1870, in reference to his making a will or the disposition of his property?" testifies as follows:

A.—In the early part of July.

Q.—Where?

A.—We had been to Hoboken together; it was on our way home from Hoboken.

Q.—State whereabouts you were, and under what circumstances?

A.—We had been to Hoboken on some business in which we were connected, and after attending to what we had to do there, we walked to the upper part of the village; and on our return on board the boat I asked Mr. TAYLOR whether he had done what he had been speaking to me about at our last visit to Jersey City, in regard to his will. He told me he had, and that he had made it. I asked him what he had done for KATE, whether he had carried out his previous intentions. He said he had; that he had given her $5,000 a year; the balance he had given to the "Queen," was his own language.

Q.—Was the term "Queen" the term that he generally used when he spoke of his wife?

A.—Yes; he addressed her by that term thousands of times in my presence; spoke of her as the queen; called her by that appellation.

Q.—Did he say anything else about the HOWLANDS on that occasion?

A.—Yes, Sir; he spoke a number of times about the HOWLANDS to me.

Q.—Subsequent to the 30th of June?

A.—He did on that very day.

His further conversation as to the HOWLANDS the evidence will show.

THE PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. HENRY F. QUACKENBOSS, physician to Mr. TAYLOR, testified that about a year previous to Mr. TAYLOR's death he discovered that he was afflicted with Bright's disease of the kidneys; that Mr. TAYLOR resided then at the Union-place Hotel, Room No. 110; that he did not make known to him at that time that he had any dangerous disease fastening upon him, and gave as a reason for not telling him that Mr. TAYLOR was a very peculiar man about sickness, but he hinted to him that he must be very prudent about his manner of life. Mr. TAYLOR called upon him at his house about once in four weeks during the months of June and July of the year 1870. The witness testified as follows:

Q.—I will call your attention to any conversation that you had with Mr. TAYLOR in the months of July or August at your office; if you recollect what he said about his health, when you told him about his health, state what he said about his condition?

A.—The last time Mr. TAYLOR was in my house was in the month of July, when he put his hand up in this way (to his heart) and said, "here is my trouble;" I think it was the early part of July; it was the warm weather.

Q.—What else, if anything, did he say in reference to his family affairs on that occasion?

A.—I answered him, "If every organ in your body was as sound as your heart you would live to be an old man." He said, "You don't understand me;" he said, "There is grief here, (patting his heart) and that is killing me."

Q.—Did he indicate to you what that grief was?

A.—He said that his granddaughter, the only thing that was left him, had run away, and married against his consent, and to the last person in the world that he would like to call son-in-law.

Q.—What did you say to him in reply?

A.—I told him it was too late to grieve about that, if she were really married and off in Europe, and the best thing to do was to give the young folks a chance and it might turn out all well in the end.

Q.—Did he say anything further on that subject at that time?

A.—He did.

Q.—Do you recollect what it was? If so, state it.

A.—I do, Sir, distinctly. After I told him to put a good face to the matter and the thing might turn out for the best in the end, he said that young HOWLAND—do you want the very words?

Q.—Yes, as near as you can give it.

A.—He said "Young HOWLAND was a —— rascal, and only married the girl for her money."

In reply to a question asking what conversation he had with Mr. TAYLOR in reference to the condition of his business at the time, he says:

A.—"I told Mr. TAYLOR on Thursday, his head was then clear, his mind was all bright, that life was very uncertain, that he was in a condition of sickness which, at his time of life, didn't promise to turn out favorably, and I said to him, 'Have you all your business arrangements settled?' He said, 'Yes.' I then said to him, as we medical men generally say to our sick patients that are dangerously so, 'Mr. TAYLOR, you have a large property, you have got a wife, and got a granddaughter, and I know you have several friends—have you made your will? it is a document that every one ought to have made.' He said, 'My will is made,' and his affairs were all in a condition that he could leave.'"

Q.—Was this after you told him he was a dangerously ill man?

A.—This was the Thursday that I told him that he had typhoid fever; it was the thing he died of; it came on very suddenly, and I told him, as he had been a little delirious, that his head was perfectly clear, if he hadn't his will made to send for Mr. LUTHER R. MARSH, who I always knew had been his lawyer. "Your head is clear now, you send for Mr. MARSH and make your will." He said, "My will has been" or "is made."

OTHER POSITIVE WITNESSES.

SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, formerly United States District-Attorney in this District, testified that he had been acquainted with Mr. TAYLOR fifteen years. In reply to the question, "Do you recollect having any conversation with Mr. TAYLOR, either in the month of July or August, 1870, in reference to KATE and the HOWLANDS, and if so, state what it was and where it occurred?"

"A.—In July, the latter part of July, or about the first of August last, 1870, I was going down from my house—I lived in Thirty-fourth-street—down Broadway, and as I came to the corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, or Fifth-avenue rater, I met Mr. TAYLOR; it was, I think, eight or half-past eight o'clock in the evening; a very warm evening, I know; he was standing on the corner, on the stoop of the drug-store.

Q.—Twenty-fourth-street?

A.—Twenty-fourth-street; CASWELL & MACK's drug-store, at Twenty-fourth-street, under the Fifth-avenue Hotel; as I came along, he spoke to me; I walked up on the stoop, and stood there with him, and conversed some time; he told me he had been away, and had got home.

Q.—Did he tell you where he had been?

A.—He did not, that I recollect of; he had been out of town, as I understood; he had been away from his house; he didn't tell me where he had been; I didn't ask him; I asked him how he was getting along with KATE; I knew of this difficulty; I had talked with him about it before; I forget now exactly what reply he made to that; I asked him what kind of a man Mr. HOWLAND was, who had married her; who he was; what HOWLAND he was; he became quite indignant, bristled up, as I call it; "Well," he says, "he is a man that stole away KATE; you can imagine what kind of a man would do that;" I told him I had hoped he had got reconciled about the matter, as some time had elapsed since it occurred, and that KATE would not be injured by it in his estimation; that is the way I talked to him, tried to cool him down a little, as I was very friendly to KATE, and always had been, and wanted to have the trouble rectified if I could; he said that this man—that is the word he used—would never get a dollar of his money; I then remarked that I hoped KATE wouldn't be injured by it; he said, no; that he had provided for her; that is about the substance of what occurred; I talked a little more with him and left; then I didn't see him after that.

WILLIAM L. SHARDLOW testified that he had known Mr. TAYLOR from twenty to thirty years, probably thirty-five years, and that he had known the wife and granddaughter about fifteen years. He testified that he had a conversation with Mr. TAYLOR between the 1st and 15th of July, in Mr. TAYLOR's private office, and added:

A.—I cannot recollect the conversation particularly, only the main points of it; it was very little; that he had given KATE $5,000, and that the d——d HOWLANDS should not have any of his money. I think that that was the exact expression that Mr. TAYLOR made use of.

Q.—Go on and state all he said on the subject.

A.—That was pretty much all that was said on the question; that is all that I think that he said on the subject; that he had fixed the HOWLANDS, or something to that purport; that they should have none of his money, or words to that effect.

Q.—Where was Mr. TAYLOR's family, his wife and granddaughter, at that time?

A.—They were in Europe.

Q.—Did you hear him say anything about them in this conversation?

A.—I think I heard him say at that time that Mr. HOWLAND had abused Mrs. TAYLOR very much, or something like that; I think I heard him say it at that time.

Even making due allowance for the mistakes and misapprehensions to which all witnesses are liable in testifying to conversations, after a considerable lapse of time, so much depends upon the precise words used, and a recollection of all that was said—still, looking at the general effect and bearing of the evidence above quoted of declarations of decedent since his granddaughter's marriage, there is no reasonable doubt that in those declarations and statements the decedent referred to the will now propounded for probate. And there being no proofs of declarations by the decedent of contrary or conflicting testamentary acts, or intentions, during the period of fourteen months next before his death, it is strong confirmatory evidence that the decedent had changed the purposes and dispositions, which contestant's witnesses testified he had, previous to her marriage, expressed to them concerning his property.

THE WILL NOT INCONSISTENT WITH NATURAL AFFECTION.

Now, what is there in this case to show, or tending to show, that the provisions of the propounded instrument are so inconsistent, (as has been claimed,) with natural affection or with the devoted attachment proven to have existed between the decedent and his granddaughter, as to render it improbable that he could have executed such an instrument, or if he did execute it, that it must have been with undue influence or fraud upon him by some person or persons?

That there were always the most affectionate relations between the decedent and his granddaughter, to the time of his death, is placed beyond question by the evidence before me; and I do not except from this statement even the displeasure which, it is established by the testimony, he felt when his granddaughter secretly left his house, without his own or his wife's consent or knowledge, in company with young Mr. HOWLAND, to go to a distant place for the purpose of an immediate private marriage: when even the betrothal between them had not yet received his sanction, as the evidence compels me to believe; and after Mrs. TAYLOR had expressed her disapproval of the marriage, although it appears, from the testimony of the contestant, that she had previously encouraged and approved of the engagement.

But even that displeasure was proof of the most sensitive pride and affection for her, both of which were deeply wounded; and the young bride herself, of her own volition, hastened back to the City in a few days, from New-Bedford,—not to stay, for she remained but a day,—and with what conscientious motives, and impelled by what feelings, she, while here, sought her "father," and the state of his affection toward her,—on her apparent penitence when they met,—sufficiently appears from the testimony:—that when he went into the room his first words were, "KATE, how could you leave me?" She testified that he came down very much affected, and she was also; she began to cry, and she felt very badly, and he took her in his arms and begged her not to cry, or she would make herself sick, and that he kissed her and she sat upon his lap by the window; and Mrs. DONNELLY, the housekeeper, who, it seems, had, of her own accord, asked KATE to call, testifies that on that occasion KATE went up to her father and embraced him, and he took her in his arms, and she had something like hysterics; but that she heard her say, "Father, don't say anything to me!" and yet, it further appears from the evidence of Mrs. DONNELLY, whose statements on the subject I have no reason to doubt as being accurate in substance, that when she told him KATE was in the house he seemed very much excited, and said he could not see her, and he went into another room and wound up a musical instrument and set it going, then again into his room, and came out again and said he would not see her, and she asked him to please go down and see her, that she wanted to see him very much, if it was only to tell her that he would not forgive her; that he was very much excited, and he said no, he would not go down, that he did not know what she came for, that she had caused him a great deal of trouble, and she asked him again to go, and he did go into the back room on the first floor, and she was there alone, and Mr. TAYLOR said, when he first went into the room, "KATE, how could you do this?" Mrs. DONNELLY having overheard and seen what she affirms, by being in the parlor connecting with that room.

YOUNG HOWLAND'S RELATIONS.

Here I deem it important to observe that it appears that on that occasion young Mr. HOWLAND went into the basement before KATE saw her father, and remained there during the call; and neither KATE nor Mrs. DONNELLY having testified that on that occasion any reference was made by, or in conversation with, Mr. TAYLOR, to the husband, I conclude that Mr. TAYLOR did not see the young man, and was not aware that he was in the house, or that if he knew he was there, he was unwilling to see him; and that consequently there were no proven signs of reconciliation then toward him—an important distinction, bearing upon another branch of the case.

There is some other evidence showing that the decedent, very shortly after the marriage, exhibited to his friends a violent disturbance of his temper, and that he even said, in effect, that his granddaughter would gain or make nothing by it; but as the witnesses who spoke of that, were quite uncertain of the precise date, in view of other controlling and positive evidence, it is my belief that, especially after the first call made on Mr. TAYLOR subsequent to the marriage, he could have used no ill-tempered expressions in respect of herself, though I must hold that the evidence fails to establish that, notwithstanding he forgave KATE in his heart, he could not forget the unhappiness and mortification the circumstances of the marriage caused him at the time; still it is a significant fact that, as KATE testifies, her father never spoke to her about her marriage, or referred to it, from the time of her first interview with him after the event—in considering whether he ever became unreservedly reconciled to the marriage and the manner of its occurrence, notwithstanding his forgiveness to his daughter; but the testimony, taken altogether, shows, to my mind, that, at the time of the marriage, he was angered toward her husband, and that he was suspicious that some responsibility for the marriage, or the manner of it, rested upon some of the family of the young husband; that his mind was never wholly divested of that impression, and yet, the marriage being irrevocable, he and his wife also, resolved to "make the best of it," which is the expression used by some of the witnesses.

He made inquiries about the family of Mr. HOWLAND, and witnesses testify that he declared himself satisfied with what he heard of them. He learned that the young man had just entered into business. He does not appear to have made any charges or insinuations, at the time, against his habits or reputation; but he was very young, barely of age, and KATE herself was but eighteen;—his character, in his judgment, probably not yet sufficiently matured to assure him of his daughter's happiness or welfare; his love for her rendering him extremely jealous of any risk in those respects; and yet, for her sake, disposed to discover, in his connections of family and business, encouragement to believe that the marriage might yet prove a happy and prosperous one for his daughter.

A SIGNIFICANT POINT IN THE MARRIAGE.

Thus it came about that the two families of the young couple met; but there had already been a long and significant interval of time after the marriage, with no acquaintance between Mr. or Mrs. TAYLOR and the mother, or any member of the family of the young man. The marriage took place on the 14th of July, 1869. Mrs. TAYLOR and the elder Mrs. HOWLAND were in the country a portion of the Summer, but Mrs. HOWLAND and her family returned to town to stay, about the 15th of September, the young couple considerably sooner; and Mrs. TAYLOR returned to stay, about the 9th of October, and about the middle of November Mrs. TAYLOR made the first call on Mrs. HOWLAND, Sr., (with whom KATE and her husband were residing,) and introduced herself to Mrs. HOWLAND, to invite all the family to a Thanksgiving dinner at her house the week following; which invitation was accepted. That was the first acquaintance of Mrs. TAYLOR and Mrs. HOWLAND, Sr., and at the dinner was the first acquaintance between Mr. TAYLOR and Mrs. HOWLAND, although their residences were not far apart, and considerably over a month had elapsed, after all parties returned for the season, and four months after the marriage, and neither family had formed the acquaintance of the other, though the marriage occurred at New-Bedford, in the elder Mrs. HOWLAND's presence, and it does not appear that since the marriage until the dinner referred to, Mr. or Mrs. TAYLOR and young Mr. HOWLAND had met.

These facts show conclusively to my mind that this long delay in the mutual acquaintance of the families was owing to the difficulty the TAYLOR family experienced in becoming so far reconciled to the marriage as to make the overtures they did for a dinner, on a day which was deemed an occasion less embarrassing than others to the parties, not to betray the reason of the previous delay in conventional courtesies; but although the proof is that Mr. TAYLOR was exceedingly kind, cordial and polite—it could not be reasonably supposed it would be otherwise—yet we have no evidence from Mrs. HOWLAND the elder, or younger, or any one present, that there were then any congratulations upon the alliance between the two families.

It appears that a fortnight afterwards, Mrs. HOWLAND, Sr., reciprocated the compliment by a dinner to the same party at her house, at which not the slightest unpleasant feeling was exhibited by any one. Mrs. HOWLAND testifying that on that occasion the decedent expressed a wish to see HENRY's business papers (but which were not then shown him,) and that at a shortly subsequently time at his own house when she desired him to advise her about a paper concerning her own affairs, he told her he was pleased the young man was in business, and that if he did not make a dollar he wanted him to learn to take care of money, that every young man should have some business to attend to; and that he then spoke of him kindly, and seemed to take an interest in him; but I fail to discover in the testimony any evidence of a marked liking for him personally, or any interest in him beyond what was natural in his anxiety to know what assurances there were of his granddaughter's welfare in the marriage she had contracted, and yet careful to say and do nothing that could, either to herself or her husband, appear unkind or discouraging, but, on the contrary, expressing satisfaction in finding that he had entered upon a business career, if it resulted only, from the first experiment, in learning the value and care of money.

COOLNESS BETWEEN THE FAMILIES.

About this time the health of Mrs. TAYLOR was such as to contemplate a voyage to Europe on that account, and it was partially arranged that she should go, accompanied by the elder Mrs. HOWLAND, and, in that case, KATE and her husband were to remain with the decedent at his house during the absence of the others; but the plan was deferred when KATE was taken quite ill in March, and for her health, as well as for her mother's, it was decided that the two, and KATE's husband and his mother should visit Europe, as they did, sailing on the 14th of May, and returning, as already stated, in August; but to the time of their departure, Mr. and Mrs. TAYLOR, and Mrs. HOWLAND, Sr., only occasionally interchanged visits, and there is no evidence of any intimacy or attachment between them, or of much intercourse between others than KATE and her father and mother; and it does not appear that, after the party named left for Europe, the nearer acquaintance between Mrs. TAYLOR and the elder Mrs. HOWLAND or her son, ripened into a feeling of affection, or even of warm friendship or intimacy; though I have failed to discover, from the testimony, that, during that absence, anything occurred to prove any real change in the affection of Mrs. TAYLOR and her daughter for each other; despite the instances of unpleasantness, more fully detailed by Mrs. HOWLAND, sen., than by the daughter.

Continued on Eleventh Page.

TELEGRAMS.

Suppression of Revolutionary Journals in Paris.

Cannon Surrendered by the Montmartre National Guards.

The Credit of the Bank of France Unimpaired.

Franco-German Disturbances in the City of Zurich.

Heavy Shocks of Earthquake in the Sandwich Islands.

The San Domingo Commissioners on the Way Home.

AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

The Government Expected to Arrive To-Day—Credit of the Bank of France—Revolutionary Journals Suspended—No Germans to be Employed in the Trades of Paris—Army Reorganization.

LONDON, March 12.—President THIERS and all the members of the Government are expected in Paris to-morrow.

The threatening demonstrations in the Montmartre quarter have ceased, and the National Guards have surrendered all their cannon.

The *Semaine Financiere* says the total circulation of notes of the Bank of France last September was 1,774,000,000 francs, and now it is 2,000,000,000. Notwithstanding the loans made to the Government the credit of the Bank has not suffered. Its notes are everywhere accepted at par.

PARIS, March 12.—Gen. VINOY has issued orders suspending the publication of the *Vengeur Mot d'Ordre, Cris du Peuple, Caricature, Père Duchêne* and *Bouche de Fer*.

The publication of new political or social economy journals is forbidden.

The Marquis DE BANNEVILLE has been appointed French Ambassador at Vienna, and M. METTETAL Prefect of Police.

The health of the city is improving.

The Syndical Chambers of Commerce have decided that no Germans shall be employed in the trades of Paris.

The *Official Journal* contains a decree dissolving certain head-quarters staffs of the army, approving the formation of regiments of infantry, and urging the establishment of camps of instruction.

THE ZURICH RIOTS.

A Party of Nine Hundred Festive Germans Broken Up by French Officers and Gardes Mobiles—Arrest of the Latter, and an Attempt to Rescue Them.

LONDON, March 12.—The following is the latest accounts of the troubles in Zurich:

A party of German gentlemen and ladies, numbering about 900, assembled in the Tönhalle of Zurich, on the 9th, to celebrate the conclusion of peace between France and Germany. While festivity was in progress the building was attacked by some French officers and Gardes Mobile.

The Germans defended themselves, and in the fight many were wounded on both sides. The troops were called out, and suppressed the disturbance, after making a number of the assailants prisoners. The French officers and men attempted to rescue their friends from prison on the night of the 10th, when the troops fired upon them, killing four and wounding many others. The troops around the prison were strengthened by four battalions and two batteries, and quiet was restored. A Court-martial is now impending.

THE LATE HOSTILE ARMIES.

The Railroads Overcrowded with German Troops Returning Home—The "Internes" in Switzerland.

PARIS, March 12.—The Germans evacuate Versailles to-morrow, and the French troops will immediately occupy the town.

LONDON, March 12.—In consequence of the lack of sufficient transportation, the railways being overcrowded with the returning troops and war material, the Germans will remain a few days longer at Versailles.

The French *interned* in Switzerland will return immediately to France.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Collapse of a Sensational Story—The "Tyrolean Volcano" and Burying of Nine Hundred Persons a Vienna Hoax.

LONDON, March 12.—Some days ago a sensation report appeared in the Vienna *Vaterland* that a volcanic mountain in the Tyrol had caved in, burying a town with 900 inhabitants. The story was so palpably false that when received in due course by mail it was not copied by any London journal. The Agent of the Associated Press telegraphed to Vienna to ascertain what, if any, foundation there was for the report; and was informed in reply that it had none, and was a sheer fabrication.

AUSTRALIA.

Political Affairs in New South Wales and Victoria—Discovery of New Mines—Resurrecting a Defunct Official—Commercial Affairs and Movements of Shipping.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Jan. 31, via SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—The Ministry have been re-elected. Parliament is now sitting, and is discussing a vote of confidence. The debate commences to-night. A ministerial defeat is improbable. A new tariff is likely to be imposed on Friday....The Government and Chamber of Commerce favor a direct California mail service, in opposition to the New-Zealand route....We have had heavy rains and floods, and unseasonable weather. The crops are injured by unfavorable weather. ....An Irishman named MARTIN murdered his wife, her father and mother, near Orange. He is now in jail....A German woman named RUMPF cut the throats of six children and then her own, near Bambala...Rich diggings, extending about three miles, have been found at Gulgong....THOS. SLINGSBY, a sutler on Fish River, was killed by lightning....Great scandal has been occasioned by Catholic priests causing the removal from the graveyard of the remains of the Postmaster-General. The Government has offered a large reward for evidence that will convict the perpetrators of the outrage.... Another silver mine has been discovered near Brindwood....The iron ship *City of Sydney*, from London, is missing. She had a valuable cargo. Insurance is refused. The American whalers *Xantha* and *Osceola* were spoken near Tristram du Cunha. They reported having met with fair success.

The Victoria Parliament has been dissolved, and the general elections are proceeding. They cause great excitement. The Catholics are in opposition to the Ministerial party. The Victorians won in the intercolonial rifle match, beating the Sydneyites by sixteen points. ....Mr. CARIGAN, the Principal of the Wesley College, is dead....In last year's revenues there was a deficiency of $1,250,000....Another hundred pound nugget has been found at the Berlin diggings....A permanent Defence Corps and Naval Reserve have been established....The wheat crop is a partial failure....The bark *Runnymede*, laden with wool, was burned at Hobart Town....Gov. BLACKALL, of Queensland, died on the 2d. Col. O'CONNELL is acting Governor, pending the action of the British Government.... The land telegraph lines have been completed, and are ready to be joined to the Batavia cable. ....Prince ALFRED sailed from New-Zealand in the *Galatea* on the 17th inst. It is expected that he will reach England by the end of April.... The new ship *City of Auckland*, when nearly ready to sail for London with a cargo of wool, gum and flax, was burned in Auckland harbor.

COMMERCE AND SHIPPING.

Exchange on London, at sixty days, one per cent. premium.

American goods are well supplied at Sydney. Kerosene has advanced—best, sixty-six cents to sixty-eight cents the English gallon; square lumber scarce; fine tobaccos are wanted. At Melbourne, sales of kerosene are making at fifty-six cents to fifty-nine cents; lumber is dull; tobacco quiet....The ships *William Turner*, from New-York, and *Highland Mary*, (whaler,) from New-Bedford, have arrived at Sydney—the latter for supplies. The ship *Maud Helen* has sailed from the same port for Honolulu, and the *Woosung* and *Constitution* are now loading for San Francisco. The ship *Lady Turner*, from New-York, has arrived at Melbourne, and the *Siam*, from Quebec, and the *Rutland* and *Matilda* have sailed for London via Adelaide, with wheat. The ship *C. C. Leary* has arrived at Adelaide, from Boston, and will proceed eastward, seeking the latest special information. An agitation has been commenced in Adelaide to compel the mail steamers to call at a South Australian port, or to force the withdrawal of the subsidy....The Adelaide corn market is very brisk, and large sales of wheat are making at 8s. 6d. per cental....The ship *Mary King*, from Mauritius, has arrived at Adelaide....The mail steamer *Rangoon*, from Sydney, has arrived at Melbourne, en route for Yalle. She takes out less specie than usual.... The Colonial war steamer *Nelson*, it is likely, will be sent to meet the monitor *Cerberus* at Yalle.

SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION.

The Tennessee at Kingston, Jamaica—Departure for New-York in Two Days—Each Commissioner Preparing a Report—Baez and Cabral.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 11, via HAVANA.—The United States steamers *Tennessee* and *Nantasket*, with the members of the San Domingo Commission, arrived here today, by way of Port-au-Prince. All are well on board both steamers. The *Tennessee* will sail in four days for New-York, by way of Key West. The performances of the *Tennessee* have delighted everybody. The fears of her condition are not shared by those on board, and her officers regard her as one of the strongest ships in the navy.

Each Commissioner is preparing the draft of his report, and as yet the separate drafts have not been compared. Upon most points of the resolution of Congress the reports of the Commissioners will show a condition of affairs favorable to annexation. Before the Commission left Hayti, LUPERON, who is one of CABRAL's Generals, made a hostile demonstration against Monte Christi, but the crew of the United States man-of-war *Congress* checked the demonstration.

President BAEZ accompanied the Commissioners on the *Tennessee* to Azua, where he was to take personal command of the forces operating in that quarter against CABRAL. CABRAL sent messengers to the Commissioners while they were in Hayti, but he did not visit them, nor has he been seen by any one attached to the Commission. The last mails from the United States missed the Commission. Letters for the expedition should be forwarded immediately to Key West in time to meet the *Tennessee* on her arrival.

THE PACIFIC ISLANDS.

Severe Earthquake Shocks in the Sandwich Islands—Buildings Badly Shaken But no Lives Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt in the Hawaiian Islands on the 7th ult., MAKEE's sugar plantation and others were badly damaged. At Honolulu three shocks, lasting over one minute, were felt. The seminary walls are so much damaged that they must be pulled down, and many of the houses in the valleys were greatly shaken up. No lives were lost.

THE WEST.

An Old Railroad Tunnel to be Completed—The Cincinnati Library Opened on Sunday—A Town in Illinois Destroyed by the Recent Tornado.

CINCINNATI, March 12.—It is reported that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company is considering the propriety of finishing the tunnel partially made here years ago, in order to accommodate itself to the change in the bridge made necessary by the recent act of Congress....The funeral of EBENEZER M. SPENCER, of the *Times*, took place today, and was largely attended....The Cincinnati Public Library was opened today for the first time in its history on Sunday. Not a lady presented herself during the day, but there was a fair attendance of young men.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 12.—The tornado which swept with such force over East St. Louis on Wednesday, passed through the eastern part of Green County, Ill., and did a great amount of damage. It struck the little town of Fayette with great force, and in less than a minute the town was fairly destroyed, the principal buildings, and even the smaller ones, being blown down. A steam-mill, a seminary and church, were completely demolished. No lives have been reported as lost.

Flowers Blooming in the Mountains of Colorado—An Injured Husband Shoots the Seducer of his Wife—Murder by a Convict—Missouri Politics.

CHICAGO, March 12.—On Spanish Bar, Colorado, 8,000 feet above sea level, on the 6th inst., blue anemones were plucked. The flowers were fully one inch across. This is earlier by ten days than they were ever seen there before....At Atlantic, Iowa, on the 4th inst., a man named HOOVER shot CHARLES PORTER, and attempted to shoot his wife, but failed. HOOVER had been absent from home for some weeks and on his return discovered that PORTER had been too intimate with his wife during his absence. PARKER is a gay scoundrel and had previously rendered two families miserable in the same town by his amours. He will probably recover.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 12.—While the convicts in the Jefferson City Penitentiary were entering the breakfast-room yesterday morning, one of them, THOMAS CONNOLLY, stabbed LAFAYETTE BURNS, another convict. BURNS died soon afterward. CONNOLLY said he committed the deed because BURNS had been trying to poison him for six months.... The two political parties are organizing for the Spring campaign. The Democratic Committee has adopted the plan of primary elections for ward and township nominees, also for delegates to the City and County Conventions. The Committee also adopted a resolution ignoring all secret organizations....A Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Exchange has been established here, and promises to be successful....AUGUST BENCKE, cashier of the United States Savings Institution, died on Friday night.

The South Carolina Troubles Subsiding—Gov. Scott to Hold a Council with Prominent Citizens.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 12.—The troubles between the whites and negro militia in Chester County are subsiding. The citizens in a public meeting have pledged protection to all negroes who lay aside their arms and return quietly to their homes. There is now a strong force of United States regulars in the county. At the invitation of Gov. SCOTT, a number of leading citizens from various sections of the State will meet in Columbus to consult with him as to the best means of preventing a recurrence of these disorders.

ESCAPE OF CRIMINALS.

Two Noted Criminals from the Massachusetts State Prison at Large.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, March 12.—Two noted criminals escaped from the State Prison at Charleston, this evening. While the officials of the prison were making their accustomed tour of observation, between 7 and 8 o'clock, they discovered that JOHN FORBES, alias JOHN DUNNAKIN, serving out a twenty-five years sentence for breaking and entering, and ANDREW J. FREEMAN confined on a charge of attempting to release convicts from the prison were not in the cells, and a more careful examination revealed the fact, that through some means they had worked through the partition wall between their cells, then into the corridor, from thence into the officer's sleeping-room, and by means of a jack-screw had pressed apart the base of the outer door, and getting into the yard had scaled the walls with the aid of a ladder improvised for the occasion, and made good their escape. FORBES was serving out his second term this institution when the war broke out and Gov. ANDREW released him on the condition that he enter the army, which he did, and in the capacity of spy for our forces did service for which he received honorable mention. He seemed to be possessed, however, with a mania for stealing, and was serving out his third term when he made his escape. FREEMAN attempted some years since to release three of his friends from the prison, and had nearly succeeded when he was discovered, and returned to prison to serve out a second term.

THE EAST.

Attempt to Poison a Family With Candy—House, the Divorce Lawyer, Gives Bonds—Brutal Assault in Lowell—Opening of Navigation in the Rivers of Maine—Fire and Flood in New-Hampshire.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 12.—Additional developments leave no doubt of the guilt of Mrs. STILES, under arrest here for a recent attempt to poison two families in East Windsor, recently, by sending them poisoned candy through the mails. It is probable that a plea of insanity will be made at her trial.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 12.—Mr. HOUSE, the well-known divorce lawyer, has filed bonds in $4,000 in the case of RANDOLPH, in this city, and $1,000 in the case in Litchfield, and has left for New-York.

LOWELL, Mass., March 12.—A party of four roughs, this afternoon, assaulted a man and woman walking near the Fair Grounds in the suburbs of the city. The man was beaten senseless and the woman ravished by each of the party. No arrests have been made.

GARDINER, Me., March 12.—The ice in the Kennebec River has broken up and navigation will be resumed this week—the earliest event of the kind in this river for nearly a century, March 15, 1806, being the earliest opening of the river on record.

BANGOR, Me., March 12.—Navigation will soon be open to this place.

CONCORD, N. H., March 12.—The station-house on the Montreal Railroad, with about fifty feet of the run-way toward the wharf at Weir's Landing, were burned last night....The house and barn belonging to H. G. VARRELL, of Laconia, were burned this morning. Loss $2,000. The fire was of incendiary origin....It rained all last night. During the past two days the Merrimac has risen six feet, and is still rising.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Watch Factory to be Built at San Francisco—Gold Mining in the City—Arrival of a Steamer from Australia.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—A large watch factory is to be erected here immediately....A number of men and boys working a small gold placer near the fortifications of Black Point, in the City of San Francisco, are panning out small sums....The steam-ship *Moses Taylor* arrived this morning from Honolulu and connected with the steamer *Wauga Wauga* from New-Zealand and Australia. She brings a hundred passengers.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Weather Reports for the Past Twenty-Four Hours.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The barometer remains generally below the average over the country east of the Mississippi. The diminution of pressure which was reported on Saturday night in progress over the western side of the Alleghanies, produced a well marked storm centre, which passed this morning over Virginia north-eastward, with heavy rain and brisk winds, and now probably covers the State of Maine. The barometer is rising between the lower lakes and the Mid-Atlantic Coast, and in the South Atlantic States, with clear and fair weather over the whole of that region. Rising barometer and falling temperature prevail from Indiana, north and west.

PROBABILITIES.

Fair weather and fresh winds are indicated for the country east of the Mississippi on Monday, with clearing up weather on the coast of Maine.

Observations on Mount Washington.

SUMMIT MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., March 11, via LITTLETON, N. H., 12th.—Observations at 7 P. M.: Barometer, 30.04; change, plus .9; thermometer, 32°; change, plus 7°; relative humidity, 1.00; wind south; velocity, 57 miles per hour. The morning was clear except a dense haze along the horizon. The wind, which was south-west, soon changed to south-east, and at 2 P. M. dense clouds formed along the horizon in that direction, and reached the mountain at 4 P. M. As the clouds came rolling on in dense masses, peak after peak was enveloped, and as they neared the mountain there was a rainbow of the most brilliant hues, one end resting on the summit of Mount Carter and the other on the side of Mount Madison. Even before the clouds settled on the mountains it began to rain, and has continued since.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, March 12.—Observations at 7 P. M.: Barometer, 29.63; change, minus .41; thermometer, 33°; change, plus,1; relative humidity, 94; velocity of wind, 80 miles an hour. The clouds today have enveloped the mountain, and a drenching rain swept over the summit. The wind has made a constant deafening roar, and causes a vibratory motion of the house not altogether pleasant.

Murder at Lockport—A Young Man Avenges the Betrayal of His Sister.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 12.—WM. BULLOCK, of the firm of BULLOCK BROS., was shot dead last evening at the corner of Main and Prince streets, in this city, by ARTHUR F. PIERCE. Five shots were fired at BULLOCK, two of which took effect. Breaking of promises to, and betrayal of PIERCE's sister, are said to have been the causes of the shooting. PIERCE belonged to this city, but latterly has resided in Chicago, and has heretofore borne an excellent character. He is now in jail. BULLOCK moved in respectable circles here. The affair has caused much excitement.

Death of a Veteran of the War of 1812.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., March 12.—GEORGE SWAIN, a soldier of the War of 1812, died here today, aged eighty. He was originally from Newburyport, Mass., but volunteered from this town for the defense of the Government, and was with the army that operated around Washington. He was the father of THOMAS W. SWAIN, of the Philadelphia *Sunday Republic*.

Sad Case of Suicide.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 12.—Miss DELLA BENSON, an estimable and intelligent young woman of this city, age 24, committed suicide on Saturday afternoon. A few hours previously she received a letter from the person to whom she was engaged to be married, declining to fulfill his promise.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Sumner's Position and How He Has Been Placed In It.

Probable Length of the Session—The Measure for Repressing Violence in the South—Rank of Naval Officers—A Calumny Denounced—Navigation of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Those journals and people so busily engaged in declaring that Mr. SUMNER has been degraded because of his opposition to the annexation of San Domingo are invited to examine this fact. Senators EDMUNDS, POOL, SAWYER, and SCOTT, who opposed San Domingo, and voted for the rejection of the treaty last July—were among the strongest advocates of the change. Senators FENTON, SPRAGUE, WILSON, and SPENCER, who voted for the treaty, were equally active against the change. This proves conclusively that the change was made on other grounds. The charge that the President has sought to degrade Mr. SUMNER for his opposition to that treaty is no compliment to the four able Senators who must have been made his tools, if it be true, for otherwise it could not have been accomplished. On the contrary Mr. SUMNER has suffered no degradation. No man in Congress or in the Administration will be guilty of the absurdity of saying that this change will or can affect a single vote on the final result on the question of annexation. Mr. SUMNER is in the Senate, and will certainly continue to oppose the project, but he must hereafter oppose it on its merits alone, which is what he has never done before. He has, in his position as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, secured the confidence of the treaty-making power, only to forearm himself for attack upon its measures. By time-honored custom that position has always been accredited with the sanctity and confidential relations of a Cabinet portfolio. The Chairman of that Committee has known, step by step, the progress of the most delicate diplomatic negotiations. He has been the connecting link between the treaty-making power and the Senate, and his position is necessarily such that personal respect and confidence must exist on both sides or the most disastrous results will ensue. It is therefore absolutely ridiculous to say that Mr. SUMNER could still maintain official relations, and that communication can be had in writing. Every man here knows that these confidential matters are not and cannot be reduced to writing until final results have been reached. The Administration is entitled to have its measures fairly presented to the Senate and the country, and to that end it is entitled to have in the Chairman of that Committee a man whose ability and sympathies will enable it to so frame its measures of foreign policy, that the assent of the requisite two-thirds may be secured. At any moment it may become imperative, as it has become imperative heretofore, for the Secretary of State to lay before the Foreign Relations Committee matters of the highest importance for their consideration. Can the Administration expect dispassionate consideration and skillful manipulation of such matters from a man who, like Senator SUMNER, openly declares that the President ought to be, and will be impeached? who says that GRANT has acted with consummate meanness, who styles him in indiscriminate conversation as a "Colussus of ignorance," and who says, further, that the crime of ANDREW JOHNSON, of which he was impeached, and which he, SUMNER, voted to convict him of, whitens into snow-like innocence in contrast with the crime of which GRANT has been guilty toward the infant Republics of Hayti and San Domingo. Now it may be said that these matters are all personal, but where respect and confidence is utterly destroyed, there can be no relations, official or unofficial, and no men better appreciate this than those who undertook, early last December, to make peace and smooth the way so that important public measures might not be put in jeopardy; but after weeks of effort they abandoned the attempt. They said then, this change would have to be made sooner or later, and the speech of Dec. 20 came very near bringing it about, but the necessity for it was deprecated so much, that it was deemed better to wait a still more pressing occasion. In the meantime matters have gone on from bad to worse. People who talk of the insult to Mr. SUMNER in transferring him from one important committee to another, must have short memories if they can forget the scores of insults heaped upon the President and his official household in that December speech; the reckless charges, never denied, of the Chicago interview; the insinuations of the corruption of Gen. BABCOCK; the betrayal of the private interview which the President sought at Mr. SUMNER's house, and the shameful insinuation which accompanied it; and now, more recently, it has been only by the efforts of Mr. SUMNER's most intimate friends, including his attending physician, that he has been prevented from delivering in the Senate a carefully prepared speech, which he styles a contribution to international law, but which, according to Senators who have heard portions of it quoted, bristles with rhetorical invective against the Administration. It is these facts which make the vote for a change stronger now than it was last December, and which cause Senators differing wholly from the Executive on the question of San Domingo, to unite in making the change. So far as the weight of Mr. SUMNER's legitimate advocacy of, or opposition to, any proposed measure is concerned, it is undisturbed. He is still an honored member of the Senate, and under his oath he will vote according to his conscience, as he always has done, but he is no longer able to use the machinery of the Republican organization of the Senate to embarrass the efforts of the Administration to adjust measures of foreign policy, or to prevent them from being squarely and legitimately presented to the Senate and the country. If, after this, Mr. SUMNER is still able to defeat such measures, he will be entitled to all the credit of a legitimate victory on the merits of questions alone, and not upon extraneous personal issues.

A CALUMNY DENOUNCED.

A calumnious statement appeared in the dispatches of one of your evening contemporaries last week, alleging that Senator ANTHONY promised the President that he would pack the Caucus Committee, so that the Foreign Relations Committee should certainly be changed. The fact is, Senator ANTHONY exchanged no word with the President on this subject, and of the five Senators appointed he only knew that Senator MORRILL, of Vermont, was opposed to the change. It is reported that in the caucus yesterday Senator ANTHONY denounced the author of this dispatch, and warned Senators not to trust anything from that source.

PROBABLE LENGTH OF THE SESSION.

In view of the agreement regarding legislation which was adopted in the Republican Senate caucus, yesterday, it is now thought probable that Congress will remain here about a week or ten days longer.

SUPPRESSION OF SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

The Joint Committee of the Republican members of the two Houses, appointed by their respective caucuses, will meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock to prepare a bill on the subject of domestic violence in the States, and it will probably be introduced in both Houses to-morrow afternoon. The Democrats will endeavor to embarrass its passage by delay, but that cannot last long. In the Senate it will take some time longer to pass it.

RANK OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

One of the results of the recent settlement, by Congress, of the question of staff rank in the navy is to give the title of Surgeon-General to Surgeon WOOD, of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; of Pay-master-General to Pay-master DUNN, of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and to Pay-master BRIDGE, retired while Chief of that Bureau; of Engineer-in-Chief to Chief Engineer KING, of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and of Chief Constructor to Naval Constructor I. HANSCOM of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and to Naval Constructor LENTHALL, retired while Chief of that Bureau. All these officers have the rank of Commodore.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

Among the arrivals at the Arlington, yesterday and today, are: Cortland Parker, of New-Jersey; George Shea, Alfred Wagstaff and Charles R. Carter, of New-York; Postmaster Eastman, of Chicago, and D. Blakely, editor of the Chicago *Evening Post*.

INEQUALITY IN ASSESSMENT.

A very interesting table is made up from figures in the census office, by grouping the assessed value of property in each of the States where the information is complete, the population and the ratio between the population and total assessed property value, as shown in the column giving the average number of dollars assessed upon each individual. It is proper to state that this last column was not calculated at the census office, and that the figures below thousands were excluded in the division. It will be observed that the average assessment has a very large range—from $123 to each person in North Carolina to $985 in Rhode Island. The general low average in the Southern States will be noted. It is interesting to notice the difference in the average between States which would be thought most likely to agree, as, for instance, New-Jersey and Massachusetts; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; and Missouri and Pennsylvania. The results in the Territories are even more surprising, for examples, Utah, supposed to be very rich, and Montana, the former averaging $152 per capita, and the latter $616. Of course the entire result would be far different if the value of the property in the different States were assessed on the same basis in all, or if the real value of property were given in place of the assessed. In Illinois it has been decided that the assessed value of property is no more than one-fifth its real value. In other States it is two-thirds, in others one-third, and in no State equal to the real value. The table is chiefly valuable for directing attention to this difference in the usage of different States in assessing property for taxation, and it furnishes a strong argument in favor of making the assessment equal in all instances to the exact value as it would be given by sworn appraisers.

TOTAL ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE, 1870.

States.	Assessed Value.	Population.	Average Ass't per Capita.
Delaware	$64,787,223	125,015	517
Florida	31,167,464	187,751	166
Georgia	202,568,557	1,195,077	169
Illinois	764,787,000	2,539,638	301
Indiana	663,455,044	1,673,941	397
Iowa	308,098,165	1,191,720	258
Kentucky	428,776,099	1,321,001	324
Louisiana	250,588,510	726,927	344
Maine	202,900,319	626,463	324
Massachusetts	1,341,169,403	1,457,351	920
Minnesota	84,160,368	435,511	193
Mississippi	154,635,527	834,170	185
Missouri	552,728,033	1,717,258	321
New-Hampshire	128,468,539	318,300	402
New-Jersey	624,868,971	905,794	690
North Carolina	132,046,391	1,071,137	123
Ohio	1,512,437,886	2,662,333	568
Oregon	31,798,510	90,922	353
Pennsylvania	1,634,219,936	3,519,601	464
Rhode Island	213,880,492	217,356	985
Virginia	356,244,825	1,224,947	291
West Virginia	124,555,442	442,032	281
Wisconsin	333,447,568	1,055,167	316
Territories.			
Arizona	1,285,295	9,658	142
Colorado	17,022,686	39,706	436
Columbia	74,271,693	131,706	567
Dakota	2,814,629	14,181	201
Idaho	5,292,145	14,998	378
Montana	12,321,350	20,594	616
New-Mexico	17,784,014	91,852	195
Utah	13,109,930	86,786	152
Washington	10,187,816	22,901	442
Wyoming	5,516,748	9,118	613

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MR. SUMNER AND THE ENGLISH COMMISSIONERS.

There is authority for denying the truth of the alleged disclosures telegraphed from this city yesterday purporting to represent the British Minister as having expressed to the Secretary of State opinions adverse to the retention of Mr. SUMNER on the Committee on Foreign Relations. No conversation or allusion to the subject has ever passed between Sir EDWARD THORNTON or either of the members of the British Commission and the Secretary of State. Neither of them has ever intimated to the Secretary of State any desire for a change in any of the Committees or any anxiety or apprehension as to Mr. SUMNER's course or position on or off of any committee.

THE MEASURE FOR SUPPRESSING VIOLENCE.

The Committee appointed by the Republican Senatorial caucus yesterday consists of MORTON of Indiana, POOLE of North Carolina, SCOTT of Pennsylvania, EDMUNDS of Vermont, FRELINGHUYSEN of New-Jersey; and the Committee of the House Republican caucus consists of BUTLER of Massachusetts, SHELLABARGER of Ohio, MERCUR of Pennsylvania, THOMAS of North Carolina and COLEMAN of Indiana. They will meet to-morrow morning to prepare a bill to protect loyal citizens of the United States in the full enjoyment of their rights, persons, liberty and property against Kuklux outrages. Such offenses are regarded as, and will be declared, violations of the Constitution of the United States, and therefore the President will be authorized to employ land and naval forces, in certain cases, for the purposes indicated. Although no measure has yet been prepared, it is supposed that it will be proposed to appoint Commissioners to take cognizance of offenses for the purpose of bringing them before the Courts. The Senate caucus resolved to legislate only on Kuklux outrages, while that of the House resolved to give such legislation the preference over all other subjects. There is a disposition on the part of some of the Republicans to adjourn without any legislation whatever. The Democrats will oppose all measures in relation to the South.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

It has been published in some papers that the Secretary of the Treasury intends to demand the payment of interest on bonds issued to the Union Pacific Railroad. This is not true. The question whether the roads are liable to pay interest before the bonds are due does not appear to be settled by recent act of Congress. The Treasury is paying the roads one-half of the proceeds of transportation as required by said act.

NAVIGATION OF THE BOSPHORUS.

Correspondence Between the Legation at Constantinople and the State Department—Review of the Treaties Regarding Navigation of the Straits of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—The President recently communicated to the Senate a message in compliance with the resolution of the 2d inst., with correspondence from the Legation of the United States from Constantinople, relating to the restrictions on the passage of the Straits of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus by ships of other nations.

Mr. MACVEAGH wrote the following to Mr. FISH, dated—

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, }
CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 24, 1871. }
[Received Feb. 22, 1871.]

SIR: In view of the conference now in session at London, and the prominence which has been recently given to the restrictions affecting the navigation of the straits of the Bosphorus and the Dardenelles, it has occurred to me that you might possess, in the convenient form of a dispatch, a statement, as well of the restrictions themselves, as of the grounds on which they rested. In any view of this question, a primary consideration is the grave importance attached immemorially to the geographical peculiarities of the situation of Constantinople. On the west, the narrow Straits of the Dardanelles connect the Sea of Marmora with the Greek Archipelago. On the east, the narrow Straits of the Bosphorus connect the Sea of Marmora with the Black Sea. From the beginning of the one strait to the end of the other the shores on both sides belong exclusively to the Ottoman Empire, and its capital and chief city is at the meeting of the waters of the Straits of the Bosphorus and the Sea of Marmora. This site is asserted to be practically incapable of defense against an attack by a naval force, except at the two entrances or straits which have been named, and it is also asserted that the absolute necessity of fortifying and defending these entrances, as the only means of securing the safety of Constantinople from attack by sea, was recognized centuries before the conquest of the country by the Ottoman Sultans, and that the same necessity has been constantly asserted and maintained ever since. In this view all the waters connecting the Greek Archipelago with the Black Sea are *mare clausum*, and are only navigable by the consent of and under the restrictions imposed by the Government of the Ottoman Empire. The question of this consent and of these restrictions naturally divides itself, first, in reference to vessels of commerce, and, secondly, in reference to vessels of war. As regards both these classes, the Ottoman Government alleges that its policy has been uniform, and as liberal as a proper regard for its own safety would allow, and that its conduct in the exercise of its undoubted rights of control over these connecting waters has often received, as it has always deserved, the cordial recognition and approval of all friendly Powers.

EARLY TREATY STIPULATIONS.

The right of merchant vessels to navigate these connecting waters rests upon treaties, and certainly the concessions to the commerce of other nations appear to be very liberal and comprehensive, when the treaties embodying these privileges are compared with the contemporary policies of civilized and Christian nations on the subject of foreign trade. The earliest treaty between this Empire and any Western nation, of which I have knowledge, was concluded with France in 1535. It extended the fullest liberty of navigation to the subjects of France in all the waters of the Empire, and provided that vessels coming to Constantinople, and desiring to return, should only be stopped at the Straits of the Dardanelles. The treaty also afforded to the Pope, the King of England, and the King of Scotland, the option of becoming parties to it, and thereby securing the same privileges for their subjects. In the next century, 1675, the capitulation granted to Great Britain recognized the same absolute liberty of navigation as was secured by the treaty with France, and considerably enlarged the privileges of foreign merchants in the Empire. They also expressly commanded that the old "canon of search" should be executed "at the castles in the port only and nowhere else;" the term "castles" meaning, I suppose, the fortresses of the Dardanelles. In the following century, 1747, the treaty with Tuscany allowed "its merchants to enter with their vessels any of the ports subject to the Imperial Turk, to sail backward and forward at their pleasure, expose their goods for sale, and quit the said ports in safety and security." It also provided that "said merchants, having obtained the usual license and certificate, shall not be detained on their voyage upon arriving at the Straits of the Hellespont, more generally known as the Dardanelles." The three treaties to which I have alluded are believed to be fair specimens of the numerous and lengthy commercial conventions concluded by the Ottoman Empire, from the inception of treaty relations with the Christian powers to the period when the persistent efforts of Russia succeeded in annexing to her dominions a large portion of the northern coast of the Empire. Until that conquest was effected, the passage of foreign merchant vessels seems not to have been contemplated beyond Constantinople—at least I have not observed any allusion to such a contingency in any treaty of a previous date. It would seem to have been assumed that foreign merchant vessels would come only as far as the capital and return; and in making this voyage, according to the treaty of Tuscany, in 1747, they were required only to submit to examination in port, and to stop to deliver the proper license, or firman, and certificate at the Dardanelles.

LATER TREATIES.

The first mention of the passage of the Straits of the Bosphorus, and the consequent navigation of the Black Sea, occurs in the historic treaty of Kainardji, 1774, whereby Russia secured the southern sea-coast she had so long coveted. This treaty, called by the late Emperor Nicholas "the glorious treaty," granted in ample terms the free passage of the Bosphorus to the merchant vessels of Russia. In a convention, 1779, explanatory of the treaty of Kainardji, the tonnage of the Russian vessels which are to enjoy the rights theretofore granted, is regulated by the tonnage of the vessels of other nations "which come by the sea of Marmora to Constantinople."

In the Treaty of Commerce (1783) between Russia and the Porte, the liberty of navigation theretofore granted is expressed in even broader terms, and the Porte obliges itself to deliver firmans or permits to all Russian merchant vessels going either through the Bosphorus or through the Dardanelles, to secure their unobstructed passage through these straits respectively.

The navigation of the Bosphorus and the Black Sea, thus accorded to the merchant vessels of Russia, was extended to those of Austria in 1784, to those of England in 1799, to those of France in 1802, and to those of Prussia in 1806; while in 1826, in a convention with Russia explanatory of the Treaty of Bucharest, the Porte agreed to accept the good offices of Russia to secure permission to enter the Black Sea for ships of friendly Powers which had not yet obtained this privilege for their commerce.

This Convention was, however, soon followed by war between the two Empires, and the war was closed by the historic Treaty of Adrianople, in 1829, whereby the broadest possible terms were employed to secure an absolutely free and unobstructed navigation of all the waters connecting the Greek Archipelago with the Black Sea for the merchant vessels of all the world. The language employed could hardly be rendered more comprehensive by human ingenuity. It declares that "full and entire freedom of trade" by sea and land shall not be molested nor fettered in any way, or under any pretext, nor in consequence of any regulation or measure, whether by public government or internal legislation. "The Sublime Porte engages, moreover, to take special care that the trade and navigation of the Black Sea particularly shall be impeded in no way whatsoever. For this purpose it admits and declares the passage of the Straits of Constantinople," (the Bosphorus,) "and that of the Dardanelles, to be entirely free and open to vessels under the merchant flag of any Power at peace with the Porte; and it engages that such vessels shall be exposed to no hindrance or annoyance of any kind, declaring that to the full freedom of trade and navigation not the least obstacle shall ever be opposed!" In the following year (1830) our own treaty was concluded with the Porte, securing to us all the privileges of the most favored nations, and providing that the merchant vessels of the United States shall have liberty to pass the canal of the Imperial residence," (the Bosphorus,) "and go and come in the Black Sea." Our Treaty of Commerce (1862) contains, upon this subject, only the clause usually inserted in commercial treaties concluded in recent years with the Porte. The firmans required for merchant vessels of the United States, on passing through the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, shall always be delivered in such manner as to occasion to each vessel the least possible delay.

ANNOYING REGULATIONS.

It will thus be seen that the fullest liberty exists for navigation of all these connecting waters by the merchant vessels of all nations. Of course, this liberty of navigation, however ample, is subject to proper regulations of police and of health; but the language of the Treaty of Adrianople, and of the common clause of recent treaties respecting firmans, which I quoted from our own treaty of 1862, affords conclusive evidence that regulations for these purposes should be framed so as to cause the slightest possible annoyance to commerce. Unfortunately, such is not the case. The regulations in force are antiquated and necessarily vexatious. A merchant vessel passing from the Archipelago to the Black Sea is obliged to stop at the Dardanelles to exhibit her bill of health, to stop at Constantinople to procure a firman for her eastern passage, and to stop at the Bosphorus to deliver it; and the same vessel, upon returning, is obliged to stop at the Bosphorus to exhibit her bill of health, to stop at Constantinople to obtain another firman for the westward passage, and to stop at the Dardanelles to deliver it, as neither strait can be entered, nor neither firman obtained. At night these six stoppages would constitute a very serious detention, even if they did not, in many cases, cause the loss of favorable winds, and thus entail far more serious delay. Upon some occasions, also, by reason of them, danger is added to delay. It is confidently asserted that for all these injurious restrictions small steam-boats, stationed by day and by night at each strait, and conveying an officer of Police and an officer of quarantine to each vessel desiring to pass, would afford a complete substitute; that they would secure every object now attained by the Porte, and with greater certainty; that they would at the same time obviate every reasonable ground of complaint, and that the foreign commerce of these straits would cheerfully, and even gladly, bear the slight additional burden necessary to defray the expenses of the proposed service.

DIFFICULTY IN THE WAY OF REMEDY.

A Commission to consider the whole subject was instituted by the foreign Legations, and an elaborate report was presented by that Commission, April 16, 1870. It is believed that if an earnest and united support was given to the recommendations of that Commission, or to any other mode of remedying existing evils, little difficulty would be experienced in securing its adoption. Unfortunately, however, unanimity is hardly attainable in the diplomatic body accredited here. It is not charitable to imagine that jealousy of the influence of other nations could influence some members of it, while a general policy of disintegration rather than of amelioration might influence others; but in fact agreement is not easily reached. Until it is reached, it does not seem to me to be just to hold this Government responsible for inaction. No serious objection is made to the rights which the Porte claims, or to the duties which it exacts. The mode of asserting and exacting them only is objectionable. Until, therefore, the representatives of the more enlightened nations interested can agree in suggesting a better mode, it is not surprising that this Government, which is essentially one of routine, adheres to its ancient usages. Indeed the conduct of the Porte in many respects affecting foreign trade, and the uniform language of its commercial treaties, would appear to justify the assertion of Count CAVOUR, during the Conference in Paris in 1856, that "no power possesses a commercial legislation of a more liberal character than Turkey."

EXCLUSION OF WAR VESSELS.

While, however, as we have seen, these connecting waters are free and open to the merchant ships of the world, subject only to regulations of police and health, with reference to the second branch of the inquiry, vessels of war, the exact contrary is the case in time of peace—no war vessel of any nation is allowed to enter these connecting waters. On the east the fortress of the Bosphorus, and on the west the fortress of the Dardanelles, prohibit and deny entrance to the war flag of any nation, however friendly to the Sublime Porte. This prohibition is of immemorial observance, and has taken its place in public law under the name of "The Ancient Rule of the Ottoman Empire," and it is distinctly recognized by Mr. WHEATON in his authoritative treatise upon international law. The earliest incorporation which I have observed of "the ancient rule" in the text of a treaty occurs in the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1809, and its presence there is probably owing to the fact that in 1807 an English fleet had forced the passage of the Dardanelles, and for the first time in the history of the Empire a hostile war flag had been visible from the walls of Stamboul. The eleventh article of the treaty [illegible] to enter either the Bosphorus or the Dardanelles, and Great Britain promises for the future to respect this "ancient rule of the Empire."

The next allusion to the subject is in the seventh article of the famous treaty of alliance with Russia, called the Treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, 1833, whereby the Porte agreed "to close the Strait of the Dardanelles, so as not to allow any foreign vessel of war to enter therein under any pretext whatever." This treaty was the price paid for the assistance of Russia in repelling the aggressions of MEHEMET ALI, and [illegible] in the Bosphorus and a Russian army was encamped on its shores.

The next allusion to the subject is in the Convention of London for the pacification of the Levant, 1840, wherein the four allies of the Sultan declare that their temporary protection of Constantinople and the straits in question shall in no manner derogate from the "ancient rule of the Empire," which the Sultan, on his part, declares it to be his firm determination to maintain intact in the future as in the past. The recently published life of Lord PALMERSTON, edited by Sir HENRY BULWER, who was formerly Ambassador here, gives a very interesting account of the negotiation of this Convention. Then followed, as is well known, the Convention of London, concluded at London July 13, 1841, whereby "the ancient rule of the Ottoman Empire, prohibiting at all times ships of war of foreign powers from entering the straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus," received, in a treaty devoted to that subject only, the formal and solemn adhesion of Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia and Russia. By the third article of the treaty the Porte reserved the right to communicate the treaty to all the Powers with which it sustained friendly relations. Accordingly a circular was delivered by the Porte, March 5, 1842, to the foreign representatives of those Powers at Constantinople, for transmission to their respective Governments, reciting the Convention, and requesting the observance by each nation of "the ancient rule of the Empire," thereby confirmed. This circular was transmitted to Washington by Commodore PORTER, then occupying this mission, April 16, 1842.

It only remains to add that the Convention of the Dardanelles was re-enacted in terms, and annexed to the Treaty of Paris of 1856; and that an exception has always existed as to "the ancient rule" in question in favor of armed vessels of moderate size visiting the Porte, by special permission, on missions of friendship, or attached to the service of the foreign Legations at Constantinople.

It will be seen, therefore, that the closing of these straits to ships of war has never been rested upon the agreement of the Powers recognizing it, but [illegible] the Ottoman Empire; and while six great Powers, at Paris, in 1856, recognized this usage, it is not known that any Power, at any time, has ever questioned either its propriety or its validity.

I need hardly say that I have neither aimed nor expected in this dispatch to furnish you any information you do not already possess, but simply to provide you with a convenient summary of the actual condition of these two straits "whose waters and ports, thrown open to the [illegible] war."

THE QUESTION IN THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

UNITED STATES LEGATION }
AT CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 27, 1871. }
[Received Feb. 21, 1871.]

SIR: By an oversight, I omitted to add to my dispatch, No. 23, on the subject of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, that I was satisfied that the Porte would endeavor to secure at the London Conference such a change in the existing rules [illegible]

Female Jurors in Wyoming Once More—Judge Howe Again Gives His Views Respecting Them.

From the Omaha Tribune.

LARAMIE, W. T., March 8.

Yesterday, the Albany County District Court was organized at this place, Chief-Justice HOWE presiding. The interesting feature of the Court is, as was the case last year, that both the Grand and Petit Juries include females, each jury being equally composed of either sex. Judge HOWE took occasion to compliment in the highest terms the intelligence, discrimination, honesty, and propriety of conduct, with which the women acquitted themselves last session, saying they had gone far to vindicate the policy, justify the experiment, and realize the expectations of those who had clothed them with the right. The Bar, the Bench, and the [illegible]

The Gridley Family—Revelations in the Recent Trial.

From the Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard, March 11.

The history of the Gridley family for the past few years, as developed at the recent trial of SAMMY ANDREWS, was a most singular one, and brought to light the most reckless folly and extravagance. A handsome fortune of $75,000 was mostly squandered; and for what? Mr. ANDREWS played an important part in the lavish waste of money, there is no question, and was, by the consent and under the supervision of Mrs. GRIDLEY and her daughter, [illegible]

The Large Cotton Crop in the South.

From the New-Orleans Times, March 5.

The cotton receipts of this port are already over 1,000,000 bales, and the cry is, still they come. Every boat comes into port loaded down to the guards, and almost hidden from view by the enormous piles of bales. Monday morning there were 30,000 bales on the levee, which had been brought in between Friday night and Monday. On Sunday 12,000 bales were on board of steam-boats nearly the whole day, waiting for space on the levee to deposit them. [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE DESCENT OF MAN, AND SELECTION IN RELATION TO SEX. By CHARLES DARWIN, M. A., F. R. S., &c. In two volumes. Vol. I. 12mo, pp. 409. D. APPLETON & CO.

In reviewing this book of Mr. DARWIN's we shall endeavor to give an impartial outline of his arguments, without discussing at present the opinions set forth, still less desiring it to be understood that we concur in Mr. DARWIN's conclusions. Our aim now is to make the reader acquainted with the general line taken by Mr. DARWIN.

"The time will before long come," says Mr. DARWIN, "when it will be thought wonderful that naturalists who were well acquainted with the comparative structure and development of man and other mammals should have believed that each was the work of a separate creation." The eminent naturalist, CARL VOGT, said at Geneva, in 1869: "No European authority will now maintain the independent creation of species." The object of the latest work of Mr. DARWIN is to state the reasons for his belief that man is, with other animals, the co-descendant from a remote common ancestor, or from a comparatively small number of original types.

Eleven years ago Mr. DARWIN was content to intimate, in the first edition of the *Origin of Species*, that by his investigations "light would be thrown upon the origin of man and his history." But, as he tells us in the introduction to the present work, he refrained from giving, at that time, a full account of his researches upon this subject, fearing that they would add to existing prejudices against his views. So rapidly, however, has science followed up the lead of his thought that the application of his argument to the question of human descent has been, in part, anticipated by other writers. His present inquiries cover ground that is not unfamiliar to those who are acquainted with his theory of the origin species by means of natural selection.

Probably no theory that has been so generally discussed as this has been more generally misapprehended. At a recent public discussion in this City of the views expressed in the *Descent of Man*, a not unintelligent speaker denounced the absurdity of DARWIN's idea, "that a sheep could be transformed into a cow." No such notions form any part of the carefully-framed hypothesis in question. The essence of DARWIN's theory is that all existing species originated in a small number of forms. These were developed into greater complexity and greater perfection by means of natural selection, *i. e.*, by the survival of such individual plants or animals as were best adapted to their circumstances, and by the consequent transmission of the favorable variation to their descendants. These variations, accumulating through thousands of successive generations, explain the profound differences between the species of the present day, which are the still-diverging descendants of a common ancestry.

That the general doctrine of the origin of species could be applied to discover the origin of man, was hinted at in Mr. DARWIN's first volume upon that subject. The intimation of the earlier work becomes the theme of the later one. The similarity of structure, of function, of development, between man and the lower animals can only be explained by the hypothesis of a common ancestry. Of that hypothesis the author of *The Descent of Man* essays to prove the truth.

The germ of this theory is not, indeed, original with DARWIN. Before his time, LAMARCK and others had announced the same view; but to DARWIN belongs the credit of having brought it under thorough investigation. The origin of species has been called the principia of the nineteenth century. It has certainly given a new point of departure to scientific thought.

The argument of the present volume first compares the physical, the mental, and, if we may admit the phrase, the moral constitution of the superior animals with that of man. The amount of family resemblance is greater than most of us had supposed. We are aware, indeed, of the close physical and physiological relations that we sustain to other mammals. All the bones of the human skeleton can be compared with corresponding bones in a monkey, bat, or seal. Our muscles, nerves and blood-vessels, and even our brains, show the same community of plan. Where an organ has become entirely useless to us, we still preserve a rudiment of it, as in the case of the muscles by which some persons can move their ears, an accomplishment that possesses a merely speculative interest. The sculptor WOOLNER occasionally finds a blunt point in the folded rim of the human ear, which, Mr. DARWIN says, "we may safely conclude is a vestige of formerly pointed ears." We receive from the lower animals, and communicate to them, certain diseases. Monkeys suffer from apoplexy, inflammation of the bowels, and cataract in the eye. The natives of north-eastern Africa catch wild baboons by exposing vessels with strong beer, which makes them drunk; and BOEHM saw some of these animals the morning after. "They were very cross and dismal; they held their aching heads with both hands, and wore a most pitiable expression; when beer or wine was offered them, they turned away with disgust, but relished the juice of lemons. An American monkey, an Ateles, after getting drunk on brandy, would never touch it again."

The human *os coccyx*, though functionless as a tail, is free at an early period of development. The embryos of a man, dog, seal, bat, &c., can at first hardly be distinguished from each other. To understand all these striking likenesses of structure we ought, says DARWIN, "frankly to admit their community of descent; to take any other view is to admit that our own structure, and that of all the animals around us, is a mere snare laid to entrap our judgment. It is only our natural prejudice, and that arrogance which made our forefathers declare that they were descended from demi-gods, which lead us to demur to this conclusion."

Thus far there will be little reason to dissent from the argument drawn from the similarity of man's physical life and that of the animals. But is there no fundamental difference in mental faculties between man and the higher mammals?

There is, without doubt, a great interval between the mental powers of the highest animal and those of the lowest man. Even the savages whom GALTON discovered in southern Africa—men who were unable to count more than four—are superior to the ablest baboons. Yet may not this difference, great as it is, prove to be one of degree, rather than of kind? Animals certainly have many instincts and sentiments in common with man. They feel and express pleasure and pain, happiness and misery. HUBER saw ants chasing each other in play, and pretending to bite each other, like so many puppies. The animals that are nearest to us in development, are exalted by the same emotions as ourselves. The courage, the fear, the rage, the revenge, the love of animals are familiar in a thousand anecdotes. So intense is the grief of female monkeys for the loss of their young, that it has been observed by BREHM to cause their death. The same traveler had a baboon of so "capacious a heart that she not only adopted young monkeys of other species, but stole young dogs and cats, which she continuously carried about. * * An adopted kitten scratched this affectionate baboon, who certainly had a fine intellect, for she was much astonished at being scratched. She immediately examined the kitten's feet, and without more ado bit off the "claws." Animals clearly manifest the power of attention; and in monkeys this is a faculty almost as variable as in children. A trainer of monkeys stated that "if, when he was talking and explaining anything to a monkey its attention was easily distracted, as by a fly on the wall, or other trifling object, the case was hopeless. * * On the other hand, a monkey which carefully attended to him could always be trained." Many animals have excellent memories; ants, as HUBER has shown, "recognize their fellow-ants belonging to the same community, after a separation of four months. They go out to battle in regular bands, and freely sacrifice their lives for the common weal." Mr. DARWIN argues that animals possess some degree of imagination, and even of reason. How else can we explain the fact of the vivid dreams which dogs, cats and horses experience? or the following instance, quoted by DARWIN, among others, from the observation of RENGGER: "When he first gave eggs to his monkeys they smashed them, and thus lost much of their contents; afterward they gently hit one end against some hard body, and picked off the bits of shell with their fingers. * * * Lumps of sugar were given them, wrapped up in paper; and RENGGER sometimes put a live wasp in the paper, so that, in hastily unfolding it, they got stung. After this had once happened, they always first held the packet to their ears to detect any movement within." The muleteers in South America say, "I will not give you the mule whose step is easiest, but *la mas racional*, the one that reasons best." And HUMBOLDT adds, "This popular expression, dictated by long experience, combats the system of animated machines—better, perhaps, than all the arguments of speculative philosophy."

But Mr. DARWIN does not rest his argument here. Not content to claim the intellectual kinship of the lower animals—and he adduces facts to show that they tend toward progressive improvement, that they occasionally employ tools, manifest a sense of ownership in property, and express their emotions by means of the rudiments of language—he goes on to inquire whether the rudiments and foreshadowings of the highest faculties may not be traced in the more intelligent brutes. He thinks that they have something of the æsthetic sense in common with man. "Assuredly," says DARWIN, "the same colors and the same sounds are admired by us and by many of the lower animals. * * * When we behold male birds displaying their plumes and splendid colors before the females, while other birds, not decorated, make no such display, it is impossible to doubt that the females admire the beauty of their male partners. As women deck themselves everywhere with the same plumes, the beauty of such ornaments cannot be disputed." That animals retain their mental individuality is, DARWIN thinks, unquestionable; and he says, "Can we feel sure that an old dog, with an excellent memory, and some power of imagination, as shown by his dreams, never reflects on his past pleasures in the chase?" and this would be a form of self-consciousness.

But the last and broadest distinction between man and the lower animals remains as yet untouched. Can we find any trace in the world, outside of man, of the moral sense? We may well join in the grand apostrophe of IMMANUEL KANT: "Duty! Wondrous thought, that workest within by fond insinuation, nor by flattery, nor by any threat, but merely by holding up thy naked law in the soul, and so extorting for thyself reverence, if not always obedience; before whom all appetites are dumb, however secretly they rebel—whence thy original?" How can it happen that the law which so often directly contravenes the happiness of the individual, or calls upon him to sacrifice life itself, should spring from the experiences of general utility? The maxim, *Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum*, makes no reference to the greatest good of the greatest number. Is it possible to hold that the sense of duty is but the perception that honesty is the best policy, intensified and generalized by long transmission, and now become the moral habit of the race?

Mr. DARWIN agrees with SIR JOHN LUBBOCK in thinking—as the latter has said in a work that we have had occasion to notice in these columns—that certain of the lower savage tribes give no evidence of having any religious ideas. This fact might seem to throw difficulty upon the attempt to explain upon purely "natural" principles the phenomena of the moral sense. Yet Mr. DARWIN claims for his conclusions no more than that they "seem to him in a high degree probable," an argument for the probable past evolution of the moral sense, and of the faculties depending upon it, from characters which we can observe in the lower animals.

We may give a summary of this argument as follows:

(1.) Animals possess social instincts, which lead them to take pleasure in the society of their fellows, to feel a certain amount of sympathy with them, and to perform various services for them. This emotion is distinct from love. Thus BREHM encountered in Abyssinia a great troop of baboons which were crossing a valley; those in the rear were attacked by the dogs, but the old males immediately hurried down from the heights which they had gained, and with mouths widely opened, roared so fearfully that the dogs retreated. They were again encouraged to the attack; but by this time all the baboons had reascended the heights, excepting a young one, who, loudly calling for aid, climbed on a block of rock, and was surrounded by the dogs. "Now, one of the largest male baboons, a true hero, came down again from the mountain, slowly went to the young one, coaxed him, and triumphantly led him away, the dogs being too much astonished to make an attack."

(2.) If we conceive any animal, thus endowed with social instincts, to acquire a high mental development in addition, the following result would occur: He could not prevent old impressions repassing through his mind, and hence a feeling of dissatisfaction would arise whenever it was perceived that "the enduring and always present social instinct had yielded" to some particular desire—as, for instance, to that of hunger. For the satisfaction of the particular instinct would have believed it a less durable impression than the violation of the broader instinct would have, and this violation would then be the cause, according to a general law, of pain.

(3.) The attainment of the power of speech would immensely strengthen, by giving the power of comparing opinions, the common conviction that such individual should act for the public good, and it would direct and strengthen the impulses of the social instincts.

(4.) Individual habit being added to these tendencies, we have an intelligent animal that has developed a moral sense or conscience. That animal, says Mr. DARWIN, is man.

"At the moment of action man will no doubt be apt to follow the stronger impulse; and, though this may occasionally prompt him to the noblest deeds, it will far more commonly lead him to gratify his desires at the expense of other men. But after their gratification, when past and weaker impressions are contrasted with the soft, enduring social instincts, retribution will surely come. Man will then feel dissatisfied with himself, and will resolve to act differently for the future. This is conscience."

We have thus followed Mr. DARWIN, step by step, through the persistent similarity which he finds to exist between man and other animals. To this comparison he rigidly holds the attention of the reader, until the origin of the moral sense is discussed. We have done but scant justice to his argument for the development of the latter from the crudest beginnings. But we are now able to indicate the bearing of the whole discussion, up to the present point, upon the historic questions, the central inquiry of the volume: Did man actually descend from a lower animal series? If he did so descend, through what forms of life may his ancient pedigree be traced?

The physical, the physiological, and even the mental nature of man, according to the argument that we have rehearsed, appears to Mr. DARWIN to "declare in the plainest manner that he is descended from some lower form." Mr. WALLACE says (*Quarterly Review*, April, 1869,) that "natural selection could have endowed the savage with a brain only a little superior to that of an ape." But DARWIN holds, on the contrary, that man is so variable, both in body and mind, that it is easy to account for his invention of tools and weapons, his discoveries of language and of fire, "the greatest ever made by man." Natural selection has made man the dominant animal in the arbitrament of the battle for life. The development of his brain has given him an overpowering advantage, compensating him tenfold for every physical deficiency, and it is by means of his brain rather than of his body that his future advancement is to be continued.

That civilized man is descended from barbarians is indicated, on one hand, by the clear traces in still-existing customs, beliefs, and languages of their former low condition, and on the other hand by "proofs that savages are independently able to raise themselves a few steps in the scale of civilization, and have actually so risen." Thus when, in the Roman numerals, we pass from the number V. to the number VI., we unconsciously begin, with the primal barbarian, to count the fingers upon the other hand. And of independent discovery on the part of savages, the Australian boomerang is a good example.

But what are the lower stages in the genealogy of man?

Man belongs to the Simian stock of the Old World; but the early progenitor of this stock was not identical with any existing ape or monkey. When man lost his hairy covering, he probably inhabited a hot country and lived upon fruits. But the Simians were probably developed from the ancestors of the Lemuridæ, and the latter from forms standing very low in the mammalian series. "At a still earlier period the progenitors of man must have been aquatic in their habits, for * * * our lungs consist of a modified swine-bladder, which once served as a float. The clefts on the neck in the embryo of man show where the branchial once existed." The whole vertebrate kingdom, indeed, appears to Mr. DARWIN and Prof. HAECKEL, to whose investigations the former refers, to be traceable to a common origin. We have reached a period of time inconceivably remote from the earliest dawn of history; still the present speculation takes us yet another step nearer to the beginning. Not only the classes of the Vertebrata, but the sexes themselves were united in the common progenitor of all; male and female were evolved from a hermaphrodite ancestor. This secret of the prime is disclosed to us by the physiological facts of today. At a very early embryonic period both sexes possess true male and female glands. The development of the embryo is the brief epitome of the development of human life for millions of years. The mystery of its beginning is the "open secret" of today.

"Thus we have given to man," says DARWIN, "a pedigree of prodigious length; but not, it may be said, of noble quality. * * * Unless we willfully close our eyes, we may, with our present knowledge approximately recognize our parentage; nor need we feel ashamed of it. The most humble organism is something much higher than the inorganic dust under our feet; and no one with an unbiased mind can study any living creature, however humble, without being struck with enthusiasm at its marvelous structure and properties."

The concluding four chapters of the present volume are devoted to the theme of Sexual Selection; a subject of which we shall reserve the discussion until the completion of its treatment in the second volume of Mr. DARWIN's remarkable work.

STORIES AND TALES. By HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON. 1871.

This is a beautiful edition of many of ANDERSEN's most popular stories, intended as the "complement of the volume entitled *Wonder Stories for Children*." The present work contains about eighty tales, illustrated by M. L. STONE and V. PEDERSEN. It is from the Riverside press, and forms a charming addition to the library for the young.

THE CRIME OF LUNACY.

A Mad Man sent to the Penitentiary—Nursing the Sick during a Lucid Interval—The Danger of thus Employing Him.

About the middle of last month, Dr. R. A. VANCE, who is attached to the Bellevue Hospital, and considered one of the best authorities on insanity in this country, was called upon by a fellow-physician to examine and prescribe some form of treatment for a mechanic named JOHN FLANNIGAN, residing at No. 595 Second-avenue, who was afflicted with that terrible disease. The doctor upon examination found that his trouble consisted of what is technically termed sensorial hallucinations; at one time he imagined that men were shooting at him, and at another that he was about to be hanged in place of the late JOHN THOMAS, whose personality he was continually confounding with his own. On such occasions the whole manner of the man was changed, and from a gentle husband and father, he became a perfect savage, threatening the lives of all who came near him. He was therefore taken in charge by the authorities of the Hospital, in what is known as the "out-door department," that is, he was allowed to remain at home under the charge of watchers, but was treated by the regularly appointed physicians. This continued for about two weeks, when one night he became unusually demonstrative, so much so that the man employed as watcher ran away terrified; and the poor wife, more anxious for his safety than for her own, called in the help of the Police, who instantly collared him and carried him off to the Station-house. The next day, by some strange misapprehension, which, unhappily, is peculiar to one or two of our Police Magistrates, he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The sudden and unlooked-for change in his circumstances seems to have quieted for a time the excited fancy of the unfortunate FLANNIGAN, for the authorities on Blackwell's Island found him so gentle and tractable that he was transferred to the Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island, at which place he is now acting as a helper or nurse in the sick ward.

A TIMES reporter called on Dr. VANCE, yesterday, in order to find out why something was not done to remedy this fearful mistake, which is not only a cruelty to the maniac, but which places the lives of twenty or thirty helpless individuals in constant jeopardy. The doctor said that he had applied to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction for the man's release, stating that he was a patient of Bellevue Hospital, and that his present situation was a dangerous one; but on account of some forms which could not be easily rescinded, or because the plea of insanity was considered a little "too thin," the Commissioners have thus far wholly ignored his petitions. Would it not be well for the proper authorities to pay some attention to these requests, particularly when urged by a man of such high medical distinction as Dr. VANCE? Who knows how soon another frenzy will cloud the intellect and excite the passions of the wretched FLANNIGAN? Unless prompt action is taken by Mr. NICHOLSON or some of the other Commissioners we may expect any morning to be horrified by a sickening tale of murder, which a very little forethought would have prevented.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

By Executive appointment Massachusetts will fast on Thursday, April 6.

The Richmond Courts admitted their first colored lawyer to practice last week.

Boston expects its rate of taxation this year to be not more than $14 on a thousand.

The Consumptives' Home, in Boston, gains $20,000 by a recent Fair in that city.

DANIEL BURGESS, of Leesburg, Ohio, celebrated his one hundredth birthday on the 8th inst.

Mr. THOMAS WINANS has given the Maryland Academy of Art the money required to erect a hall for statuary.

Mr. STEPHEN SALISBURY, of Worcester, Mass., has given $5,000 to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Savannah, Ga., has its first strawberries of the season, and is paying about nine cents a piece for them.

A woman went into a Kentucky newspaper office a few days ago, and asked the printers to print her a *Harper's Ferry Weekly*.

Gov. BROWN describes St. Louis and Kansas City as "the great focal centres of the world."

The undertaker's bill for taking charge of seventeen of the bodies of the victims of the New-Hamburg railroad accident amounts to nearly $3,000.

The counterfeit money swindlers in this City sent one of their lithographic letters to a man in Tickfaw, Tangipahoa Parish, La., but they failed to induce him to invest.

Gov. WALKER, of Virginia; Hon. T. A. R. NELSON, of Tennessee, and Hon. HARVEY JEWELL, of Massachusetts, are ill—none of them seriously so.

The Legislative Committee of Kansas has reported that the charges recently made against Col. J. E. HAYES, the State Treasurer, were entirely without foundation.

The acting Governor of Kentucky is astonishing and alarming the law-abiding portion of the people of his State by his free and injudicious exercise of the pardoning power.

Mrs. JOSEPH WORKMAN died in Montreal last week at the age of one hundred and three years. She had lived long enough to see her son Mayor of the city.

Lieut. JOHN C. BRAIN, who seized the steamer *Chesapeake*, and was the last Confederate prisoner, was being lionized in Columbus, Ga., at last accounts.

The Kentucky Legislature is asked to appropriate $500 to purchase a portrait of Judge ROBERTSON, painted by a boy fifteen years old, and described as a very creditable piece of work.

In a brief temperance article, the other day, the Toledo (Ohio) *Blade* attempted to say something about "the chief point in the battle," but the perverse types got it "the chief pint in the bottle."

A young lawyer in Danbury, Conn., has brought a suit for slander against a young lady visiting there, laying his damages at $10,000, and a young navy officer has promptly become her bail to the required amount.

Mr. CHARLES F. DUNBAR, late of the Boston *Advertiser*, has been appointed to the Professorship of Political Economy recently established at Harvard College. The appointment is regarded as a good one.

A Boston paper compliments highly a lecture delivered there last week, but thinks that it would have been more enjoyable had not the speaker, by adopting a conversational tone, deprived his listeners of the latter half of most of his sentences.

Mr. GEORGE W. MCCOLLOM, of this City, who offered to endow liberally the New-Hampshire Normal School if it were located in Mount Vernon, his native town, has offered $20,000 to the Academy at that place, on easy conditions for the town to comply with.

Dr. SAMUEL BARD, the present solitary Southern advocate of the nomination of HOFFMAN for the Presidency, has assumed editorial control of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer*, and has run up the Hoffman ticket, "subject to the decision of the National Democratic Convention."

The mean man has gone to Selma, Ala., and has been calling upon washwomen, representing that he is authorized to contract for the washing of 500 soldiers, to arrive in the city in a few days, and engaging each one to do a portion of it. From each he demanded fifty cents for his trouble, and they all paid him.

A St. Louis paper on the morning of the 8th published a long article opposing the annexation of San Domingo because of the frequency and severity of tornadoes there. The same day East St. Louis was visited by a tornado whose unusually destructive effects have been described at length in the TIMES.

A bill now before the North Carolina Legislature, and likely to pass, provides for an election of members of a constitutional convention in August next. The preamble declares that the present Constitution, in many respects, and especially as relates to taxation, is burdensome to the people and ill-adapted to their wants and condition.

There were some very sad things connected with the dissolution of the Forty-first Congress. A lady correspondent dimly hints at one thus: "WILLIAM B. ALLISON is no more in the seat he lately occupied. Never again will the large brown eyes be seen wandering uneasily from floor to ceiling, seeking some soft, receptive spot whereon to languish and die."

The Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* tells a pathetic little story about a pigeon which became fastened by a long string hanging from its leg to a telegraph wire on Main-street, in that city. Two or three cruel boys wanted to throw stones at it, but a kind gentleman, telling them not to hurt the poor bird, got a ladder and carefully unwound the string and put the frightened, fluttering little creature tenderly into his bosom while he descended. The next evening he remarked that it had made a much nicer pie than he expected.

A wedding ceremony, locally looked upon as of unusual importance on account of the high standing of the parties, took place at Newport, Ky., at midday on Thursday last. To give greater impressiveness to the scene, the church had been darkened, and as the organ began to roll forth the wedding march the happy couple started to approach the altar. The lights were burning dimly, and the sexton at the moment attempted to turn on the gas, but, alas, nervous and excited he turned the wrong way, and in an instant the clergyman, the wedding party and the assembled friends were in total darkness. At this juncture, happily, a gentleman who stood near a window at the right of the altar, pulled down a blind from the top, and the bright sunlight streamed in and rested on the bridal party. The rest of the assembly being in gloom, the effect was magical and beautiful, and what at first seemed well calculated to vex and annoy was looked upon as a most happy omen.

The matter of holidays is looked upon in rather a solemn way by the Troy *Whig*, which unhesitatingly asserts that they are not suited to the genius of our people, and that it is impossible to have them generally observed. It says: "Our Fourth of July, the nation's birthday, is often passed by, and even when the greatest display is made, one-half our population will be engaged in their ordinary business. Scarcely any notice is now taken of WASHINGTON's birthday, not so much as of that of ROBERT BURNS. Even Christmas Day in a Christian country is not strictly observed as a holiday, even by those whose ecclesiastical rules require it."

There are from $45,000,000 to $48,000,000 worth of real estate in Philadelphia exempted from taxation. For instance, it is said, six boat-houses, maintained for the pleasure of the owners, have been considered so meritorious by the Legislature as to be exempted from taxation. Eight turnpike and plank-road companies, which demand toll, are excused from any contribution toward the public burden. Seventy-two cemeteries, easy and profitable land speculations, while they obtain large sums for the burial of the dead, pay nothing toward the support of the living.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The Contest in the Granite State To-Morrow—Candidates and Figures—The Last Appeal to the Republican Voters.

The first general State election of the year takes place in New-Hampshire to-morrow, when a Governor, Railroad Commissioner, three members of Congress, five Councilors, twelve State Senators and a full House of Representatives will be chosen, besides town and county officers. The candidates of the two principal parties for the chief offices are as follows:

Republican.	*Democratic.*
FOR GOVERNOR.	
James Pike.	James A. Weston.
FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.	
Dauphin W. Buckminster.	David Gilchrist.
REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.	
District.	District.
1—William B. Small.	1—Ellery A. Hibbard.
2—Aaron F. Stevens.	2—Samuel N. Bell.
3—Simon G. Griffin.	3—Hosea W. Parker.
FOR COUNCILORS.	
1—George Marston.	1—David M. Clough.
2—Ezra Gould.	2—Alphonzo H. Rust.
3—Daniel Barnard.	3—Josiah G. Dearborn.
4—Dexter Richards.	4—George Rust.
5—Orlando H. Jasper.	5—Joseph Powers.
FOR SENATORS.	
1—William B. Martin.	1—Daniel Marcy.
2—Matthew H. Taylor.	2—James Priest.
3—George Holbrook.	3—James S. Cheeny.
4—Reuben L. French.	4—Charles T. Cram.
5—Joshua G. Hall.	5—Hiram R. Roberts.
6—William N. Blair.	6—John C. Moulton.
7—Charles H. Campbell.	7—David Whiting.
8—Amos Whittemore.	8—George Jones.
9—Tileston A. Barker.	9—Ansel Dickenson.
10—Albina Hall.	10—Samuel P. Thrasher.
11—Nahum T. Greenwood.	11—Lewis W. Fling.
12—John Farr.	12—George W. M. Pitman.

The Temperance and the Labor Reform men have each tried to excite some enthusiasm for their pet hobbies, and both held "State Conventions" to nominate candidates for State officers and Congress. The Temperance Convention adjourned without making any separate nominations, although a few members of it subsequently got together and put forward their favorites. The Labor Reformers nominated a full ticket, as follows: For Governor, LEMUEL P. COOPER; Railroad Commissioner, G. ROBERT; Congressmen—First District, ELLERY A. HIBBARD, the Democratic candidate; Second District, WM. H. GROVE; Third District, E. D. BAKER.

THE CANDIDATES.

Mr. JAMES PIKE, the Republican candidate for Governor, is a Methodist clergyman and presiding Elder, of good ability and fair executive talent. He represented the First District of his State in Congress from 1855 to 1859, and commanded a New-Hampshire regiment during the war of the rebellion. He is a native of Salisbury, Mass., fifty-two years of age, and a graduate of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn.

Hon. JAMES A. WESTON, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is a popular citizen of Manchester, and has been twice elected Mayor of the city, although it is a Republican community. He was a leading candidate for the nomination in the Labor Reform Convention, receiving 43 votes against 66 for Mr. LEMUEL P. COOPER, the successful candidate. Mr. WESTON was born in Manchester in 1827, and is by profession a civil engineer. He holds a position on the Concord Railroad, and is looked upon as one of the most efficient men in his profession in the country. He is a gentleman of wealth, and of undoubted integrity.

Mr. LEMUEL COOPER is nearly seventy years of age, and has heretofore been identified with the Republicans.

WILLIAM B. SMALL, the Republican candidate for Congress in the First District, is a leading lawyer of the Rockingham County Bar, and at present Solicitor for the County. He has been a Representative in the State Legislature for two or three sessions, and last year was a member of the State Senate. He is a native of Maine, and is fifty-three years of age.

Hon. AARON F. STEVENS, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Second District, is the present member from the district. His Democratic competitor, Judge SAMUEL N. BELL, is a very popular man, and some of the Republicans of the district were hostile to the renomination of Gen. STEVENS, as the policy of rotation in office has many friends in the Granite State. These circumstances render the result of the election in this district somewhat doubtful, but we hope to hear good reports from it to-morrow night. Gen. STEVENS' war record was a good one, and his course in Congress has been generally satisfactory to his constituents.

Gen. SIMON H. GRIFFIN, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District, is well qualified for the position. A friend says of him that he is not a politician, in the ordinary acceptation of the word, is not connected with Rings of any kind, and has a remarkably firm hold upon the masses of the people. During the war he was unquestionably the ablest officer that New-Hampshire produced, and his popularity at home is such as renders his advancement in political life a certainty. He is about forty-six years of age, and had just been admitted to the Bar when the war broke out. When the news of the fall of Sumter came, he enlisted as a private in a Concord company; soon was commissioned its Captain, and commanded the Second New-Hampshire at the first Bull Run, where his bravery was conspicuous. His subsequent career was honorable, and his promotions to the rank of Major-General were well earned. Before the war he served two years in the State Legislature. After the war he engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods in Keene, and thrice has been elected to the lower House of the State Legislature from that town. Two years he has been Speaker of that body, and performed the duties of the position in an efficient and satisfactory manner.

THE VOTE OF THE STATE.

The following figures, giving the vote of the State for several years, show that there has not been at any time a great change in the opinions of the people, although it will be noticed that the variations in the Republican vote cover a considerably wider range of figures than those in the Democratic vote, indicating that the differences are produced not so much by change of political sentiment as by the apathy or the interest of Republicans:

Years.	Republican.	Democratic.
1856—March—State	34,479	32,031
1856—Nov.—President	38,345	32,789
1857—March—State	34,758	31,353
1858—March—State	36,076	30,884
1859—March—State	36,326	32,802
1860—March—State	38,037	33,544
1860—Nov.—President	37,519	28,404
1861—March—State	35,467	31,452
1862—March—State	33,859	28,566
1863—March—State	33,407	32,833
1864—March—State	37,006	31,340
1864—Nov.—President	36,400	32,871
1865—March—State	34,145	28,017
1866—March—State	35,137	30,481
1867—March—State	35,809	32,663
1868—March—State	39,784	37,262
1868—Nov.—President	38,191	31,224
1869—March—State	35,777	32,004
1870—March—State	34,912	32,392

The vote for Congressmen in 1869 was as follows:

Dist.	Republican.		Democrat.		Rep. maj.
1. Ela	13,138	Hibbard	11,376	1,762
2. Stevens	11,513	Harrington	9,866	1,647
3. Benton	11,254	Parker	10,691	563

ADDRESS TO THE REPUBLICANS.

In this connection we quote the "last appeal" of the efficient Republican State Central Committee to the party:

OFFICE OF REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE,
CONCORD, N. H., March 7, 1871.

We make this last appeal to the Republicans of New-Hampshire, as only one week now remains before our election. The campaign, for the most part, has been conducted in a quiet way. It would seem to some that nothing has been done, because we have not had the noise and bustle of a stumping campaign. We have not forced speakers upon any, but have endeavored to supply every place that has asked for them. We have sent constantly circulars and letters to every town and ward, urging upon our friends the importance of this election, and the great necessity of getting home every Republican voter, and of getting out every Republican to the polls. This, our last appeal, is to the same effect. Do not have a Republican name unchecked on the check-list at the close of the polls, where it is possible to have the man there. Do not let any private feelings or local divisions weaken our general ticket, or cause the loss of a Representative or Senator to the Legislature. We cannot afford to do it, and the result, if persisted in, necessarily weakens our party and encourages the Democratic Party. The Democratic Party has no possible hope of success at any point where we have heretofore elected our candidates, except by some division in our ranks. Now we ask you, as fair-minded men, not to allow any division to exist.

The canvass of the State has been as fully returned as in any previous year, and if every town does its whole duty, and casts its full vote, we shall elect our Governor, Members of Congress, a majority of the Executive Council and State Senate, and members of the Legislature by a handsome majority. We cannot give the figures in this circular, for we are waiting for a few towns to make a return. But enough have been returned to show a majority larger than last year. The Pro-slavery, Copperhead Democracy, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the Great Lakes to the Gulf, would be in ecstacies over our defeat, and hail it as a good omen for their success in 1872. Now we do not propose that on the 15th of March that they shall have occasion to rejoice or crow, and we are confident they will not, if our men turn out, whether the day is fair or foul, and stand by the ballot-box until the last vote is cast.

Have good men selected to distribute votes, those who are keen and sharp, to see that the ballots are all right, and to detect spurious votes, if any attempt is made to circulate them. Leave nothing undone that you can do, and on the 15th of March you will hear news that will satisfy you.

E. H. ROLLINS, President.
B. F. PRESCOTT, Secretary.

PACIFIC OCEAN TELEGRAPHS.

The following is a continuation of the report presented to the Chamber of Commerce by the Committee charged with the subject of telegraphs and postal affairs:

INFLUENCE ON COMMERCE.

The peculiar value and efficiency of a world-encircling telegraph in developing and regulating the commerce of the globe became still more evident, in view of the immense and constantly increasing amount of that commerce; and especially when we consider the intimate relation of the commerce of every portion of the world to the commerce of the whole.

It will be the exalted office of such a telegraph to diffuse through all the markets of the world daily, if need be, hourly information of the current prices of all commercial commodities, with the amount and condition of products and cargoes. This annihilation of commercial distance will render the trader practically omnipresent. With the constant stream of telegraphic information, pointing out from day to day the exact degrees of demand and supply—the vital elements of price—commerce, no longer consisting of the "adventures" inscribed on the merchant's ledger, will become an exact science, precisely determining every commercial movement containing the elements of profit.

Nay, more. Such a telegraph will cement still more firmly that all-pervading unity of commerce known in modern phraseology as its "solidarity." Differing only in degree from "internationality," which regards nations as forming one "common society," the term "solidarity," as applied to their commerce, denotes the absolute unity resulting from the community of interest where the commerce of each forms a part "*in solido*" of the commerce of the whole.

This solidarity brings with it correlative rights and duties, with their consequences. Every facility afforded to any portion of the world of commerce inures to the benefit of the whole, while every impediment in any portion, whether interposed by nature or unwise legislation, injures the whole. Cheap and rapid transportation, which has already increased so largely the wealth of modern nations, is now the common desideratum of the commercial world. Every day and every penny saved in transporting a chest of tea through the Indian or the Pacific Oceans, is felt in its diminished price in the markets of Chicago, Hamburg or St. Petersburg. Every day and every cent saved in transporting a barrel of flour over any canal or railway in the United States, facilitates its sale in Havana, Liverpool or Canton. Like the life-blood in the human frame, ever ministering to the needs of all the members, the genial and vital stream of commerce, unchecked by needless obstruction, circulates through the globe, animating and strengthening all the nations, while the telegraph, the very brain of the commercial system, supplies the nervous energy which directs and guides the whole.

This universality or "catholicity" of commerce, so to speak, is no new idea in the New-York Chamber of Commerce. On the contrary, it has been the polar star guiding the institution from the very moment of its corporate existence. It shines out clear and bright, in the emphatic language in the royal charter granted during the colonial era, in 1770, and fully confirmed by the State Government in 1784, proclaiming that "numberless inestimable blessings had accrued to mankind from commerce," and investing the Chamber with full power "to encourage and promote, by just and lawful ways and means, such measures as will tend to promote and extend just and lawful commerce."

So far from breathing any local spirit which would confine the field of inquiry or action of the Chamber to the mere island of Manhattan, or within any narrow provincial limits, the charter broadly avows the comprehensive and wise design of the British Crown, "to give stability to an institution from whence great advantages may arise, not only to our said Province, but as well to our Kingdom of Great Britain," that Imperial Dominion, which even then had encompassed with its widespread dependencies the whole world of commerce. Under such instruction the Chamber has ever been impressed, and now more than ever, with the fundamental and pregnant truth, that the foreign commerce of the port of New-York is not local, but cosmopolitan, constituting no isolated independent unit, but an inseparable integral portion of the vast foreign commerce of the globe, morally united by one common bond of interest.

The practical importance of this view is obvious, when we find that the whole yearly commerce of the United States (being $848,527,649 in 1868, of which the port of New-York had $498,623,192) now constitutes hardly one-tenth of the foreign commerce of the world.

AMOUNT OF PROGRESS IN TWENTY YEARS.

In collecting the facts needed for showing the total foreign commerce of the civilized nations, the Committee have endeavored also to ascertain, as far as practicable, its progress during the thirty years ending with 1868, that being the latest year for which official tables were accessible.

The period thus selected is one of pre-eminent importance, embracing the truly golden age of commerce, in which steam more fully enlisted in the service of man, won its greatest victories over the land and the sea, vastly augmenting the commercial dynamics of the globe, not only in accelerating and cheapening the transportation of the products of the interior regions to the sea-board, but in practically bridging the oceans themselves and conjoining the continents.

It was not until the Autumn of the year 1838 that the first ocean steamer found its solitary way across the Atlantic. At the close of 1868, large fleets of steamers, much exceeding in capacity the sailing vessels of the mercantile marine, and swiftly impelled by this superadded power, covered all the seas and oceans.

Up to the year 1838, only 1,497 miles of railway had been constructed in North America, and furnished only with feeble engines drawing slender loads. At the close of 1868 there were in operation, with engines doubled in speed and quadrupled in power, 44,802 miles in North America, 56,660 miles in Europe, 4,474 in Asia, (principally in British India,) 1,424 in South America, 789 in Australia, and 583 in Egypt and other parts of Africa, exhibiting a total development in the civilized world of 109,177 miles, of which at least 100,000 were brought into use since 1838, with their enormous apparatus of steam locomotive engines counted by tens of thousands, untiringly laboring by day and by night in transporting and exchanging the vast and varied products of the globe.

It was on the 27th day of February, in the year 1844, that MORSE sent his first telegraphic message by electricity, forty-one miles, from Washington to Baltimore, uttering, with characteristic and solemn emphasis, his grateful ejaculation, "What hath God wrought!" At the close of 1868, as stated to the Committee by Mr. GEORGE B. PRESCOTT, the electrician of the Western Union Telegraph, there were 130,698 miles of electrical telegraphic line in operation in the United States, 90,000 miles in Great Britain, and 405,151 miles in Continental Europe, with 27,402 miles of submarine cable in the various seas and oceans, having a total linear extent of 572,183 miles, exceeding more than twenty-fold the circumference of the earth.

It was not until 1866 that the noble perseverance of FIELD and his associates, after arduous and repeated efforts, practically established for commercial purposes their cable in the bed of the Atlantic.

These splendid triumphs over the obstacles of nature within the brief period of thirty years under review, superadding to the pre-existing forces in use by man a power, equivalent to that of twenties, if not fifties, of millions of human laborers, have necessarily caused an immense expansion in the commerce of the globe. They afford the only adequate explanation of the enormous, and almost incredible realities disclosed by the official statistics, exhibiting an increase in the foreign trade of the three leading commercial nations, exceeding more than tenfold their increase in population within the same period, and a rate of increase more than half as large in the foreign commerce of the remaining nations.

Summed up in brief, the population and foreign commerce of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of France, and of the United States of America, respectively increased as follows:

	—Population.—		
	In 1838.	In 1858.	In 1868.
The United Kingdom	25,903,697	28,389,770	30,380,757
France	33,738,188	36,236,322	*38,342,318
The United States	15,025,761	29,568,110	36,500,000
Total	75,667,646	94,194,202	105,222,605

Increase in 30 years, 29,555,959—being 39 per cent.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

	—Computing £1 at $5, and $1 at 5f.—		
	In 1838.	In 1858.	In 1868.
The United Kingdom	$541,605,515	$1,521,833,055	$2,616,570,415
France	378,895,720	†945,080,000	$1,595,820,000
The United States	222,504,020	607,257,571	849,793,476
Total	$1,143,005,255	$3,074,170,626	$5,062,183,891

Increase in 30 years, $3,919,178,636, or 443 per cent.

It will be seen that the rate of this immense increase was highest in the two first decades, from 1838 to 1858, commencing with the earliest developments of this superadded steam power on the land and the sea, during which the amount was carried up, in round numbers, from $1,143,000,000 to $3,074,000,000, being nearly 270 per cent., or 9 per cent. yearly for the twenty years. In the last decade, from 1858 to 1868, when the new impulse had partially spent its power, the rate of increase so far slackened, that the total of 1858, $3,074,000,000, rose only to $5,062,000,000 in 1868, not quite 60 per cent., or 6 per cent. yearly.

This diminution of rate in the last decade shows the necessity of caution in any prospective estimate of the increase in the future. While, on the one hand, a still further development of the powers of steam and electricity may stimulate still more actively the production and transportation of the world, we are compelled by recent experience in both hemispheres to take into account the possibility, to say the least, of exceptional interruptions and retardations by war, and the supreme national necessities which it may involve. In view of these contingencies, it would hardly be safe to assume that the rate of six per cent. yearly increase exhibited by the last decade will continue undiminished throughout the remaining thirty years of the present century, carrying up the existing amount, as it would at 180 per cent. in the three nations, to $14,170,000,000. A more cautious estimate, at three per cent. yearly, would carry the amount only to $9,112,000,000.

The Committee make no predictions in respect to the future, but merely state the preceding sums as the arithmetical results of the two different rates of increase. They rest content with the $5,062,183,891 actually existing in 1868, and with the increase in the foreign commerce of the United States to $991,896,889 in 1870, from $849,793,476 in 1868, as sufficing to show the transcendent importance of establishing and maintaining between these three maritime nations a wise and thorough concord, which shall at least secure the telegraphic cables in the oceans from any hostile aggression.

It may also be reasonably expected that the large and steadily-increasing foreign commerce of the remaining and more interior nations of Europe, the major portion of which is on the sea, will lead their enlightened rulers to similar views of the necessity of peace, as affording to maritime commerce its only effectual security.

The Committee have used their best efforts, without success, to obtain official tables showing the commerce of these remaining nations and its progress in tabulated form, with the precision which has been attained with respect to the three maritime nations. Some of the Continental countries make no official returns of their exports, while the estimates of some of the others are in a measure conjectural.

During the last twenty years repeated efforts have been made by the public authorities and writers in France, and elsewhere, to tabulate the foreign commerce of the world, the general results of which have not differed very widely. After carefully comparing the varying estimates by the British Board of Trade, the United States Bureau of Statistics, the *Dictionnaire du Commerce*, and other statistical works in France, aided by the results annually condensed from official tables in the *Almanac de Gotha*, the Committee submit the following summary to the Chamber as an approximate for the years 1860 and 1868, sufficiently accurate for the present purpose. Disregarding fractions of a million, the foreign commerce of those nations was as follows:

	Population.	—Foreign Commerce.—	
	In 1868.	In 1860.	In 1868.
Germany	38,768,000	$550,000,000	$752,000,000
Netherlands	3,616,000	330,000,000	377,000,000
Belgium	4,901,000	210,000,000	301,000,000
Denmark, Sweden and Norway	7,779,000	125,000,000	138,000,000
Russia	69,884,000	252,000,000	337,000,000
Austria	35,449,000	187,000,000	340,000,000
Italy	25,585,000	250,000,000	316,000,000
European Turkey, Roumania and Servia	16,328,000	130,000,000	140,000,000
Greece	1,375,000	16,000,000	16,000,000
Spain and Portugal	20,864,000	140,000,000	137,000,000
Switzerland	2,517,000	120,000,000	130,000,000
Total	227,086,000	$2,340,000,000	$3,091,000,000

Increase, 32 per cent. in 8 years, or 4 per cent. yearly.

In any estimate of the future growth of the foreign commerce of these Continental nations, now amounting to $3,091,000,000, it should be remembered that the superaddition of steam transportation, in fostering the growth of their commerce in the past, was, in proportion, far less than in France and the United Kingdom. With an aggregate population of 227,000,000, occupying a territorial area more than tenfold that of France and the United Kingdom, they had, up to 1869, only 37,000 miles of railway; while France and the United Kingdom, with a population of only 69,000,000, had in operation more than 24,000 miles, nearly completing all the important portions of their railway systems. The Continental nations still have left large interior regions, affording very extensive fields for future development, especially in connection with the inland seas giving them access to the Atlantic. They are, moreover, using active efforts to increase their maritime commerce and naval force, as fundamental elements of their political strength.

It certainly is not impossible that under these influences the rate of increase in their foreign commerce may, for some time to come, fully keep pace with that of France or the United Kingdom. At the yearly rate of only two and a half per cent., the existing amount would increase to $5,322,000,000 in the thirty years' ending with 1898.

COMMERCE OF AMERICAN NATIONS.

In respect to the countries, other than the United States, in North and South America, including the West Indies, the Committee have been able to obtain reliable statistics only from a portion of their number. Some of them keep no accurate tables of exports, while the commerce of others is stated in quantities and not in values. The aggregate of the commerce of the West Indies, a subject of direct and constantly increasing interest to the United States, can only be ascertained with accuracy from the official tables kept by the various nations trading with the islands. As the amount thereby deduced ($282,897,306) falls very considerably short of the amount ($420,580,919) estimated in the official report published in 1866, at Ottawa, by the Commissioners from British America for ascertaining the trade of the West Indies, some further examination may be proper. The Committee, therefore, ask leave hereafter to submit to the Chamber any supplemental statement which may be needed for correcting any material error which may be discovered.

Subject to this reservation, the Committee believe that the following summary will not vary materially from the actual amounts:

1868.		Exports and Imports.
"Dominion of Canada" (not including Newfoundland or Prince Edward's Island)		$129,533,194
Mexico, only partial returns (estimated)		27,000,000
Central America		11,292,000
New-Grenada or Colombia		11,018,000
Venezuela, no returns (estimated)		10,000,000
Brazil		160,132,721
Argentine Republic		63,650,000
Chili		55,500,000
Uruguay, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador, only partial returns (estimated)		40,000,000
West Indies:		
Cuba and Porto Rico	$174,050,279	
British West Indies	60,756,022	
Hayti and San Domingo	22,691,005	
Other West India Islands	25,000,000	282,897,306
Total		$791,023,221

The statistics of many of these nations and countries, owing mainly to the frequent and violent changes in their political condition, are too fragmentary to furnish the means of showing, with any approach to accuracy, the increase of their commerce in the past. The singular mutations of commerce, under political changes, are strikingly manifest in a portion of the West Indies. The "Tableau" of Commerce, of the year III. of the first French Republic, states that, in or shortly before the year 1792, the commerce of France with San Domingo amounted to two hundred and seventy-one millions of livres, $54,200,000; and that its commerce with the United States amounted in that year only to thirty-one millions of livres, $6,200,000.

The *Exposé Comparatif* of France shows that in 1867 its commerce with Hayti was only $6,420,000, while its commerce with the United States was $70,200,000.

GENERAL RESULT.

It results from the preceding examination that the total foreign commerce of the European and American nations, in which is included all their commerce with the Asiatic countries, consists as follows:

Commerce of the European nations	$7,203,390,415
Commerce of the American nations	1,640,822,697
Total	$8,844,213,112

Of this total, a little more than one-tenth consists of commerce with countries and localities more or less civilized, in Asia, Africa and Oceanica, which have no commercial tables, or none which are accessible, and consequently are not included in the statement of nations exporting and importing. That portion is stated from the returns of the nations trading with those countries, and represents an actual movement of commodities of like value. Of the remainder, assumed to be nine-tenths, the value of the commodities actually moved is only one-half; for the reason that the commodities tabulated as "Exports," in the tables of any nation exporting, reappear as "Imports" in the tables of the nation or nations to which the commodities are exported, whereby the values are duplicated. This being the case, the aggregate value of the commodities actually moved is:

One-tenth of the $8,844,213,112, or	$884,421,311
And one-half of the residue, $7,959,791,801, being	3,979,895,901
Total	$4,864,317,212

Although the Committee have confined their examination to foreign commerce, it should be borne in mind that the proposed Pacific Ocean Telegraph will also exert a beneficial influence on the coasting trade of many of the nations. This is specially true in respect to the United States, with its long line of coast on the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific, requiring in the coasting trade with the Pacific, the circumnavigation of the Continent of South America, passing for more than ten thousand miles along the coasts of foreign nations.

It is much to be regretted that no official account has yet been kept by the United States, nor by any other maritime nation, (as the Committee believe,) of the values of the property moved in their coasting trade. Its amount in the United States undoubtedly far exceeds, and in the United Kingdom probably approaches, if it does not exceed, the total values actually carried in their foreign commerce.

COMMERCE OF THE PACIFIC AND INDIAN OCEANS.

The Committee have deemed it necessary to ascertain and to state somewhat more in detail the amount of the commerce of the European and American nations on the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Forming a part of the total above exhibited, it has a peculiar interest, not only in being primarily and directly connected with the proposed Pacific Telegraph, but in being closely interwoven with the commerce of every other portion of the civilized world, and the daily necessities of all its varied population.

These great oceans have played and will continue to play a very important part in the great drama of commercial progress, emphatically the epic of the modern ages. The history of Eastern Asia, covering an epoch of nearly four centuries since VASCO DE GAMA doubled the Cape of Good Hope, is filled with the lights and shadows of one long struggle of the maritime nations of Europe to secure, and, as far as possible, to monopolize, the trade of that fertile and fragrant portion of the globe. The rich products of the Spice Islands under the burning sun of the equator, repeatedly became the scene of cruel war between cold-blooded trading nations on the Northern Ocean; while the field of bloody struggle in Hindustan extended from the groves of Ceylon to the frozen summits of the Himalayas. The long-continued conflicts in these remote regions of the earth were not solely for commerce, but often for empire, intermingling with the broader struggles at home for the mastery of Europe. Within the present century, we have seen the navy of England, in defending and preserving not only her national existence but the liberties of the world from the tyranny of the first NAPOLEON, sweeping the commerce of his empire from every ocean of the globe to the utmost bounds of these distant waters, so that in 1807, in the vivid language of a writer of the day, "not a single merchant ship bearing a hostile flag could be seen traversing the Atlantic or crossing the equator." As late as 1811, at the height of the fearful struggle on the land, the magnificent Island of Java, the Cuba of the East, which had shared the fate of Holland, was wrested by England from the grasp of France. Restored on the pacification of Europe to its former owner, it still remains a precious remnant of the maritime and commercial power enjoyed in the palmy days of the Dutch Republic.

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* Including 744,349, annexed in Nice and Savoy.

† By sea, $578,000,000; by land, $366,000,000.

‡ By sea, $1,070,000,000; by land, $525,000,000.

The struggle of centuries for the possession of Continental India, between Portugal, Spain, Holland, France and England successively contending for the prize, has practically closed with the lion's share falling to our ancestral England, apparently to be held, with the English-speaking continent of Australia and the outlying islands of New-Zealand, with their rapidly increasing commerce, only for a future and friendly competition, on a far broader scale, with the inheritors of her blood in the United States. It surely is not the least among the wonder-working effects of steam in navigating the land with a speed far surpassing that on the sea, that the railway now spanning our Continent with its electrical auxiliary in the Pacific, will bring the American Union into the close proximity needed for such a competition.*

The statistics of the commerce of the nations of Europe and America on the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and its distribution among those nations, will fully appear, with some particulars of its past progress, in the table appended to this report. Summed up in brief, the commerce on those waters of the—

United Kingdom, in 1868, was	$565,106,665
France, in 1868, was	59,240,000
The United States, in 1868, was	47,656,885
Netherlands, in 1868, was	51,500,000
Hamburg and Bremen, in 1868, was	9,328,000
Spain, in 1868, was	1,750,000
Sweden and Norway, in 1868, was	460,000
Total	$735,141,550
The overland "Transbaikal" commerce of Russia with China, in 1867, was 11,300,000 roubles, or	9,040,000
Total	$744,181,550

Of the Anglo-Indian Empire, the islands of New-Zealand lie 1,400 miles east of Australia, and so much the nearer to the coast of the United States. They had 1,611 miles of telegraphic line in 1869, which must ere long be connected with Australia.

In addition to the interchanges effected by the preceding commerce between the European and American nations, and the countries of Asia, there is now a large coasting commerce in the Indo-Chinese Basin. Of this "home trade," so to speak, a small portion employs the vessels of the Asiatic countries, while the residue is enjoyed by European vessels, principally from the Hanseatic cities, interchanging the products of Japan and China with those of British India and the Australasian Archipelago. Like the coasting trade of the Atlantic nations, it serves to swell the total commerce interested in the completion of the Pacific cable.

From the detailed statements in the table, the following general facts will appear:

1. Of the commerce of Europe and America with Asia, on the Pacific and Indian Oceans, being in 1868	$735,141,550
the three maritime Powers, the United Kingdom, France and the United States, had	672,103,550
2. Their commerce on those oceans in 1854 was	330,079,742
Showing an increase in the fourteen years of	$342,023,808

being 103 per cent., or 7.35 per cent. yearly.

3. From the proportion of exports to imports shown by the tables of the three nations, we may safely estimate, that of the total commerce of $735,141,550, the exports to the Asiatic countries did not exceed $300,000,000, so that the imports from these countries were at least $435,141,550.
4. Of the last-named amount, Australia and New-Zealand furnished $62,942,240, and the more tropical countries of Asia the remaining $372,199,310.

It is this latter portion which imparts to the commerce on the Pacific and Indian Oceans its peculiar interest, embracing the tea, the coffee, the sugar, the spices, the silk, the drugs, and the various other products of the tropics, which, in the progress of civilization, ceasing to be luxuries, have become necessities for the three hundred and twenty millions of Christian people now occupying the temperate zone of Europe and North America. Intended for the consumption of such a multitude, these tropical products are concentrated, in large masses, in the capacious docks or warehouses of London and Liverpool and Havre and Antwerp and the Hanseatic cities, to be thence distributed through the world by the united machinery of its common commerce, permeating and interpenetrating every artery and vein of human society.

It surely requires no great stretch of imagination or credulity to believe that a commerce so beneficent and civilizing in a world like ours filling up with people so rapidly, is destined to large and speedy increase, especially if wisely aided by our National Government. It is not for the clear-headed, far-sighted merchants of the United States to close their eyes upon the fact that, in the providential march of events, a field so vast is just opening to their well-directed energy. Still less will they fail to bear in mind, that "cheapness, the sovereign law of commerce, overcoming national prejudices and national habits," will inexorably compel the products of every portion of the globe, and especially of its remoter regions, to take the shortest and cheapest way to market; that the distance, by sea and land, from the coast of China to the Mississippi River, by way of the Pacific Ocean, is less than one-third of the distance by way of the Atlantic; and that, as a necessary result, San Francisco, our own Pacific emporium, with her spacious warehouses soon to cluster round the "Golden Gate," will become the mart for largely supplying, at least a portion of our widespread interior, with the products of Eastern Asia. The commercial tables show the breadstuffs of California actively entering on their great predestined duty of supplying the daily necessities of China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand; laying the foundation of a commerce of the highest importance to both the continents. The diplomatic wisdom of our timely treaty with Japan is now plainly evident, not only in the steadily-increasing commerce between the two countries, but in the cordial diplomatic relations now fully established with the Government of that intelligent and active nation.

It is for the statesman rather than the merchant to look out afar upon the coming ages, and discern the immense eventualities of these great tropical waters, once so remote, but now coming so plainly within the legitimate field of action of our young and growing Republic. The Committee will not attempt to lift the veil of the majestic future, nor seek in any way to measure or estimate the enormous stream of commerce and intercourse which must flow from intimate and friendly relations with the vast populations now accumulated in Eastern Asia. They will venture to hope that the existing commerce of the world, exhibited as one undivided whole, will be sufficient, in the eyes of the Chamber, to justify an earnest recommendation to the Government of the United States to adopt vigorous measures, without delay, for connecting the continents of America and Asia by a submarine electric telegraph, to be laid in such portion of the Pacific as may complete a line encircling the globe, and best subserve the interests of our country and the world.

The American Union, in its gradual but steady aggregation of empire, already possesses a water front on the Pacific, in two disconnected portions, embracing, taken together, twenty-eight degrees of latitude, and separated only by that portion still belonging to British America, extending from latitude 49° to latitude 54° 40′ a parallel not wholly unknown in our political history.

On the opposite shore of the Pacific, the British Empire has acquired, by treaty or otherwise, territorial rights to some extent in or near some of the maritime cities of China, which may greatly facilitate the connection of the Pacific cable with the segment of the world-encircling line laid upon the Eastern Continent or under its adjacent waters. It will be providential, indeed, if the facilities thus enjoyed by the two nations, with their widespread territories on this broad ocean, shall lead them, at a moment like the present, when lasting concord is the prayer of every patriotic heart, to unite in completing the great achievement of our age, to be consecrated to peace forever.

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Chairman of the Committee.
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1871.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, on the 2d of March, 1871, the following resolution, offered by Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, Chairman of the Committee on Telegraphs and Postal Affairs, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That canals, railways and telegraphs form parts of one common system of commercial machinery for facilitating and cheapening the commerce, interchanging, between nations, the varied products of the globe, in which any facility afforded to any part benefits the whole; and that any needless imposition of tolls, expenses or other charges on any part of that system, is the fruit of a policy unfit for the present enlightened age, and injurious to the general welfare of the advancing civilization of the human race.

Obsequies of Senator Lyons, of Virginia.

The rain-storm that prevailed yesterday afternoon sadly interfered with the arrangements of the Committee having in charge the obsequies of the late (colored) Senator ISAIAH L. LYONS, of Virginia. At an early hour in the morning the remains were taken to St. Paul's Episcopal Church, where the funeral services according to the ritual were performed by Rev. JOHN PETERSON, of St. Philip's Church, New-York, assisted by Rev. Dr. FOX, rector of St. Paul's. The body was then escorted by Stone Square Lodge, No. 6, F. and A. M., to Washington Hall, where it remained in state until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A rose-wood coffin, richly ornamented with silver handles and trimmings, contained the remains, and a silver plate in the shape of a cross bore the following inscription: "I. H. S.—ISAIAH L. LYONS, aged twenty-seven years, five months and twenty-nine days—Died Feb. 21, 1871." During the time the body remained in the hall thousands of citizens visited it, and when the doors were opened there was scarcely standing room—a third, at least, of the congregation being whites. After a brief prayer by Rev. A. R. JARVIS, and the reading of a portion of the Scriptures by Rev. HIGHLAND GARNETT, Mr. LOUIS H. PUTNAM delivered a lengthy funeral oration, in the course of which he eloquently alluded to the past and present condition of his race in this country, declaring that the happiest hour of his life was when he beheld his deceased brother taking a seat in the Senate Chamber of the proud old Commonwealth of Virginia, where plebeian never before sat.

At the conclusion of the oration, the body was taken to Union Cemetery, where it was interred with Masonic honors. Mr. LYONS was born in New-Jersey, but resided in Williamsburg from his fourth year until the breaking out of the war, when he entered the army. When the war closed he settled in Hampton, Va., and finally became a State Senator.

A Case of Alleged Abduction on Staten Island.

Last Thursday KATE HORRIGAN, a fashionably-dressed woman, who resides in Ninety-seventh-street, in this City, was brought before Justice GARRETT, charged with abducting a young girl, aged seventeen years, named ELIZA GLASGOW, from her home in Bay-street, Stapleton, Staten Island, on the 1st of March, and taking her to her up-town residence for improper purposes. It appeared from the testimony of Detective ALLEN, of the Staten Island Police force, that on the above date he observed a very stylish close carriage going to New-York on an evening boat, with three females inside, one of whom he recognized as the prisoner, HORRIGAN. Knowing her previous reputation, his suspicions were aroused, and, on inquiry, he was told the same coach came from the City with two females earlier in the day. On returning to the island, he instituted further inquiries, and learned that the young girl, GLASGOW, had been missing from her place of service, on Fort Hill, since the 1st inst., and that the girl HORRIGAN came for her on that day in a carriage. The officer stated that next day he discovered the missing girl in a house in Ninety-seventh-street, near the Hudson River, in company with the prisoner, and brought them both to the island. The accused denied having taken the girl for any improper purposes, and said she was married, and kept a respectable house. The evidence of the girl's mother and father went to show that the prisoner had been for a long time trying to induce the girl to leave them, and that she induced her sister to leave last May, and they had not since heard of her. The Judge adjourned the further hearing of the case till 2 o'clock today, when the fellow-servant of the girl GLASGOW will be examined. The prisoner was locked up, and the young girl was committed on a charge of vagrancy.

German and French Aid Subscriptions.

From the German General Consulate a remittance of 10,000 thalers was transmitted to Berlin, on Saturday, for the German Relief Fund, making, with the previous remittances, a total of 400,000 thalers. The subscriptions received at the General Consulate during the past week amounted to $3,503 32, making a total of $328,544 18. The subscriptions of last week include $175, contributed by the Turnverein at Logansport, Ill.; $100 by the German Philodramatic Society of Hartford, Conn.; $272 90 by the German Ladies' Aid Society at Fort Wayne, Ind.; $400 by the Germans of Ann Arbor, Mich.; $461 80 by the German Aid Society at Adrian, Mich.; $119 50 by the Harmonie-Society at College Point, the proceeds of a dramatic representation; $379 97 by the German Aid Society at Cincinnati. The rest were principally raised by private subscriptions in this City and vicinity. The latest subscriptions by the French in aid of the sufferers in the devastated districts of France, received by the Comité de Secours, in this City, are: A remittance of $256 50, from the French Committee at Oil City, Penn.; a check for $390, from Dubuque, Iowa, the proceeds of a ball by the ladies of the Societé Française de Secours Mutuels; $127 from the French Committee at Mobile, Ala.; $400, the proceeds of a subscription raised by M. COUVERS; $25 from Cleveland, Ohio.

By-gone Litigants—The Ingratitude of Lawyers.

At the meeting of the Genealogical Society in Mott Memorial Rooms, on Saturday evening, Dr. C. B. MOORE read a paper on two noted individuals, remarkable for the number of their law suits, which must have exceeded a thousand. JAMES JACKSON was a Friend and a man of peace. When he saw a piece of land that he thought he would like to own he took an acquaintance with him, who immediately became an actual occupant, and from this individual he would take his title. Titles in those days were not well settled, and in time Mr. JACKSON became a troublesome neighbor. It was necessary, at last, that some one should keep a watch on his movements.

JOHN STILES constituted himself the natural enemy of JACKSON, and shadowed him wherever he went. If JACKSON carried a "possessor" to some favorable spot, STILES met him and shouldered him off or pushed him by main force to the common road. Then commenced an action for ejectment, and STILES called upon the original possessor to defend the suit.

About 700 of these cases, in which legal points of importance in the acquisition of titles were decided, have been reported in New-York reports alone. The speaker regretted that he could find no biographical sketch of either of the parties, notwithstanding their patronage of the law.

Eureka—A Political Utopia.

The regular session of the Cosmopolitan Conference was attended by very few yesterday afternoon. Mr. WARD presided, and Mr. IRA B. DAVIS delivered the opening address, "A Plan for a New Government." He argued that all political offices should be filled by parties nominated and elected by the people; that political parties, caucuses, primaries, &c., should be abolished; that the Government should control all railways, telegraph lines, &c., and very forcibly depicted a perfect Utopia. A discussion ensued, in which Mr. WEST, Dr. SHEPPARD, CLINTON ROSEVELT and others took part. They all spoke about the necessity of a radical change in the system of government, and proposed numerous theories, until the climax was reached by Mrs. SOMERBY, who propounded the startling theory that as every individual differed from another in disposition and organization, so no general laws could be made which should govern all justly and equally, hence all should be left to govern themselves, to make laws suited to their own individual disposition. The Conference adjourned without arriving at any definite plan for reorganization, but will meet again next week.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars for Monday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos.
148—Winsor et al. vs. Ship Rebecca Clyde et al.
37—McCay vs. Sloop Fashion et al.
15—Anderson vs. Schooner Wm. P. Mann.
35—De Rivera vs. Wilder.
32—Knapp & Ferdon vs. Schooner Caroline et al.
47—Williams et al. vs. Steamer General McCullum.
49—Tyler vs. Steamer General McCullum.

Nos.
50—Hope vs. Steamer General McCullum.
90—Nicholson et al. vs. Steam-tug Aspinwall.
52—Corwer vs. Sloop J. T. Adams et al.
135—Hooper vs. Bartier et al.
108—United States vs. Ferry-boat Hudson.
81—Petell vs. Bactgo.
164—Clarke vs. Herques.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Demurrer.

No. 6—Tuttle vs. Sackett.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
110—Kinsman vs. Cunnington.
61—Evans vs. O'Brien.
59—Johnson vs. Van Nostrand.
95—Sandford vs. McGay.
98—Graham vs. Whitney.
108—Page vs. McDonald.
109—Florida R. R. Co. vs. N. Y. Warehouse Co.
113—Bowne vs. Leveridge.
114—Same vs. Same.
115—King vs. Knapp.
116—Eising vs. Schreyer.

Nos.
119—Froehlich vs. Fernbacher.
120—May vs. May.
121—Halskie vs. Merritt.
122—Casoni vs. Ree.
123—Gardner vs. Cummings.
125—Woodruff vs. Naylor.
126—Fisk, Jr., vs. The Albany & Susquehanna R. R. Co.
127—Patterson vs. Van Beuren.
128—Schmidt vs. Levy.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
1—M. Freund vs. A. Freund et al.
2—M. Freund vs. J. Freund et al.
311 (R.C.)—Jaeger vs. Kelley, Sheriff, &c.
2799 (Old)—Bleecker et al. vs. Fordham.
235 (R. C.)—Coulter vs. Board of Education for the City and Co. of New-York.
61—Shedd vs. Montgomery.
33—Moses et al., vs. Sylvester.
35—Thurman vs. Reed.
259—Crow vs. Hoboken Land and I. Co.
269½—Woodward Steam Pump Manufacturing Co. vs. Tremont Coal Co.

Nos.
41—Lanahan et al. vs. Ayres et al.
21—Stedman et al. vs. W. Trans. Co.
77—Eakin vs. Baxter.
95—First Nat. Bank, Rockville, Conn., vs. Lambert.
85—Corbett et al. vs. Levy.
99—Lester vs. N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
101—Emberson vs. Wicks.
103—Watson et al. vs Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
51 (R.C.)—Engler vs. Camden & Amboy R. R. Co.
11—Ferguson vs. Sayre et al.
97—Dever vs. Syms et al.
197—Waterbury vs. Hudson Gas-light Co.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Case on. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9½ A. M.

Calendar exhausted.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Set-Down Causes.

Nos.
662—Tregear vs. Dry Dock, Broadway and Battery Railroad Co.
677—Merwin et al. vs. Wexel et al.
636—Traphagan vs. Bruenninghausen.
346—Hoover vs. Beekman Fire Ins. Co.
347—Hoover vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.
557—Kirchoff vs. Blumenthal.
532—McCaffil et al. vs. Peare.

Nos.
487—Wehle vs. Haviland.
529—Lyons, inf't, by gd'n, vs. North.
729—Farley vs. O'Brien.
506—Bullock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
788—Cooper vs. Albright.
325—Meeks et al. vs. King.
475—Gorham Manuf'g Co. vs. Barclay.
829—Berdan vs. Wilson.
830—Brown vs. Weston.
249—Powers, Adm'x, vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Robinson, Larremore and J. F. Daly, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1—Grey vs. Redfield.
2—Moneuse vs. Moneuse.
17—Wattington vs. Kilbreth.

Nos.
35—Schultz vs. Bradley.
85—Van Loon vs. Lyons.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
5925—Eerzyniskyevs. Hawser.
——Pendrell vs. Watts.
5604—Rauh vs. Cohen.
4861—Huse vs. Mesaler.
4868—Oppenheimer vs. Tuska.
4878—Britterton vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
4974—Sloman vs. Howland.
5042—Purdy vs. Fish.
5076—Blessing vs. Farrington.
5288—Neschk vs. Marx.
5193—Baker vs. Vanderbilt.
5216—Prime vs. Benedict.
5232—Klein vs. Lapaugh.
5244—Mittnacht vs. Bargon.
5261—Berly vs. Ruck.
5328—Hart vs. Nye.

Nos.
5364—Bockhorn vs. Keeney.
5366—Schramm vs. Klabisch.
5343—Spiro vs. Ehrhart.
5374—Cook vs. Csoni.
5376—Molleson vs. Simmons.
5377—Fabisch vs. Lowenstein.
5383—Waldron vs. Horn.
5384—Schulthers vs. Broadway & Seventh-Av. R. R. Co.
5385—Best vs. Bachman.
5387—Sullivan vs. Kinsch.
5388—Carsting vs. Keller.
5389—Greenbaum vs. Cobb.
5390—Cohen vs. Hertz.
5396—Miller vs. Briggs.
5398—McAdam vs. Curry.
5399—Wood vs. McGill.

Part III—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
5044—Michels vs. Meyers.
5273—Williams vs. Sackett.
5460—Krause vs. Brill.

Nos.
5886—Sandford vs. Sixth National Bank.
5887—Banker vs. Bailey.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, C. J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Thos. Pendergast; mayhem.
2—The People vs. Thos. Schmidt; burglary.
3—The People vs. James H. Brady, (two cases;) burglary.
4—The People vs. James McGuire and James Smith; burglary.
5—The People vs. Ida Ray; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. Emma Williams; grand larceny.

Nos.
7—The People vs. Daniel Flynn and Dennis Conroy; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. Wm. Gruber; grand larceny.
9—The People vs. Margaret Lehan; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. Emanuel Strauss; larceny from the person.
11—The People vs. Albert Cowley; larceny from the person.
12—The People vs. John Williams; assault and battery.

COURT NOTICES.

MARINE COURT—PART I.

In consequence of repairs to the Court-room, Part I. stands adjourned for the term. All reserved causes will be called in Part II.

By order of the Court,
LAWRENCE CLANCY, Clerk.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I. AND II.

Those jurors drawn and summoned to attend on Trial Term, Parts I. and II., of this Court, for the March Term, and who have failed to appear on Monday, March 6, may save their fines by presenting themselves for duty on Monday, March 20, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Court,
JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 11.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	112⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	112⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	111
28,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	111
24,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	109⅛
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, o.	64⅜
23,00	do.	64⅜
5,000	Va. St. 6s, old	67
20,000	Va. 6s, Reg., o.	53
30,000	S. C. State 6s, n., Jan. & July	68
14,600	do.	68⅛
35,500	do.	69
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	91⅛
4,000	do.	91⅛
3,000	La. St. 6s, new	63
10,000	La. 8s, Lev. bds.	88
1,000	Ark. 7s, Iss to L. R. & Ft. S. R.	59
1,000	N. Y. St. 7s, B. L., Reg.	107⅛
2,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	92
6,000	Cen. P. Gold bds.	95⅛
10,000	do.	95⅛
2,000	Un. Pac. R. 1st.	83⅛
8,000	do.	83
2,000	do.	83⅛
11,000	do.	83⅛
1,000	U. P. 7s, L. G. bs.	73⅛
13,000	Un. Pac. 10s, In.	67⅛
3,000	Hud. R. S. F. bds.	102⅛
1,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s.	99⅛
14,000	N. J. Cen., n. bds.	100⅜
1,000	Gt. W. 1st M., '88.	87⅛
9,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	102⅛
4,000	St. L. & I. Mt. 1st.	89⅛
500	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	98
5,000	Mil. & St. P., 1st Iowa div.	87⅛
1,000	C., C. & I. & C. 1st.	85⅛
2,000	Chic., B. & Q. 8s.	110⅛
2,000	Mor. & Es. C. bs.	90
12	Ninth Nat. Bank	111⅛
100	Md. Coal Co.	37
100	do. bet. call.	38
200	Canton Coal Co.	77
100	Cons. Coal of Md.	34
500	do.	33⅛
50	Cum. Coal & Iron	35⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.	14⅞
15	Quicksilver Pf.	20

100	Mariposa Pf.	10⅜
100	do.	10¼
200	do. bet. call.	10⅛
100	Boston Water P.	32
700	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	43
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	43
89	do. bet. call.	42⅞
100	Wells-F. Ex. S'p. b. c.	2
100	Am. Mer. Un. Ex.	47⅛
200	U. States Ex.	49
10,000	N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	94⅛
10,000	do.	94
100	Erie R.	21⅛
200	do.	21
70	do. bet. call.	20⅞
200	Reading R.	102⅛
65	Mich. Cen. R.	118
300	L. S. & M. S. R.	98⅛
50	do.	98⅜
100	Union Pac. R.	26⅛
200	do.	26⅜
200	do.	26⅛
100	do. s30.	26⅛
200	do.	26⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts R.	115⅛
500	do.	116
200	do.	116⅛
200	do.	116⅛
100	do. b3.	116⅜
400	Chic. & N. W. R.	80⅛
100	do. b30.	80⅜
45	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	93⅞
65	C., C., C. & I. R.	84⅜
100	do.	84⅛
500	Chic. & R. I. R.	112⅛
200	do.	112⅜
100	Tol., Wab. & W. R.	55
100	do.	55⅛
100	Ohio & Miss. R.	46⅛
200	do.	46⅜
2000	do.	47
500	do.	47⅛
2800	do. s8.	47
500	do.	46⅜
800	do. b3.	47
250	Morris & Es. R.	89⅜
50	Chic. & Alt. R. b. c.	113⅛
50	do.	113⅜
100	C., C. & I. Cen. R.	21⅛
100	do. bet. call.	21⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112⅛
1,500	do.	112⅛
600	U. S. 5-20 C, 1867, sm.	110⅜
42,000	do.	111
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 cou.	c. 109
5,000	do.	c. 108⅞
31,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	114⅛
2,500	Va. 6s, new	68
5,000	N. C. 6s, old bs.	47⅛
10,000	N. C. 6s, new	26
5,000	S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July	68⅛
15,000	do.	68⅛
10,000	do.	68⅜
5,000	Mo. 6s	91⅛
5,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	95⅛
2,000	do.	95⅜
40	Cum. Cl. & Iron	35
55	West. U. Tel.	56⅛
300	do.	56⅜
100	Quicksilver Min.	14⅞
100	do.	15
200	Pac. M. S. S. b3.	43
300	do.	42⅞
100	Quick. Pf. bet. call.	21
400	Con. Coal of Md.	33
100	do. bet. call.	33

100	Mar. Pf.	10⅛
400	do.	10⅜
100	do.	10⅜
100	Can. Co. bet. call.	77
200	U. S. Ex.	48
40,000	N. Y. C. & H. Cts.	93⅞
10,000	do.	93⅞
500	Erie Railway	21
100	do.	20⅞
200	Harlem R.	129⅛
500	do.	130
200	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	115⅛
1,200	do.	115⅛
57	do.	115⅛
295	Lake S. & M. So. R.	98⅛
200	do. b3.	98⅛
500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	93
100	Chi. & R. I. R.	112
200	Mil. & St. Paul	55
200	U. Pac. bet. call.	25
100	Tol., W. & W.	54⅛
100	C., C., C. & I. R.	84⅛
100	Alton & T. H.	30
100	Chi. & Alton	113⅛
300	Ohio & Miss. R.	47
100	H. & St. Jos.	92⅛
200	Col. C. & I. C.	21
200	Del., L. & W. R. bet. call.	106⅛

MONDAY, March 13—A. M.

Business was active last week in Trade circles and in the Wall-street markets. In the latter it would seem as though speculation had fairly taken hold of the Stock Exchange on the Railway Stocks, and what are usually known to such revivals as the Miscellaneous fancies. The course of the market was for the most part strongly upward, as it was during the previous week, with the difference that on one of the Railroads, Ohio and Mississippi, there was an extreme additional rise of 4 ₱ cent., and on another, Union Pacific, a fall of 5@6 ₱ cent. The Western Telegraph ran up to 56½ ₱ cent., and two of the Maryland Coal Stocks, in the Cumberland fields, which had scarcely any market a month ago, sold largely on a rise of 6@8 ₱ cent. Among the best of the Railroads there was a strong demand for New-York Central—whose half-yearly Dividend of Four ₱ cent. has just been declared, to be paid April 15—for Lake Shore, for the North Wests, and Reading and Rock Island. There was also a good inquiry for the Pacific and Western Bonds, at full rates, and in the Southern State Bonds a sudden rise of 6@7 ₱ cent. in South Carolina 6 ₱ cents. The Public Funds were, for most of the week, steady in prices, and in good demand. At the close of the day, on Friday, they showed some weakness on the 5-20s of 1867, and on the 10-40s 5 ₱ cents, and this feeling ran through the whole list on Saturday.

The Scrip to represent the New 5 ₱ cent. Bonds is now ready at the Treasury Department. A number of the New-York Banking Agents for the Loan have already expressed their readiness to issue their own Scrip Certificates to their dealers in exchange for 5-20s, and to advance the Gold Interest upon the latter to the 1st of May, or if preferred, they will forward the 5-20s free of risk, to the Department and return the Scrip Certificate of the Treasury.

The Bank Return shows another large addition to Loans and Discounts. The impression is that some of the large Banks are discounting quite freely the Southern and Western Bills on New-York received from their Country Bank Correspondents. The amount of local paper offering for discount at Bank is not large. The Brokers are borrowing on stock collateral, on call, at cheap rates of interest. The Loan and Discount line is $6,721,508 higher than last Monday. The General Deposit line is up $4,865,010, chiefly the proceeds of the new Loans and Discounts. The Greenback average is down $973,884. The Gold average is down $563,031. The Treasury Office received during the week $3,467,942 for Customs Duties; paid out $532,687 on Gold Interest on the Public Debt, and sold $2,000,000 Gold on Thursday. The Customs have been running at the rate of nearly $600,000 per day. The amount of Foreign Goods marketed during the week, or upon which the Customs have been paid, is about $8,000,000. The Import trade is running ahead of last Spring, and the same remark applies to the Domestic Commission Goods business. The Country demand for the favorite marks of white Cotton Goods is very large.

Money, at the close of the week, was in fair supply at 5 ₱ cent. per annum on Call Loan, and 6@7 ₱ cent. per annum for Discounts at Bank. Saturday is a dull day for Foreign Exchange, and the rate on 60 days London was a fraction easier than earlier in the week. The Gold sales were especially dull at 111½ ₱ cent., and there is little or no spirit in the Gold Room to speculate for a rise.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house, for the week ending Saturday last, March 4, compare as follows with the previous week and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$6,721,508
Decrease in Specie	563,031
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	973,884
Increase in Deposits	4,865,010
Decrease in Circulation	5,211

	March 12, '70.	Mar. 11, '71.	Mar. 4, '71.
National Capital	$72,808,600	$73,235,000	$73,235,000
Local Capital	11,872,148	13,385,800	13,385,800
Total	$84,630,748	$86,570,800	$86,570,800
Loans	268,140,603	289,353,394	282,631,886
Gold and Gold Notes	33,399,135	23,769,176	24,332,207
Other Legal Tenders	53,302,004	57,045,884	58,019,768
Deposits	209,831,225	229,924,584	225,059,574
Circulation	33,835,739	31,655,071	31,660,282
In Sub-Treasury	80,851,739	71,837,802	72,743,696

The Bank Statement as published this morning, exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in point of lawful Money security (in Gold and Greenbacks) to the previous weekly statement, and also to the statement of the corresponding week last year:

	March 4, '71.	March 11, '71.	March 12, '70.
Deposits	$225,059,574	$229,924,584	$209,831,225
Circulation	31,660,282	31,685,071	33,835,739
Together	$256,719,856	$261,579,655	$243,666,964
Required 25 ₱ ct.	$64,179,964	$65,394,913	$60,916,741
Actual basis	82,351,975	80,815,060	86,701,139
Excess L. Tender	$18,172,011	$15,420,147	$25,784,398
Rate for money.	4@5 ₱ ct.	5 ₱ ct.	5@6 ₱ ct.

The import returns from the Custom-house are more than a week behind, and the new hands at the statistical desk appear to be improving indifferently. The tables, both weekly and monthly, will soon cease to be useful for reference by reason of the delays at the Custom-house. We are not without hope that the Collector, himself, will apply the proper corrective.

The Import entries of Foreign Dry Goods only have been reported since our last weekly review. These amount to $4,976,506. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce are $4,469,192, as against $3,902,439 same week last year. The Exports of Specie—of which only $83,051 in American Gold Coin—were $954,584, against $775,685 same week last year. The Customs paid into the Treasury at New-York for the week amount to $3,467,942, comparing with $2,731,809 same week last Spring. The receipts of Cotton at New-York, coastwise and by rail, for the week, 32,113 bales. At all the Cotton ports, 136,533 bales, against 66,726 same week last year. The whole Crop receipts to date are 3,051,230 bales, against 2,258,825 bales last season. The total amount marketed abroad, of the present Crop, is 1,965,984 bales, against 1,305,255 bales to date last season.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise of New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to Jan. 1, and since semi-official, from the Custom-house:

July	$24,610,215	Jan. 21	$5,590,584
August	29,829,299	Jan. 28	9,705,704
September	26,903,268	Feb. 4	4,651,876
October	22,448,471	Feb. 11	7,622,798
November	25,383,162	Feb. 18	7,005,147
December	22,468,108	Feb. 25	8,035,658
Jan. 7	3,841,829	March 4	*4,976,506
Jan. 14	5,640,792		
Total since July 1			$208,408,362
Against same date 1870			180,688,782
Increase since July 1			$27,719,580

* General Foreign Merchandise not yet reported.

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, 1870, is as follows:

July	$16,717,873	Jan. 18	$4,607,757
August	13,892,530	Jan. 25	5,134,499
September	16,082,468	Feb. 1	2,636,581
October	16,659,404	Feb. 8	4,727,384
November	24,913,352	Feb. 15	4,281,530
December	19,840,226	Feb. 22	4,658,414
Jan. 4	4,187,739	March 1	4,629,614
Jan. 11	4,774,187	March 8	4,469,192
Total since July 1			$152,222,850
Against same date 1870			143,115,109
Increase since July 1			$9,107,741

Gold, March 11, 1871, 111⅛ ₱ cent.
Gold, March 12, 1870, 112⅞ ₱ cent.

The exports of gold and silver of all descriptions from New-York since July 1, 1870, are as follows:

July	$16,922,451	Jan. 21	$807,363
August	10,087,040	Jan. 28	197,089
September	4,618,850	Feb. 4	1,422,699
October	2,416,356	Feb. 11	995,152
November	4,896,257	Feb. 18	1,170,554
December	1,950,879	Feb. 25	690,048
Jan. 7	481,997	March 4	2,738,062
Jan. 14	495,373	March 11	954,584
Total since July 1			$51,046,354
Against same date 1870			22,603,338
Increase since July 1			$28,443,016

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
July	$11,130,760	July	$17,494,731
August	15,645,267	August	2,221,753
September	14,704,034	September	3,988,005
October	11,724,402	October	2,112,636
November	9,576,224	November	14,025,558
December	8,992,817	December	3,568,741
January	12,326,929	January	16,666,108
February	12,681,658	February	2,454,111
March 4	2,330,032	March 4	2,583,575
March 11	3,467,942	March 11	532,687
Total, 1871	$101,597,970	Total, 1871	$65,647,905
Total, 1870	91,703,933	Total, 1870	66,092,292

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		March 12, '70.
American Gold	111@111⅝@111⅛	112⅞
Old U. S. 5s, 1862	112⅜@112⅛	110
Consolidated 5-20s	111⅛@111	109⅛
U. S. 5 ₱ Cts., 10-40s	111 with div. 109⅛@109	106
N. Y. Cen. & Hudson	97⅝@98⅛	97⅛
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. Scrip	93⅛@93⅞	95
Rock Island	112⅛@112	118⅛
Lake Shore	98⅛@97⅛@98⅛	86⅝
North-Western	80⅛@80⅝	71⅛
Reading	100⅜@102	97⅛
North-western Pf.	92⅛@93	86⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅛@48	29⅛
Pacific Mail	44⅞@43⅛	38⅛
St. Paul Preferred	77⅛@76⅞	74⅛
St. Paul Common	54⅝@54⅞	61⅛
New Tennessee 6s	64⅛@64⅛	50⅛
New South Carolina 6s	60⅛@68⅛	82⅛
Toledo and Wabash	55⅛@54⅞	45
Central Pacific Bonds	95⅛@95⅛	94
Union Pacific Bonds	85@83	85⅛
Western Union Tel.	52⅛@56⅛	34
Erie	22⅛@20⅞@21	24⅛
Union Pacific Stock	30@24@25⅛	....

The interest of the Stock Exchange was concentrated, on Saturday, on the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares. The business in the Public Funds was unusually light, and prices, at the close, a small fraction off from the last quotations of Friday. The 5-20s of 1867, 111 ₱ cent. In the Southern State Bonds a further advance was made on South Carolinas. The Railway Bonds were steady in prices, but not generally active. The Union Pacifics were in demand at the recent decline to 83@83½ ₱ cent. The special "excitement" in the railway market was on Ohio and Mississippi, which ran up to 48 ₱ cent., the highest figure for three or four years back; and among the miscellaneous speculators Western Telegraph was again the favorite. A fair business was done in the Maryland Coal Stocks at Friday's sudden advance. The stock of the Union Pacific Road was knocked about with much freedom, selling at 26½, than at 24½@24, and soon up to 25@25½ ₱ cent. The bearish offers to sell were very large, and much use was successfully made of rumors from Washington that the question of Interest on the Government subsidy is to be reopened at the Treasury, contrary to the prevailing belief that the Forty First Congress had settled the matter, for the present at least, in one of the Appropriation bills.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 11.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109½	109
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¼	112½
United States 5-20s of 1867	111¼	111
American Gold	111½	111½
Bills on London, 60 days	109¾	109¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	64½	64½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	98¾	98¾
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	94½	93¾
Reading Railroad	102½	102
Chicago and Rock Island	112½	112
North-west Common	80½	80¾
North-west Preferred	93½	93
Pacific Mail	43½	43¾
St. Paul Preferred	77¾	76½
St. Paul Common	55⅞	54½
Lake Shore	98½	98¼
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅞	48
Toledo and Wabash	55½	54¾
Western Telegraph	55¾	56½
Erie	21½	21
St. Joseph Common	93	92
Union Pacific	27½	25½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	115⅛	5-20 coup., '67	111
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	115⅛	5-20 coup., '68	111⅛
5-20 coup., '62	112⅛	10-40 registered	108⅞
5-20 coup., '64	112	10-40 coupon	109
5-20 coup., '65	112	6s, currency	114
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	64⅛
Tennessee 6s, n. bds.	64⅛
Virginia 6s, old	67
Virginia 6s, n. bds.	66
Virginia 6s, reg., old	53
Virginia 6s, reg., '66	64⅛
Virginia 6s, reg., '67	60
Georgia 6s	80
Georgia 7s, n. bds.	90
Georgia 7s, gold bds.	93⅛
North Car. 6s, old	47⅞
North Car. F. A., '66	38
North Car. F. A., '68	28
North Car., n bds.	26
North Car. Spe'l Tax	19
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	68⅞
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	70
Missouri 6s	91⅛
Mo. H. & St. Jo. is	90⅛
Louisiana 6s	69
Louisiana 6s, n. bds.	63
Louisiana 8s, Lev. bds.	88
California 7s	110⅛
Connecticut 6s	101⅛
Rhode Island 6s	101

Alabama 5s	58
Alabama 8s	100
Arkansas 6s, Funded	56
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. is.	58⅛
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	64
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	48
Ark. 7s, Miss. O. & R. Ri.	48
Ohio 6s, '81	101⅛
Ohio 6s, '86	101⅛
Ill. Canal bds., '70	110⅛
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
Ill. War Loan	100
Michigan 6s, '78	98
N. Y. reg., B'ty L.	107⅛
N. Y. coup., B'ty L.	107⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal l., '72	106⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal l., '73	106⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal l., '74	106⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal l., '75	106⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal l., '77	106⅛
N. Y. 6s, Canal l., '78	106⅛
N. Y. 5s, Canal l., '74	100
N. Y. 5s, Canal l., '75	100
N. Y. 5s, Canal l., '76	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	101
Erie 1st ext.	99
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	92
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	90
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	85⅛
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	87
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	102
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101⅛
Harlem 1st	101⅛
Alb'y & Susq. 2d bds.	91⅛
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	118
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱c. 1st	110
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d	97⅛
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ ct.	101
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	96⅛
Cen. Pac. bds.	95⅛
U. Pac. 1st bds.	83
U. Pac. L. Gt. 7s.	73
U. Pac. inc. 10s	67⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct. '75	107
Alton & T. H. 1st	96
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	84
Alton & T. H. 2d inc.	75
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	97⅛
Chi. & N. W. int. bds.	93
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds.	86
Chi. & N. W. 1st	94⅛
Chi. & N. W. C. 7 ₱ c. C	88⅛
Lack. & W. bds.	99
Del., L. & W. 1st	100

Tol. & W. 1st ext.	91
Tol. & W. 1st St. L. d.	80⅛
Tol. & W. 2d	87
Tol. & W. Eq. Bds.	79⅛
Tol. & W. C. conv.	82⅛
Han. & Naples 1st	82⅛
Gt. West. 1st, '88	87⅛
Gt. West. 2d, '93	83
Chi., R. I. & P.	99
Mor. & Essex 2d	96
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
N. J. Cen. n. bds.	100⅛
P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	102
P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	97
Clev. & P. C. S. F.	90
Clev. & P. 2d	97⅛
Clev. & P. 3d	96⅛
Clev. & P. 4th	81
Chi. & Alton 1st	101⅛
Chi. & Alton inc.	95
Ohio & M. 1st	99
Ohio & M. Cons.	88⅛
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	95
Peninsula R. Bds.	90
St. L. & I. M. 1st	89⅛
Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	104⅛
Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	94
Mil. & St. P. 1st	94
Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d	87⅛
Mil. & St. P. 2d	86
Joliet & Chi. 1st	106
Col., Chi. & I. 1st	85
Col., Chi. & I. 2d	61
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Bos., H. & E. guar.	20
Cedar Falls & M. 1st	82

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	135
Manhattan	153
Merchants'	113
Mechanics'	137
Union	140
America	150
City	230
Phenix	108⅛
North River	85
Tradesmen's	151
Fulton	155
Greenwich	185
Butchers' & Drovers'	150
Mechanics' & Traders'	137
National	120
Merch. Exchange	102
Leather Manuf.	195
Seventh Ward	108
State of New-York	113
Commerce	119⅛
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	112
Broadway	290
Ocean	91⅛
Mercantile	124
American Exchange	115
Pacific	175
Chatham	166
Bank of N. America	103
Hanover	102
Irving	118
Metropolitan	131
People's	140
Market	125

Nassau	108
Corn Exchange	125
Continental	94
Importers' & Traders'	160
Park	157
Manuf. & Merchants'	99
Central National	106⅛
Fourth National	110
Ninth National	111
Tenth National	118
Gold Exchange	70
Bankers & Brok. Ass.	99
Del. & Hudson Canal	116
Pennsylvania Coal	219
Maryland Coal Co.	37
American Coal	40
Spring Mountain Coal	38⅛
Canton Co., Baltimore	76⅛
Consol. Coal, of Md.	33⅛
Cumb. Coal & Iron	35
Western Union Tel.	55⅛
Quicksilver Mining	14⅞
Quicksilver Pref.	20⅛
Mariposa Mining Co.	6
Mariposa Pref.	10⅛
Mariposa Trustee Ctf.	22
Boston Water Power	31⅛
Adams Express	69⅛
Wells-Fargo Express	43
Wells-F. Ex. Scrip	2
Am. Merch. Un. Ex.	47⅛
U. S. Express	49
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	43

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 11.

Gold receipts	$740,175 18
Gold payments	1,197,793 19
Gold balance	64,295,625 45
Currency receipts	425,701 06
Currency payments	848,125 43
Customs	576,000 00
Currency balance	7,542,177 07
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	1,088,000 00

Messrs. JOHN MUNROE & Co., American Bankers, announce their readiness to issue circular letters of credit, through their New-York and Paris firms, available to travelers. Also to draw bills of exchange on Messrs. MUNROE & Co., Paris, payable in gold, or its equivalent.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1871.

We buy and sell, at current market rates, the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and recommend them to investors and others contemplating an exchange of their Five-twenties, or making new investments, as a first-class security, yielding a liberal income on their cost, combined with perfect security, and having at all times a ready market at quoted rates.

These Bonds represent a first lien upon the most productive portion of the Great National Pacific Railroad, which has already proved to be one of the most profitable and influential railroads on this continent.

They are well known in Europe, and are dealt in at the principal Bourses and Stock Exchanges of the world, including those of New-York, Amsterdam, Frankfort, Berlin and London.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, Gold and Coupons, execute orders in miscellaneous securities at the New-York Stock Exchange, make collections, receive deposits subject to check at sight, allow interest on balances, and do a general banking business. FISK & HATCH.

☞ A CHOICE SECURITY.

NEW YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds.

A very large full paid up stock subscription.

$100, $500 AND $1,000 BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The new trunk line from New-York City to the North and West, between the New-York Central and Erie Railways, and many miles shorter than either from New-York to Buffalo.

Two hundred and twenty miles of finished road already in existence, cost twice the amount of bonds issued; may fairly be called the best character of real estate loan; title perfect and value constantly enhancing; issue of bonds positively limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road. A very small loan per mile, highly thought of by bankers, and we believe a security of the highest grade. The road is earning largely. Is a better investment than money in a savings bank. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Bankers,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ AGENCY TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOS. U. ORVIS, President. BENJ. H. DEWEY, Cashier.
THE SECURITY BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

I desire to call your attention to the desirability of the new Loan of the United States, for which this Bank has been designated as an agent to receive subscriptions by Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

For such subscriptions the books are now open at THE SECURITY BANK, No. 319 Broadway.

The Bonds of the United States, now to be had at par, are free from taxation, and so perfect a security as to require no commendation at our hands.

Absolute safety is in the long run more profitable than high rates of interest.

For particulars, apply to JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President of the Security Bank.

NEW-YORK, March 6, 1871.

P. S.—This Bank is now ready to receive the United States 5-20 Bonds, and to pay the Gold Interest thereon to May 1, from which date the New Bonds will bear interest. A Scrip Certificate calling for the Bonds on the 1st May will be issued at once in exchange for the Old Bonds.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 11, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	18	Tar, bbls	63
Bees-wax, pkgs	2	Resin, bbls	3,538
Cotton, bales	3,494	Pea-nuts, bushels	525
Dried Fruit, pkgs	36	Pork, bbls	5,142
Eggs, bbls	1,656	Beef, pkgs	1,960
Flax, bales	105	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,422
Flour, bbls	4,262	Lard, pkgs	654
Wheat, bushels	12,420	Lard, kegs	472
Corn, bushels	3,800	Stearine, pkgs	150
Oats, bushels	1,200	Butter, pkgs	1,033
Malt, bushels	4,750	Cheese, boxes	1,587
Grass-seed, bushels	1,878	Tallow, pkgs	141
Beans, bushels	744	Dressed Hogs, No.	60
Peas, bushels	429	Starch, boxes	525
Corn-meal, bags	1,800	Tobacco, hhds	239
B'wheat Flour, pkgs	19	Tobacco, boxes	402
Hops, bales	108	Tea, chests, (by rail)	1,124
Hides, No	176	Whisky, bbls	601
Hides, bdls	291	Wool, bales	45
Leather, Sides	6,871	Tow, bales	17
Spirits Turp., bbls	5		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Antwerp*, for Liverpool, 283,165 lbs. Lard, 1,468 tcs. Beef, 1,251 bags Clover-seed, 19 bales Furs, 24 cases Sewing Machines, 50 cases Game, 814 bales Cotton, 4,372 boxes Cheese, 380 boxes Bacon, 50 tcs. Pork, 538 pkgs. Butter, 9 cakes Bees-wax, 130 cases Guns, 3 cases Organs, 8 bales Silk, 81 cases Wax, 127 pkgs. Machinery.

By the steamer *Denmark*, for Liverpool, 359 boxes Bacon, 5 bbls. Jowls, 224 pkgs. Lard, 7 bbls. Tongues, 2 pkgs. Bladders, 160 bbls. Pork, 848 bales Cotton, 8,950 bushels Corn, 1,088 boxes Cheese, 3 cases Cottons.

By the ship *Lake Huron*, for Liverpool—33,302 bushels Wheat, 300 bbls. Flour, 500 bales Cotton.

By the bark *Hiawatha*, for Newcastle—32,258 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Hertha*, for Stockholm—2,800 bbls. Naphtha.

By the steamer *Rhein*, for Bremen—331 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 800 bales Cotton, 50 hhds. Tallow, 8 pkgs. Machinery, 255 bags Clover-seed, 500 bbls. Sirup, 10 cases Potassium, 255 hhds. Tobacco, 17 cases Can-fruits, 20 Reapers, 34 bales Furs, 9 bbls. Flour, 104 tcs. Lard, 50 boxes Preserves, 8 bbls. Apples, 26 bundles Whalebone.

By the brig *Paquette de Nueva York*, for Oporto—9,899 bushels Wheat, 8,400 Staves.

By the bark *M. Rideout*, for Gibraltar—826 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 10,290 cases ditto.

By the brig *Ernestine*, for Cadiz—31,160 Staves.

By the brig *Armida*, for Trieste—2,813 bbls. Resin.

ASHES—Have been in slack demand yet quoted steady at $6 75@$7 25 for Pots and $8 50@$9 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been firm but inactive; sales, 1,336 bags Rio, by the bark *Paladin*, at Baltimore, on private terms. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@15½c.; Rio, 10½c.@14½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12c.@14½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@16c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13½c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c.@10½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The general market has been comparatively quiet, without any remarkable changes in values since our last. Sales have been reported of 1,901 bales for early delivery, including 1,397 bales to shippers, 486 bales to spinners, and 47 bales to speculators. Also 8,900 bales for early delivery, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for March, 200 bales at 13⅝c.; April, 1,300 bales at 13⅞c., 400 bales at 13 5-16c.; May, 200 bales at 13 9-16c.; June, 300 bales at 13 9-16c. And today, for March, 600 bales at 13⅜c., 1,200 bales at 13 7-16c.; April, 100 bales at 13 5-16c., 1,600 bales at 13⅜c; May, 100 bales at 13⅜c., 600 bales at 13½c., 100 bales May and 100 bales June at 13½c., together; June, 300 bales at 13½c., 200 bales at 13⅝c.; July, 400 bales at 13¾c.; August, 300 bales at 13¾c., 900 bales at 14c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries were: March, 13.43c.; April, 13.44c.; May, 13.56c.; June, 13.62c.; July, 13.81c.; August, 13.97c. The receipts at this port today were 3,497 bales, including 2,018 bales per rail; 155 bales from Wilmington, 458 bales from Savannah, 865 bales from Mobile.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
Good Ordinary	12⅜	12½	12⅝	13
Low Middling	13⅜	13⅜	14	14⅛
Middling	14⅛	14⅜	15⅛	15⅜
Good Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	32,266
Receipts last week	31,439
Receipts the preceding week	20,115
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	756,596
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,429
Exports since our last	2,962
Exports since Sept. 1	404,610
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,042
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	322,507
Estimated stock here	121,000

The following table shows the receipts of Cotton at the shipping ports and the exports thence for the several weeks since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the last two seasons:

Bales for the week ending	—1868-69.—		—1869-70.—		—1870-71.—	
	Receipts.	Exports.	Receipts.	Exports.	Receipts.	Exports.
Sept. 3	4,150	2,560	3,433	1,367	6,719	7,734
Sept. 11	11,383	1,375	11,206	1,253	10,781	4,043
Sept. 18	19,673	2,061	26,306	1,333	17,649	3,044
Sept. 25	20,311	4,702	48,311	4,979	36,714	7,288
Oct. 2	34,700	8,874	54,628	9,813	51,105	7,557
Oct. 9	44,066	16,846	59,320	25,506	68,807	14,744
Oct. 16	52,522	10,647	67,555	34,916	78,034	29,464
Oct. 23	57,003	14,597	77,383	35,983	82,292	41,807
Oct. 30	66,471	30,101	76,318	51,209	83,284	40,499
Nov. 6	74,256	30,159	95,286	35,989	107,929	72,935
Nov. 13	73,360	45,272	93,045	55,858	134,203	56,532
Nov. 20	72,648	8,283	70,096	46,800	125,449	68,029
Nov. 27	74,849	51,340	85,239	69,727	121,438	82,251
Dec. 4	89,923	64,010	99,767	73,679	138,576	72,641
Dec. 11	86,744	47,573	98,489	62,040	151,276	102,530
Dec. 18	80,012	51,424	110,010	64,601	157,078	102,279
Dec. 25	79,898	43,276	113,819	69,394	130,265	97,558
Jan. 1	85,449	71,173	109,577	55,927	128,675	77,108
Jan. 8	74,765	41,860	101,630	47,417	137,958	89,912
Jan. 15	72,256	37,445	88,743	42,431	132,102	98,062
Jan. 22	80,783	33,109	95,399	50,625	144,501	121,533
Jan. 29	85,906	22,736	109,208	55,915	159,300	105,828
Feb. 5	64,858	21,377	108,739	58,559	155,113	73,406
Feb. 12	66,799	39,966	97,568	71,549	162,168	99,553
Feb. 19	73,432	60,420	94,624	62,768	140,553	78,114
Feb. 26	55,009	58,053	80,747	71,507	133,741	132,708
March 4	41,668	18,298	74,620	56,891	131,419	147,768
March 11	36,787	31,842	67,925	76,577	138,283	119,303

Messrs. EASTON & Co. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	69,796	286,326	25,503	20,002
Mobile	8,739	60,790	18,896	3,327
Galveston	8,992	61,098	2,389	....
Florida	718	....	....	....
Savannah	13,920	78,798	10,593	4,680
Charleston	8,790	30,840	7,080	4,180
New-York	19,273	122,169	17,846	2,788
Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore	8,055	62,323	2,054	15
Total this week	138,283	702,344	84,361	34,942
Previously reported	2,918,965	....	1,493,985	350,483
Total since Sept. 1, 1870	3,057,248	702,344	1,578,346	385,425
Same time last year	2,221,607	531,597	889,712	436,924

Stock in the Interior Towns, March 10.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	21,775	22,258
Columbus, Ga.	12,238	12,900
Macon, Ga.	11,057	15,800
Selma, Ala.	8,380	6,500
Montgomery, Ala.	8,033	11,460
Memphis, Tenn.	42,919	27,288
Nashville, Tenn.	7,785	5,699
Total	112,217	101,925

Statistical Position.

	1871.	1870.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool	768,000	271,210	283,548
Afloat from India	99,000	89,000	172,000
Afloat from America	350,000	313,000	163,000
Stock in London	76,340	69,000	95,810
Afloat for London	63,000	31,000	54,000
Stock in Havre	43,870	74,080	59,570
Afloat for Havre	950	38,313	19,380
Stock in Bremen	3,095	6,563	5,057
Afloat for Bremen	41,870	23,367	11,106
Stock in United States ports	702,344	531,597	387,446
Stock in the interior towns	112,217	101,905	88,820
Total	2,260,686	1,549,035	1,339,737
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1870	....	711,651	....
Excess compared with 1869	....	....	920,949
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	95,000	40,000	70,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	7⅜d.	11 3-16d.	12 5-16d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	15⅛c.	22c.	29c.
Price of Gold	111⅛	113⅜	131⅛

Distribution of Receipts.

	1870.	1871.
Stock 31st August	10,911	75,949
Received since	2,221,607	3,057,248
Total	2,232,518	3,133,197
Exported	1,326,636	1,963,771
Present stock	531,597	702,344
Balance to spinners	374,285	467,082

Receipts this week show an excess over those of same week last year of 106 ₱ cent. The excess, since 1st September, is now 835,641 bales, pointing to a crop of 3,950,000 bales, with receipts for balance of season no larger than last year. The receipts for the next ten weeks, last year averaged 45,975 bales. If receipts should be 50 ₱ cent. over last year, the crop would be 4,260,000 bales. The excess in receipts at the different ports is as follows: New-Orleans, 21.53; Mobile, 32.48; Galveston, 66.04; Florida, 53.29; Savannah, 55.65; Charleston, 50.07; New-York, 82.53; Boston, 53.46. We look for free receipts at New-Orleans, and especially at Galveston, for some time yet.

Bombay Shipments. By Special Telegrams from Finlay, Muir & Co.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Exports to Great Britain, March 1 to March 8, inclusive	11,000	9,897
Exports to the Continent, March 1, to March 3, inclusive	7,000	5,330
Previously reported exported to Great Britain	94,000	67,925
Previously reported exported to the Continent	27,000	26,244
Total to Great Britain March 1	105,000	77,822
Total to the Continent March 1	34,000	31,574
Excess to Great Britain	27,178	
Excess to Continent	2,426	

Receipts at Bombay from Feb. 25 to March 3, 34,000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offered less freely, and quoted rather steadier as to price, on a moderate inquiry, mostly for the low grades. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,300 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5@$6 50; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 70@$6 90, chiefly at $6 80@$6 85; very good to fancy, $6 90@$7 30; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 60@$6 90; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 75@$7, ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 70@$5 50
Sour Flour	5 75@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	6 00@ 6 50
Extra State	6 70@ 7 30
Extra City, shipping brands	6 65@ 7 30
Extra Genesee	7 35@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 75@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 05@ 9 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 60@ 6 90
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 95@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 10@10 25

Southern Flour has been in less request, but quoted firm; sales reported since our last of 670 bbls., in lots at $6 25@$7 35 for poor to good, and $7 35@$9 75 for good to choice Extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in fair demand at $4 35@$6 35 for very inferior to very choice ₱ bbl.; sales, 425 bbls. Corn-meal has been in less demand at $3 75@$4 10 for Yellow and White Western; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 65@$4 75 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.; sales, 240 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in limited demand at $2 90@$3 20 ₱ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$6 25@$7 35
Southern Flour, good to very fancy extra	7 35@ 9 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 35@ 6 35
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 75@ 4 75
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 50@22 00

GRAIN—There has been a moderate movement noted in Wheat at somewhat steadier prices for desirable lots, particularly of new crop Spring, the inquiry for which has been most satisfactory, mainly for export, on the basis of $1 58 for straight No. 2, afloat. For strictly prime No. 1 Spring, in store, there were bids of $1 58, with $1 60 generally asked. Old and new crop Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat attracted some attention from shippers and millers at from $1 58@$1 70, with most of the limited dealings reported in old crop at $1 58@$1 60. Very choice samples new crop Amber Winter have been held as high as $1 75 ₱ bushel. Some call was noted for old and mixed old and new Spring, but the bids, as a rule, were under the views of sellers. The general market closed firmly, on a comparatively light offering of stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 87,000 bushels, in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 70@$1 95; Red and Amber Western at $1 58@$1 70, in store; No. 1 Spring, $1 58, bid, in store; No. 2 Spring, $1 58 afloat; Old and Mixed Spring at $1 47@$1 53, in lots; White Genesee, $1 90@$1 97½; Red and Amber State at $1 60@$1 70; New Red Amber and Southern at $1 60@$1 70; White Southern at $1 75@$1 90, ₱ bushel. Corn has been in light stock and fair request, partly for export, at a shade better prices, though closing rather less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels at 85c.@87c. for New Mixed Western, closing at 88½c. for prime samples; 87c.@88½c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 86c.@94c. for White do.; 82c.@85c. for odd lots from track, in poor condition, ₱ bushel. Rye has been quiet, but firm. The range of quotations is from $1 12@$1 15 for Western and State, ₱ bushel. Barley continues very quiet at $1 05@$1 20 for ordinary to very choice Canada West, $1 05@$1 10 for Western, and $1@$1 03 for State; Barley-malt has been inactive at 95c.@$1 20 for inferior to prime Canada, and 90c.@95c. for State. Oats have been very sparingly sought after at essentially unaltered prices. The offerings of desirable samples have been limited. Sales have been reported since our last of 21,000 bushels at 66c.@71c., as the extremes, for inferior to prime new Mixed White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 68c.@68½c., in store, for Mixed and Western; 69½c.@70c. for do., afloat; 68½c.@70c. for State; 69c.@71c. for White Ohio, in store and afloat; also, 80c. for fancy Ohio, from store, for seed, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 300 bbls. Flour, 33,302 bushels Wheat; and 8,950 bushels Corn, for Liverpool; 32,258 bushels Wheat, for Newcastle; 9 bbls. Flour, for Bremen; 9,899 bushels Wheat, for Oporto. The week's export clearances for European ports comprise 15,050 bbls. Flour, 167,797 bushels Wheat, and 85,625 bushels Corn. At Philadelphia, sales of 17,000 bushels Southern Yellow Corn were reported at 86c., on shipboard, for Cork and orders, with the freight rates reported at 5s. 6d.@6s. ₱ quarter.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGINGS—Have been quoted quiet but steady. 40 bales Bags were sold at 16c., currency.

HAY—Bale Hay has been offered rather more freely and has been in light demand at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 45 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been selling in lots at from 85c.@$1 55 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 75,350 hides; sales, 77,430 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 5,900 Dry Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, 22½ lbs., 25c.@25½c., gold, selected; 800 Dry Buenos Ayres, 30 lbs., 25c., gold, selected; 1,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 22½ lbs., 22c., gold; 9,000 Dry Entre Rios, 22@22½ lbs., 24½c.@25c., gold, selected; 11,000 Dry Montevideo, part to arrive, — lbs., 24c., gold, selected; 1,500 Dry Acapulco, 20 lbs., private terms; 8,000 Dry Minas, 15 lbs., 21c., gold, as they run; 6,800 Dry Central America, 18@21 lbs., 20c.@21c., gold, as they run; 1,400 Dry Porto Cabello, 20 lbs., 21c., gold, as they run; 5,300 Dry Vera Cruz, 19 lbs., private terms; 1,200 Dry Mexican Kips, 10 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Laguayra, 22@24 lbs., 18c., gold, as they run; 780 Dry Caracas, 20 lbs., private terms; 2,500 Dry West India, 17 lbs., private terms; 2,600 Dry Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., private terms; 5,500 Dry Texas and Red River, 21@24 lbs., 20½c.@21c., currency; 3,700 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres Heifer and Kip, to arrive, 31 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, to arrive, 50 lbs., private terms; 1,800 Wet-salted Matamoras, 50 lbs., 12½c., currency; 2,500 Wet-salted Texas, part to arrive, 70 lbs., private terms; 1,050 Wet-salted New-Orleans, 70 lbs., private terms; 600 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 10½c., currency. The stock on hand is 86,300 Hides and 711 bales, (same time last year 27,700 hides and 575 bales,) as follows: 48,900 Dry Buenos Ayres, 6,800 Dry Rio Grande, 4,700 Dry Sierra Leone, 7,200 Dry Minas, 2,000 Dry Central American, 1,800 Dry Laguayra, 1,800 Dry California, 500 Dry and Salted Savanilla, 2,700 Dry and Salted Mexican, 800 Dry and Salted West India, 5,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 700 Wet-salted California, 2,400 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, from Europe; 511 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 200 bales Penang and Manila Buffalo.

HOPS—A moderate inquiry prevails for the better grades at firm rates. We quote the range from 6c.@12c. for crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 108 bales; exports, — bales.

MOLASSES—The demand has been mainly for job lots at steady rates; sales, 127 bbls. New-Orleans at 55c.@70c.; and 30 hhds. new crop Porto Rico at 60c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico at from 30c.@55c. for old, and 38c.@60c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@35c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@40c., and New-Orleans at from 40c.@72c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet in the local market, within the range of from $2 70@$2 80 for Strained, ₱ 280 lbs. At Wilmington, 3,500@4,000 bbls. were reported sold, free on board, at $2 25 ₱ 280 lbs., with freight engaged for a continental port, at 4s. The receipts here have been [illegible] bbls.; exports hence, 2,313 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine [illegible] at 51½c.@53½c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon; [illegible] in lots; receipts, [illegible] bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at [illegible] ₱ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 65@$6 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 45@$2 50. Pitch, $2 75 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been neglected and quoted more or less nominal at 14c.@14½c., in bulk; 19c. in shipping order here, and 18½c. in shipping order at Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia were 318 bbls. The Creek advices have been of a dull and yielding market. Lower Road deliveries were quoted at $4 35@$4 40, and Upper at $4 30 ₱ bbl. Refined continues in limited demand on the basis of 24½c.@24¾c. for Standard White, early delivery, with rumored sales of 2,000 bbls. on private terms. At Philadelphia sales were reported of 500 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 24½c.; and equal to 5,000 bbls do. June and July delivery, at 26c. ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,970 bbls. The export clearances have been 826 bbls., and 10,294 cases for Gibraltar and orders. Refined Oil in cases continues in request at from 30c.@31c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha rules quiet at 9½c.@9¾c., in shipping order; 15½c.@18c., in cases, and 4½c.@5c., in bulk, ₱ gallon. The exports include 2,800 bbls. Naphtha for Stockholm.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been lightly dealt in for prompt delivery, at easier and irregular prices; sales have been reported, since our last, of 350 bbls. at $21 25@$21 37 for New Mess; $21 for Old Mess; $18@$18 50 for New Prime to Extra Prime; $20 75@$21 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there was an active inquiry noted for New Western Mess, on the reduced basis of $21 37@$21 50, seller April, and $21 50@$21 60, seller May; sales, 6,250 bbls. Sales were also made of 750 bbls. Prime Mess, seller May, at $20 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue quite dull, within the range of 9c.@9¾c. for City. Cut-meats rule very quiet at drooping rates. Sales have been reported of 170 pkgs. at 14c.@14½c. for Pickled Hams, and 8½c. for Dry-salted Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in moderate demand and quoted heavy; sales, 325 boxes at 10¾c. for Long Clear; 11⅛c.@11¼c. for Short Clear, and 10c.@10¼c. for Cumberland. Lard has been in rather better supply, and has been in moderate request at about previous quotations; sales have been reported since our last of 650 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 12c.@13⅛c. for No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12¾c. for new Western Steam, and 12¾c.@12⅞c. for City, ₱ lb. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 1,000 tcs. Western Steam, including seller March at 12¾c., seller April at 12⅞c., and May at 13⅛c. ₱ lb. Beef continues salable and firm; sales have been reported of 180 bbls., in lots, at $10@$16 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef continues in moderate request at $23@$28 50 for Prime Mess, $28@$31 50 for Indian Mess, ₱ tierce; sales since our last, 215 tcs. Beef Hams have been quiet since our last at $28@$32 for large and job lots, ₱ bbl.; sales, 130 bbls. Butter has been selling moderately at unaltered rates, including State, inferior to prime, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to strictly prime, 12c.@35c.; the day's receipts were 1,033 pkgs. Cheese continues in demand and steady at from 5c.@16½c., as extremes, for very inferior to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 1,587 boxes.

SKINS—Deer have been inactive, with sales reported of only 6,000 lbs. Guatemala, 3,000 lbs. Porto Cabello, and 5,000 lbs. Texas and Mexican. Receipts, 17 bales from Brazos. We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 40c.@42c.; San Juan, 37c.@38c.; Bolivar, 30c.@32c.; Sisal, 40c.@42c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@41c.; Chagres, 45c.@47½c.; Porto Cabello, 38c.@38c.; Para, 38c.@40c.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@25c., currency, ₱ lb. Goat have been purchased to the extent of only 50 bales Mexican, 27 do. of Maracaibo, and 20 do. Curacoa. Receipts, 95 bales Calcutta, 267 do. from Brazos, and 136 do. from New-Orleans. We quote: *Goat*—Tampico, 52½c.; Matamoras, 52½c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@53c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@55c.; Payta, 4[illegible]c.@53c.; Curacoa, 54c.@56c.; Cape, 37c.@38c.; Madras, each, 50c.@55c.; Patna, each, 42½c.@45c., currency, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Clover has been in moderate request and quoted firm in price, at 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Nothing new in Timothy. Of Calcutta Linseed sales have been reported of 3,500 bags and 3,000 pockets at Boston, at $2 12½, gold, ₱ bushel, part cash, but mainly with sixty days credit.

SUGARS—Raw have been held with rather more firmness, on less liberal offerings, but have not been active. Sales, 807 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba and Demerara, part at auction, at 7c.@11⅛c.; 613 boxes Havana, part at 8¾c.@9½c., and 100 hhds. Melado on private terms, ₱ lb. We quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 8⅞c.@8¾c. for new and old; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9c.@9¾c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9c.@10c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 9⅜c. ₱ lb. Refined has been in fairly active demand at from 10½c.@12⅛c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported since our last of 225,000 lbs. Tallow at 8¾c.@9c., chiefly at 9c. for prime; also, 25,000 lbs. Stearine at 13c.@13½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in less demand at about previous prices, with sales reported since our last of 225 bbls., part at 93½c. for iron-bound pkgs. ₱ gallon. Receipts, 601 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been comparatively quiet in the line of berth-freights, outside of the Cotton and Grain engagements for Liverpool, which were on a more extensive scale, at about former figures. For vessels on charter, for the Cotton, Petroleum, and Naval Store trade, there was a somewhat better inquiry noted, without any material variation in rates. For Liverpool, the reported engagements included 3850 bales Cotton at ⅛d.@5-16d., by sail, and 9-32@11-32d., by steam, ₱ lb.; 400 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 83,600 bushels Wheat and Corn at 6½d. by steam, and 5¼d. by sail, ₱ bushel; 150 tcs. Beef, by steam, at 5s. 6d. ₱ tierce; also, the British steam-ship *Flamsteed*, placed on the berth for general cargo: an American ship, of 1,375 tons register, now here, with about 3,850 bales Cotton, from Galveston, at ⅝d.; a ship, with about 3,500 bales Cotton, from Savannah, rumored at about ⅝d.; a British bark, with about 2,300 bales Cotton, from New-Orleans, at equal to 11-16d. ₱ lb. For London, 500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at about 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 100 bbls. Resin, by steam, at 3s. ₱ 280 lbs. For Amsterdam, a British ship of 997 tons register, with a cargo of Cotton at ⅝c. ₱ lb. For Antwerp, a bark, of 353 tons register, with a general cargo, at about £550; also, equal to 200 tons Provisions, at 30s. ₱ ton. For Cronstadt, a bark, with 2,200 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s.; if to Copenhagen, at 4s. 6d., and if to the Prussian Baltic, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For Continental ports direct, a British bark, with 4,000 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 3d ₱ bbl.; also, a bark with 3,800@4,000 bbls. Resin, from Wilmington, at 4s. ₱ 280 lbs. For Gibraltar and orders, privileges extending to Constantinople, a schooner of 147 tons register, with equal to 5,500 cases Petroleum on private terms. For a Spanish port, a Spanish brig, with equal to 1,600 bbls. Petroleum on owner's account. For Rio de Janeiro, a bark of 404 tons register, now here, with equal to 450 bbls. Flour, from City Point, Va., at 90c., gold, ₱ bbl.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ROMANCE AND REALITY. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, Marlowe, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Emily Mestayer.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, McVicker, and Miss Pateman.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
G. L. RICHELIEU, (Burlesque.) Leading characters by Mr. G. L. Fox and Misses Ada Harland and Lillie Eldridge.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
A SILENT PROTECTOR, Sketches, &c. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Lingard.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
ANNA ELIZA. Leading character by Mme. Seebach.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	9
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

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Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

President THIERS and the members of the French Government are expected in Paris today. The National Assembly, on the 10th, voted by 407 to 104 to remove to Versailles. The disturbances at Montmartre have ceased, and the National Guards have surrendered their cannon. Gen. VINOY has suppressed a half dozen of the rabid journals of Paris, and the publication of new papers of the class is forbidden. A council of war has condemned BLANQUI, FLOURENS GIRAUD and AVRILLE to death for participation in the riots of Dec. 10. The Marquis DE BANNEVILLE has been appointed French Ambassador to Vienna. The Germans remain a few days longer at Versailles, the railroads being engaged in transporting French troops back to France. The German army of occupation, it is stated, will form an uninterrupted line from the Lower Seine to Dijon. The latest version of the riots in Zurich is that the Germans were attacked by the French while holding a festival to celebrate the return of peace; that several French officers were arrested by the Swiss authorities, and that their friends attacked the prison in an attempt to rescue them, when they were fired on by the Swiss troops and several killed and wounded.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Agent of the Associated Press in London having telegraphed to Vienna to ascertain the truth or falsity of the reported collapse of a volcano in the Tyrol and the destruction of 900 persons, learned that the story was a fabrication....The Election bill was passed in the House of Commons, on Friday night, by a large majority. The bill permitting marriage with a deceased wife's sister was also passed. The Conservatives are preparing measures to be introduced, among them resolutions to rescind the first and second articles of the Paris Convention of 1856, relating to neutral flags and privateering. Mr. STUART MILL, in an address to the Working Men's Peace Society, protested against extravagant army expenditure, and expressed a preference for the Swiss over the Prussian system of organization. The wrecks of two schooners on the British coast are reported, with the loss of their entire companies, and the stranding of a bark and drowning of several of the crew.

AUSTRALIA.

Advices from Australia to Jan. 31 have been received. The Colonial Ministry of New South Wales had been re-elected and was supported by the Parliament....Heavy rains had prevailed for some time, and the crops had been injured thereby....Rich mines had been discovered at Gulgong....In Victoria, the Parliament had been dissolved and an excited election was in progress....In the last year's revenue of Victoria there was a deficiency of $1,250,000....A permanent defense corps and naval reserve has been established....Gov. BLACKALL, of Queensland, died on the 2d of January....The land telegraph lines were completed.

CUBA.

The Havana *Diario* of Saturday advocates offering a price for the head of MAXIMO GOMEZ, the insurgent General, as he is a "foreigner and an incendiary." Capt. LOMENTS, an insurgent recently executed at Cienfuegos, was married just before he was led out to execution. Twenty-five Cubans were killed in a recent engagement at Las Tunas. Col. LIMONI, a Cuban, was captured and executed recently near Magarabomba.

GENERAL.

The tornado which made such havoc in East St. Louis a few days ago swept into Illinois and almost entirely destroyed the little town of Fayette, demolishing a church, a seminary, a steam mill and most of the dwellings of the place.

The *Tennessee*, with the San Domingo Commissioners, arrived at Kingston, Jam., on Saturday, and is to sail for New-York, by way of Key West, in two or three days. Each Commissioner is preparing a draft of his report. CABRAL sent messengers to the Commission while in Hayti, but did not put in an appearance himself.

The financial budget, was introduced in the Canadian Parliament, on Saturday, and shows an improvement in the condition of the Dominion. It is now eighth in the list of countries taking goods from England. The estimated expenditures for the coming year amount to $16,393,808.

Three men named HOPPER CONORS, JOHN DILLON and POP BROWN escaped from the Albany Jail, on Saturday.

WM. BULLOCK was shot dead by ARTHUR F. PIERCE, in Lockport, N. Y., on Saturday night, for betraying the sister of the latter. BULLOCK moved in respectable society, and PIERCE had borne an excellent character.

We are indebted to Purser STEVENS, of the Havana steam-ship *Cleopatra*, for the prompt delivery of interesting correspondence from Cuba, dated March 7.

A man named MORRISSEY, Superintendent of JOHN WADLINGER'S mines at Heckscherville, Penn., was killed, on Saturday morning, while coming from the mine, his head being caught between the roof and slope of the mine.

The trial of SAMUEL F. ANDRUS, in Bridgeport, Conn., on the charge of appropriating $3,000 belonging to the GRIDLEYS, has resulted in the acquittal of the accused.. ANDRUS, it is said, now proposes to write a history of his whole connection with the family.

The evidence before the Coroner in New-Orleans in relation to the death of Mr. F. W. PERKINS, an account of which is given in another column, tends to show that the deceased committed suicide. His watch was discovered in the inside pocket of his vest, and the keeper of a shooting gallery testified that he had sold a pistol to Mr. PERKINS of the kind found near the body.

In Camden, N. J., on Saturday morning, JOHN WARD was convicted of murder in the first degree, in killing JOHN WADY. The defense attempted to prove an alibi.

The trouble between the whites and negroes in Chester County, S. C., is subsiding. Gov. SCOTT has invited prominent citizens of the State to meet him at Columbia to consult on the means of preventing such disorders in the future.

The Cincinnati Public Library was open yesterday and was visited by many young men, but no ladies made their appearance.

JAMES LEGG & CO.'S woolen mill at Mohegan, Burrillville, R. I., having in it eight sets of machinery, was burned on Friday night. The loss is about $70,000; insured for $93,700 in twenty-seven offices.

The First Step Toward the End.

The mere question as to whether the conduct of Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, in connection with the Erie suits, has been according to "legal ethics," is comparatively unimportant. The time was, and that within no very brief period, when Mr. FIELD'S reputation as a law reformer, a codifier, and a leader, stood so high that any attempt to impugn it would be a matter of public concern, if not of public regret. That period however, has passed. Mr. FIELD, by his own acts, has trodden in the dust the fragments of his former reputation, and stands before the Bar and the public accused of very grave offenses. Nor is this position the result of Gen. BARLOW'S statement, or of the discussion arising out of the BOWLES correspondence. The opinion of the thinking public, upon which all reputation is based, had been previously settled as regards Mr. FIELD, from the reported proceedings of the Erie and other cases in which he appeared as counsel for FISK and GOULD. Mr. BOWLES but gave form and expression to this opinion.

The course pursued by Gen. BARLOW is the first open and avowed step toward freeing the public and the Bar from the shackles imposed upon them by a corrupt Judiciary. The statements made by Gen. BARLOW in regard to corrupt practices on the Bench are true, but although they have been known to be true by every lawyer, and to almost every intelligent man in the community, no one of the former class, who alone could decide upon the professional questions involved, has had the moral or physical courage to make a public declaration of his belief. There has been no want of private talk. In private offices, with locked doors, the denunciations of judicial corruption have been unsparing. Nor has there been any lack of anonymous or confidential communications to the Press. But when it has come to "belling the cat," all the mice have run away.

Now, however, the ice is broken, and a new era may be confidently expected. The feeling among the younger members of the Bar is very strong, and their support may be expected in any event. The love of ease and comfort which comes with age has kept the so-called "leaders of the profession" aloof from the conflict, but now that the issue is forced upon them, there is no question as to which side they will adopt. Although the risk assumed by Gen. BARLOW has not been small, we are confident that it has been exaggerated. It is one of those dangers which disappear when confronted. The power of the corrupt judiciary of the Ring is great, but it is mainly owing to their being unopposed. Notwithstanding their audacity and unscrupulousness, they have a most careful regard for their own safety, and if once assured that there was any association, or even any collection of individuals, who were prepared to bring up against them any overstepping of the boundaries imposed by law upon their conduct, they would be careful enough to keep within those bounds. In every instance where any of the Judges have come into contact with a lawyer bold enough to assert his rights, they have in the end succumbed, and so they will do in this case.

The pressure of public opinion upon these men is indescribable. They have no social standing, and no friends except those who profit by their perversions of justice. They have only maintained their positions through the sufferance of the public and the apathy of the Bar, and now that the sentiment of both is thoroughly awakened against them, they are tottering to their fall. But a short time since who would have expected to see DAVID DUDLEY FIELD reduced from his former position to that which he now occupies? Yet his very strength was but weakness, and a few words from the Press, from which an unblemished reputation would have risen but the brighter for the conflict, have pricked the bubble of his greatness. If this is the result with Mr. FIELD, what may not be expected in the case of actual judicial *corruption*? The men who have been guilty of it are known, and their acts are on record. Their brethren of the Bench regard them as a disgrace to the position they occupy, and would make almost any sacrifice to be relieved from the odium they cast upon the judicial office. The lawyers, while they fear, despise them. Even those who profit by their corrupt practices have no friendship for them, for they know that in their turn similar justice may be allotted to their own clients, and in their hearts they are eager for a return to the ancient ways. We are, therefore, satisfied that when this matter is once taken up, and boldly placed before the public, as has been done in this case, the sober sense of the community will not suffer it to drop until a substantial reform has been accomplished.

Artificial Weather.

Prof. ESPY was greatly laughed at some years ago when he proposed to regulate the weather by artificial devices. Most people set down his notion in the same category with the philosopher's stone and perpetual motion. A few believed it to deserve higher rank, and that it should be classed with such possible improbabilities as aerial navigation.

The general theory of "artificial weather," as we have termed it, may be stated as follows: Great fires, battles, whether on sea or land, explosions of any sort, and earthquakes, occasion atmospheric disturbance, sometimes including rain; if, therefore, we imitate these causes we may produce the like effects. Hence, in seasons of great drouth, relief may be obtained by a comparatively trifling expenditure. This, certainly, has a plausible look, and hardly appears on its face so ridiculous as some critics of Prof. ESPY'S have thought it. There are, however, some practical considerations bearing upon it of an important character. In the first place, the phenomena referred to are not so regularly followed by the assigned effects as to establish the suggested hypothesis. To prove this, we need only refer to certain well-known facts. The vast conflagrations that occurred in our Northern forests last year, for instance, as well as in those of Canada, came in a season of great drouth; but they were scarcely ever followed by rain. Rain was prayed for during days and weeks while the flames were raging, but showers, when they came, were exceptional. At all events, no such regular descent of water from the clouds succeeded these fires as would be needful to establish the new theory. The same experience is noted by English meteorologists in the same season. There were fierce conflagrations in various parts of Great Britain during the period of drouth in 1870, those in Scotland and Wales being on a very large scale; but no wet weather followed. It is recorded, too, in *Whitaker's Almanac*, that several heavy explosions of powder mills and collieries occurred last year in the same country; yet it will not be found that the current meteorology was modified by these casualties.

As regards battles, the evidence is conflicting. Quatre-Bras was followed by heavy rain, but the night after Waterloo was bright moonlight; a staggering blow to any particular theory either way. No especial atmospheric disturbance appears to have succeeded Gravelotte or Sedan. There were, we believe, some tremendous storms after heavy engagements in our own civil war; but we have never heard them quoted as other than accidental or incident to the season. The celebrated naval battles of the Nile and of St. Vincent were followed by no cessation of the prevailing fine weather, but Lord COLLINGWOOD said it blew a gale of wind after Trafalgar—not, as has been observed, an uncommon thing off the coast of Portugal in October. All this is conflicting enough, and the confirmation of the Espyan theory lately pointed out by an English observer, Rev. Mr. BELCHER, that after the great fire at Bordeaux, last September, heavy gales succeeded in the Bay of Biscay and the English Channel, is open to the objection leveled at the officer who imposed on simple natives by "ordering" an eclipse at a given time, *i. e.*, that it would have occurred whether or no.

For all this, Prof. ESPY'S theory is scientifically correct. He held that the heating of the air caused a rapidly ascending current, and that the moisture which air near the earth contains, being carried suddenly into the upper regions, would necessarily be condensed and fall as rain. Many of the facts we have cited ostensibly disprove this; and, it would appear, "so much the worse for the facts." Prof. ESPY has left on record a number of authenticated cases wherein heavy fires, ignited under cloudless skies, have been immediately followed by rain; on the other hand, there are plenty of cases wherein fires are not so followed. It is reported by scientific observers that in South America shocks of earthquake in the *dry* season, are not seldom succeeded by showers. We have, however, seen no statement of a like character concerning the late earthquakes in California, and one authority says positively that no wet weather came after the Peruvian earthquake of 1868. These variations and apparent contradictions are rather embarrassing. It is however, probable that a recent foreign writer suggests the correct explanation. This gentleman affirms that the phenomena in question do undoubtedly disturb the atmosphere, and tend, in a general way, to occasion a fall of rain. That they do not always produce it is owing to certain accidents. For example, rain does not follow unless the lower air thus thrust upward happens to contain a great deal of moisture. Thus, by carefully selecting a day, and taking care that the atmospheric conditions were suitable, we might probably by heavy cannonading bring down an artificial shower. To do this, however, it is plain that the water must first be present in sufficient quantity in the lower atmosphere, and in seasons of drought such a saturation is, to say the least, not to be depended upon. We cannot, consequently, rely with any confidence upon making practical use of Prof. ESPY'S theory in the way of filling our cisterns or watering our thirsty gardens. As a matter of scientific curiosity the subject is attractive and noteworthy; but for the every day purposes of life we shall doubtless always have to depend upon natural rather than upon artificial weather.

The New Depositary of the Taxing Power.

There can be no greater delusion than the expectation which some people seem to entertain that a reduction of our City taxes will be the consequence of the new Tax bill proposed by Mr. TWEED and promoted by Mr. PETER COOPER. Ensnared by the tricky phraseology of the bill, a number of citizens have petitioned the Legislature to enact it into a law without delay. We ask these gentlemen to consider a few points wherein this crafty bill will operate against the interests of every honest citizen. We will take for present examination the first two sections of the bill.

Section 1 reads as follows:

> "The amount to be raised by tax upon the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation in the City and County of New-York, in the year 1871, and in the year 1872, shall not exceed in the aggregate in each of said years respectively a sum equal to two per cent. upon the valuation of such estates now fixed for the year 1871 by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments."

It will be noticed that, by this section, the tax-rate is limited to two per cent. upon the valuation of real and personal estate as fixed for 1871. Now, it is well known that this valuation is not completed, and no one can yet tell what it is to be. We all know that the valuation of 1870 was in excess of all precedent, and that by this process the Ring tried to delude people into the belief that the taxes were reduced last year, when the fact was the other way. A fractional diminution of the rate gave the plea some show of plausibility, but enhanced valuations and higher tax bills soon taught the tax-payers the true state of the case. Again, it is the general belief that real estate is now at its culminating point in value. Those who are conversant with the subject look confidently for a steady reduction in prices, consequent, partly, upon previous speculative values, and partly upon the prospect of a readjustment to a specie standard.

This section, then, so far as real estate is concerned, is in effect legalizing the valuation of the property of the City at the highest point ever known, for the two coming years; when, in the nature of things, it should be assessed at not only lower rates than last year, but at continually decreasing rates.

As regards personal estate, it may be also taxed in 1872 upon the valuation "now fixed for 1871." If this means that each individual shall be taxed upon his present personal valuation, it is absurd; for, in a mercantile community, one's estate may be increased by a year's gains, or diminished by the year's losses. If a merchant is taxed in 1871 on $200,000, and in the course of the year loses $100,000, he may in 1872 still be assessed and taxed on the $200,000. But if it be said that this section speaks not of individual estates, but of the aggregate "estates," then it is equally unjust. Suppose we should have in 1871 a financial crisis, such as our merchants have seen four or five times in their lives, reducing values, destroying credit and confidence, and producing general disaster—in such a case, while the value of personal estates would decline, there would be no decline in the assessment valuations under this unfair law. It may be suggested that the Tax Commissioners are allowed to exercise some discretion, and are not bound to tax up to the full limit of two per cent. This discretion they now have by law, and the only legal effect of this section of the law would be to sanction values and rates of taxation by an unusual method, so that taxation could be made more burdensome than ever.

While the language is so chosen as to give the appearance of restriction upon the powers of taxation, its real effect is to enlarge those powers by legalizing values which may be, and probably will be, grossly excessive and unjust.

The second section of the proposed law reads thus:

> SEC. 2. From the sum so raised in each of said years shall be paid all the expenses of the City and County Governments for all their departments and purposes for each of said years, and also the interest on the City and County debts, the principal of such debts falling due, and the proportion of the State tax payable by said City and County in each of said years respectively; and no liabilities shall be incurred for any purpose in either of said years which shall, with the State tax for such year, and the principal and interest of the City and County debts payable in such year, make the aggregate of the expenses of the City and County Governments together for each of said years amount to more than two per cent. upon the valuation aforesaid.

This provides for the payment of the expenses of the City *and County* Governments for 1871 and 1872, thus perpetuating the duplex administration nuisance, which we all supposed our City rid of forever. It also provides for the payment of the interest on the City debt, and of the principal of said debt falling due in those years. Another little item duly provided for here is the State tax due from the City. This is the trifling affair which is settled by the Chamberlain's single check, and for drawing which he charges us forty thousand dollars.

Then comes a very plausible-looking restriction clause, which seems to limit the incurring of liabilities, so that the aggregate expenses shall not exceed the two per cent. tax on the valuation prescribed by the first section. This is one of those legal provisions which every tax law has contained for the past ten years, and every one knows that it has never had the least effect as a restraint upon the men who, during that time, have administered the government of the City, and who are engineering this very bill for the perpetuation of their despotism. These men are never aghast at a deficiency when the year ends, nor will they have any fears under the new law; for in such case, all they have to do is to take the matter to their satellites in the Legislature, and procure the needful supplies by means of new laws imposing new burdens upon the people. In point of fact, they have assurance enough to saddle a local deficit upon the State at large, and perhaps in their exceptional veneration for this law they may make this very restriction the pretext for compelling Rochester, Syracuse, and the rural districts, to help to pay the enormous cost of their administration here.

But the truth is that these legislative restrictions are practically of no account; they are entirely disregarded, and expenditures are made to match the jobbing proclivities of the Ring, with the consciousness that, as they own the Legislature, any appropriation they may desire will be only too cheerfully made. In other words, as things are, they deceive the public by pretended restrictions, and, then violating them, they get the Legislature to approve of those violations; thus being, in their own persons, contractors of debt, spenders of the money, and condoners of their own violations of law.

Thus much for the modes of raising and expending money, virtually without limit, under this new Ring law. At another time we may ask attention to other processes of fleecing the public, foreshadowed by its provisions, and, particularly, to the men by whom all this work is to be done.

Running into Debt.

The report of the Treasurer of Georgia exhibits a lavish liberality on the part of that State in mortgaging its credit to railroad enterprises, which, to people at a distance, looks like recklessness. A list of thirty-two railroads is given, exceeding in the aggregate two thousand miles, and to which State aid is rendered amounting to about thirty millions of dollars. In the majority of cases, the State liability is fixed at twelve thousand dollars per mile; in some cases it runs up to fifteen thousand dollars, and in others it is much less. The indebtedness thus created, added to the previously-existing debt, and the bonds issued for other purposes, makes the total of State liabilities more than fifty millions of dollars, being, as the Treasurer remarks, "one-fifth of the tax-returned value of all the property in the State, exclusive of railroads, banking, express and insurance companies."

The angry controversies, involving both personal and partisan feeling, in which the differences of the Treasurer with the Executive have culminated, are a sufficient reason for hesitation before accepting some of the statements in this report in regard to the mismanagement of State funds and the abuse of its credit by an unauthorized issue of its bonds. These are matters that seriously affect the credit of the State, and the Legislature owes to its constituents not less than to the North, where these over-issues of bonds are alleged to have been negotiated, a minute exposition of the local finances, and a correction or confirmation of the explicit statements of the Treasurer.

The State aid rendered to railroads is, however, a matter about which there can be no dispute. The roads are named, and the law regulates the amount to which the credit of the State is pledged in their behalf. Leaving out of the question all controverted points, the fact that a State which has but partially recovered from the depression and losses of the war has created a thirty millions' addition to its debt for the promotion of enterprises into which speculation necessarily enters more or less, indicates a prodigality not reconcileable with wise or efficient local government. We do not forget that in internal improvements Georgia, before the war, stood far ahead of neighboring States. It was the Empire State of the South. The public spirit that earned for it the name may be at the bottom of this enormous scheme of railroad subsidy. However this may be, the system itself is fundamentally bad, and the extent to which it has been pushed bodes more harm than good to the credit of the State and the interests of its property-owners. For upon its property the whole of this burden must ultimately rest. Whether the disbursements for interest, meanwhile, try the fiscal resources or not, so large an amount of indebtedness, contracted for the furtherance of undertakings of which but few will probably be able to relieve the State from the consequences of its indorsement, must prejudicially affect the value of real estate within its borders. It is not pleasant to contemplate the alternatives that will suggest themselves to the tax-payers when the strain becomes inconvenient. The lesson taught by Michigan is too suggestive to be forgotten. Georgia may mean well, but its course is beset with perils. Other Southern States will gain more by rejecting than by following its example.

Our Illegal Holiday.

Although Saint Patrick's Day is not to be a legal holiday after all, it will continue to be celebrated with all the illegal festivities, the obstruction of public thoroughfares, the interruption of business, and the occasional defiance of the law and its ministers, that usually characterize the 17th of March. This year, if we may believe the especial organ of its devotees, that "great day for Ould Ireland" is to be kept with uncommon splendor. And, indeed, with the overflowing Treasury of this opulent City to pay all the expenses, there is no reason why it should not be. "The arrangements," we are told, "have been made by a few gentlemen of wealth and culture, as well as social and political influence, and no money has been spared." This last announcement will, perhaps, be less gratifying to Metropolitan tax-payers than to the number of impecunious but orthodox voters for whose enjoyment this liberal pageantry has been devised.

We are thus invited to look forward to a day of unique and unparalleled pleasure. "The affair," it is announced, is to be based upon the famous Irish pageant in London, during the reign of Queen ELIZABETH, when SHANE O'NEIL and his brilliant retinue passed through London Bar on their way to the English Court, to "which the English poets of that day," with that combination of envy and ignorance so characteristic of the besotted Sassanach, "described as 'a brilliant pageant of oriental magnificence and dash.'" This passage from the English poets is so familiar that we may imitate our informant in not referring to it more explicitly. It is sufficient to know that there was much "shimmer of robes" and "glimmer of battle-axes," and that "all this and more is to take place in New-York on the 17th of this month." A full description of the wonders that are then to appall and entrance us by turns is not vouchsafed us, but a few tit-bits of magnificence are hinted at, to whet our appetite for the rest. For instance, there is to be "a chariot or car of triumph," commemorative, we suppose, of that glorious day's renown when a later O'NEIL and his brilliant retinue passed through a series of bars, on their way to a Court of Justice and a subsequent jail. "This car," which Mr. ANDREW GARVEY will lend for the purpose, "will be covered by a white cloth, ornamented with heavy gold fringe, and with small funeral wreaths, of a delicate green color," mildly symbolical of the chances of Fenian bondholders. Hereupon is to be a colossal bust of Hon. BOSS TWEED, (the account says DANIEL O'CONNELL, but this is evidently a misprint,) at whose feet "will sit a living representation of the ancient Irish soldier-bard, with long, streaming black hair, and long, braided mustache." This character will, it is reported, be enacted by Hon. RICHARD O'GORMAN, who "will be crowned with a chaplet of green," and bear in his hands "an antique carved Irish harp." On this pleasing instrument he will play from time to time such favorite Irish melodies as "The Rogues of Blarney," or "I Dreamt that I Dwelt with OAKEY HALL." He will be surrounded by trumpeters, chieftains with battle-axes, and a number of pages—probably the missing ones from Controller CONNOLLY'S reports, which Mr. MOSES TAYLOR and his co-laborers did not see—and as the procession moves along will distribute largess of street-openings and tons of coal to the crowd. The various attendants "will each wear on their wrists *fac similes* of the antique golden amulets," borrowed from Police headquarters, and will likewise be adorned with sinecures and other insignia of office.

From this sample our readers may conjecture whether the promised pageant will not be worthy of the occasion and the well-known liberality of the "few gentlemen." Yet there is one feature of the spectacle which we cannot help regarding with distrust. "The costumes of the footmen who represent the gallowglasses" (gallows rascals?) are to be red instead of green, because "at the battle of the Boyne the Germans and English wore green coats, while the Sarsfield-Hamilton Irish loyalists suffered their defeat in scarlet and gold." This we regard as a very dangerous experiment. If this innovation is to be permitted, what is to become of all our wearing of the green, and all our putting of the green above the red? And apart from this, it is almost an insult to His Honor Mayor HALL, whose patriotism, it is said, has prompted him to dress entirely in green on these occasions. To be sure, if he has been lucky enough to have his coat lined with red, he will have no trouble in turning it. But we would rather see no occasion for this distasteful expedient, and we beseech the managers of this festival to think twice before they sacrifice to stupid historical accuracy a familiar and time-honored tradition. Give us green gallowglasses, and we shall look upon the glowing scene with as much pleasure as the reflection that we are to pay for it will permit. But red gallowglasses—even scarlet and gold gallowglasses—are "tolerable, and not to be endured." They would breed a riot at once.

MINOR TOPICS.

We could very easily fill columns with "opinions of the Press" upon the removal of Mr. SUMNER from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, but perhaps our readers would not thank us for doing so. The Springfield *Republican* says that we "avoid editorial discussion" of the subject, "while encouraging in our Washington correspondent a mean spite toward" Mr. SUMNER. We have done neither the one thing nor the other. We *have* discussed the question editorially, and we have *not* instructed our Washington correspondent what to say or write—merely allowing him that latitude which all journals are in the habit of permitting trusted correspondents to take. We should not be far from wrong if we accused the *Republican* of being actuated by a "mean spite" toward the President—but let that pass. The Boston *Evening Traveller* defends the action of the Senate, and points out that Mr. SUMNER is bitterly hostile to the President and Secretary of State, and that he "denounces the President as a usurper, demands his impeachment, and does this in the presence of foreign Ministers. He charges the President not only with public crimes, but makes other accusations against him, which we will not name." So that we see the hostility is not *all* on the side of the President. The Troy *Daily Whig* says: "If Mr. SUMNER opposes the President, and separates from him and the Administration, on the small matter of half a dozen appointments, or on the San Domingo affair, he will not carry any portion of the party with him." The Pittsburg *Gazette*, while praising Mr. SUMNER very highly, justifies his removal on the ground that his future usefulness would be much impaired "by an acerbity of disposition that appears to be gaining greater control of him as the days of his life speed on." The Rochester *Express* defends the action of the Senate. The Syracuse *Journal* says that Mr. SUMNER had "assumed such an attitude on foreign questions as to be in opposition to the prevailing sentiments of the Republican Party and of the Administration." The Troy *Times* and many other journals express similar views, while the New-England papers generally vigorously denounce the Senate and the Administration for "making war" on Mr. SUMNER. Is it not rather the truth that Mr. SUMNER, notwithstanding all his good points, has made war upon his brother Senators and everybody within his reach?

Sixty thousand shares of Erie stock, belonging to foreign proprietors, were seized, about a year ago, and an order was obtained without difficulty from Judge BARNARD, enjoining the owners from reclaiming or receiving back their certificates. This incident will always be accounted as one of the most remarkable in the shameful history of Erie litigations. Judge BLATCHFORD has now set aside the injunction granted by Judge BARNARD, but a new suit has been commenced against the foreign proprietors and they will probably have some difficulty yet in getting back what belongs to them. The seizure of their stock did more to injure American securities abroad than almost any other act which has been committed. It destroyed confidence, and almost put a stop to new investments. By the by, what is Judge BARNARD going to do about Gen. BARLOW'S letters? He cannot suppose that the affair will blow over. Is he not going to accuse Gen. BARLOW of some horrible crime? Can he not say from the Bench that Gen. BARLOW has done something or other which is calculated to bring down upon his head the execration of mankind, or issue an order for his arrest, or "vindicate the honor of the Bench" in some equally "characteristic" manner?

Even the metamorphosis which the *World* passed through last year is not more startling than that undergone by the *Evening Post*. It has been scolding at us for a week past for attacking TWEED and his cronies. All at once it comes out with an article in which it takes all the wind out of our sails—denouncing TWEED as "one of a party of unscrupulous and greedy men who have debauched our politics, and thus struck a blow, *which may yet prove fatal*, at the liberties of this country." His name, the *Post* also says, "has always been associated with almost everything that is corrupt, disgraceful and scandalous in our politics." Well, this is "stealing our thunder" with a vengeance. But where has the *Post* found the evidences of TWEED'S corruption? Not, surely, in this City, for it has been engaged for weeks together in proving that the City is well governed, and that the Tweedites are all honest men. It is impossible to reconcile its article of Saturday with its articles on many previous days. Has it made up its mind to tell the truth, even at the risk of losing the City advertisements?

We publish a supplement this morning containing a full report of the decision of the Surrogate on the Taylor will case. It will be seen that the Surrogate has come to the conclusion that the will was properly executed, and that the instrument must therefore be admitted to probate. The entire history of the circumstances under which the will was contested has been gone into with the utmost care, and an analysis of the evidence is given which will enable any reader to form a very fair idea of the strength or weakness of the case on either side. Almost every one will admit that the Surrogate could come to no other conclusion than that which he has now embodied in a document of great ability and clearness.

The *Saturday Review* is getting more and more wild on American topics. It was always malevolent—it now combines intense ignorance with that quality in a remarkable degree. It says that the NEW-YORK TIMES and *Tribune* have of late been more "malignant than on ordinary occasions in the tone which they have adopted in dealing with English affairs," an assertion which is without a particle of foundation. Then it reviews Mr. HOWELL'S book, entitled *Suburban Sketches*, and describes it as a work of that kind "of which we meet so many at every book-stall and circulating library." Really! It condescendingly adds that "Mr. HOWELL'S name, though little known in England, will be a passport to the favor of that class of American readers who are partial to this species of literature." Mr. DARWIN says that we are all descended from anthropomorphous apes. We sometimes meet with men who give unexpected force to his theory. Against the *Saturday Review*, however, let us reckon the *Spectator* as a set-off, and remember that the *Spectator* has ten times more influence over public opinion in England than the *Saturday* can boast of.

The conclusion of an important paper on the subject of Pacific Ocean telegraphs will be found in our impression today—the first part having already been published by us. The report was presented to the Chamber of Commerce, and will be found full of facts and information relative to the influence of a Pacific Ocean cable on the foreign commerce of the world, and kindred subjects. The theme has been discussed with great ability, and Mr. S. B. RUGGLES, Chairman of the Committee, must be congratulated on the able contribution to our commercial literature which he has just put before the public.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NOTES.

The production at Wood's Museum of "Across the Continent," with Mr. OLIVER DOUD BYRON in the leading part, is the single subject for immediate record....The career of the "Richelieu of the Period," at the Olympic, is to end this week. The announcement concerning the new play runs thus: "In active preparation, a totally original drama by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, illustrative of a significant phase of New-York society, and embodying the varied incidents peculiar to American frontier life, entitled 'Horizon,' presented with elaborate scenic aids and a company especially selected, including Miss AGNES ETHEL, from the Fifth-avenue Theatre, by permission of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY."....The San Francisco Minstrel Hall has been leased from April 10, with a view to its occupancy for a prolonged engagement by the Satsuma Japanese Troupe, numbering twenty-three accomplished performers....Miss PAULINE MARKHAM reappears in "The Black Crook," at Niblo's, to-night....The steam-ship *Moses Taylor*, from Australia, brought to San Francisco, yesterday, Mr. and Mrs. BANDMANN, and Mr. and Mrs. CHAS. MATTHEWS. The last-named couple are to act in San Francisco.

Musical.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

In spite of the rain, on Saturday evening, the Brooklyn Academy of Music was crowded by a brilliant audience. Opening with HAYDN'S Twelfth Symphony, WAGNER'S overture to "Faust," with the "Meeresstille" of MENDELSSOHN, were the instrumental portions of the programme, while Miss KELLOGG and a chorus of men voices added attractions to the concert. HAYDN'S Symphony was superbly played. We cannot be too lavish of praise upon the performance of the minuet, rendered in all its pomp, and in the strongest contrast with the finale, most delicately handled, and with the neatness and finish its dainty character requires. WAGNER'S "Faust," with its strange transitions, its lurid lights and its suggestions of heaven and of Hades, was most impressively recited. The execution of MENDELSSOHN'S "Calm Sea and Happy Voyage" overture, with its wonderful imitations of splashing seas and pleasant breezes, and its undertones of heavy surges, the very acme of all that is onomatopoetic in music, left, perhaps, something to be desired. Of course, it is easy to suggest transpositions in a programme, but MENDELSSOHN'S work would surely have had a better place had it introduced the second part of the entertainment. We should have been disinclined, certainly, to lose aught of WAGNER'S music, because of the shuffling of feet incidental to hurried departures on a stormy night, but better this loss than that of the expression of MENDELSSOHN'S most tender imaginings. Miss KELLOGG was in excellent voice. RUBINSTEIN'S "E Dunque Ver" was sung by her with earnestness and care, while "Bel Raggio," with its florid texture, deserved the hearty applause which followed its delivery. The propriety of allowing encores being still a mooted point in Brooklyn, and Miss KELLOGG having been twice called upon by the admiring audience, she responded after the from "Semiramide" by a ballad which was interpreted with so much truth, feeling and grace, as to completely carry away her hearers. The chorus from "Antigone," by MENDELSSOHN, by forty men's voices, directed by Mr. MOSENTHAL, was enthusiastically applauded, and so was KINKEL's "Soldier's Farewell," and both pieces were redemanded. Altogether, the fourth concert of the Society was the most successful of the series.

KREBS' PIANO RECITALS.

Miss MARIE KREBS' ninth piano-forte recital at Steinway Hall attracted the select and appreciative audience which her previous entertainments have brought together every Saturday. The lady played BEETHOVEN's "Sonata Appassionata," which she rendered at an earlier performance of the series; LISZT's "Consolation," (also repeated;) the scherzo from MENDELSSOHN's "Midsummer Night's Dream," and THALBERG's fantasia on "The Huguenots." Signor RANDOLFI sang BLUMENTHAL's "The Days that are No More," and an aria from "Maria di Rudenz" with most felicitous results. Mme. KREBS-MICHALESI, in temperament and culture a genuine artist, was heard also. A fantasia for the left hand, by COENEN, is promised for the tenth recital, on Saturday evening next. The conquest of new worlds is a grand thing to dream of, but not always a prudent one to attempt.

MISS NILSSON.

Miss NILSSON's second and last concert in Washington, on Saturday evening, was largely attended. Among the audience was the President and his family.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Matters at Porto Rico—Chances of an Insurrection—Dispatch of Troops to the Insurrectionary Districts—Valmaseda's Policy—The Tobacco Trade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, March 7, 1871.

The revolution in Cuba, which apparently was drawing to a close, has received a new impetus from the state of affairs in the Island of Porto Rico, where all the modern improvements on the so-called liberal Spanish plan have been planted. These modern improvements consist in freedom of the Press and representation in the Cortes of Spain through Deputies. At a first glance the importance of these measures makes itself apparent, as it deprives the old-fashioned autocratic régime of fully three-fourths of its power. Captain-Generals, who formerly were little less than gods and something more than demigods, have been taken down from their mythological elevation by timely criticism, and the honored maxim of *Dios* and *Rey* (God and King) has received a blow from which it will never recover. The Captain-General is no longer a mysterious personage, but has become a man, like those whom he governs, and from whom he is only distinguished by a higher official position. Some of the partisans of Gen. SAUR, the predecessor of BALDRICH, the present Captain-General, have come out strongly in defense of their man, but the defense is a very lame one, because SAUR represented the old régime and belonged to the extinguished Narvaez party. The reason for the row between the Radical (Republican) and Conservative (ultra-Spanish and Catholic, pro-slavery and autocrat) Parties is self-evident. The former desires to become a self-governing people, free from all the old prejudices; the latter wants slavery retained, no representation and no voting, but is content to be governed by men sent to them from Spain. But in Porto Rico the Conservative Party is not strong enough to wage a successful war against the Radical Party, either with the pen or sword, and consequently the Radicals have, in a measure, things their own way. The elections which have just taken place were a one-sided affair; the Radicals named their candidates and quietly elected them. The principal leaders of the Radical Party are GOICO, ACOSTA, QUINONES and ANDINO. The right to vote is almost universal, as all who pay a small tax, or who know how to read and write, are voters. To judge of the political sentiments of the Deputies elected it is only necessary to state that six of them were implicated in the Lares revolution of 1868, and are recognized as enemies to Spain and monarchies. But the Porto Ricans are much smarter than the Cubans. They fight the Spaniards with their own weapons and on their own ground, and will not take up arms until they are certain of success. And it is not the natives of Porto Rico alone who belong to this Radical Party, but many Spaniards, who are in favor of liberal institutions, and are against the monarchy. The editor of *La Razon*, the principal organ of the Radicals, is a native of old Spain. The Conservative, or reactionary party, abstained from voting, and only 19,265 votes were cast, while the whole number of registered voters is 34,723. The Havana Press occupies itself extensively with this Porto Rico trouble, and the general opinion is that a revolution is likely to occur there at any moment. The *Diario* of today threatens the Porto Ricans, and says:

> "We have heard many of the well-deserving volunteers say that if the national flag was in danger in Porto Rico, they would go there to defend it. Let our brethren, the Spaniards of Porto Rico, do whatever they can, and they may rest assured that they are not alone in the immensity of the ocean, because they have close by the Spaniards of Cuba, who think and feel like them."

Beautiful language this, very pathetic and patriotic, but the *Diario*, carried away by its enthusiasm, forgets common sense and its own position; it forgets that these volunteers have not been in a great hurry to go to the Eastern Department, which is much nearer than Porto Rico, and that the Spaniards of Cuba have not yet been able to suppress their own revolution after two and a half years of actual fighting. The future only will tell.

DISPATCH OF TROOPS.

The Cubans are not subject to military duty or conscription into the regular army like the Spaniards at home, and only the so-called militia exists, which is divided into three classes, namely: White and colored militia, infantry and cavalry. All persons who have a bad reputation are enrolled into the white and colored militia, although lately a number of Cubans joined it voluntarily, under the impression that the Government would otherwise take them as soldiers. The mounted militia consists of milkmen, sellers of vegetables, grass, fodder and poultry, in fact, of everybody who owns a horse and deals in those articles; hitherto their duties have been confined to acting as ornaments in religious processions, and filling up when a general review took place. But since the war this has changed, and two squadrons of mounted militia left on Saturday for the seat of war in the Cinco Villas—one from Havana and the other from Matanzas. The officers of the mounted militia are generally wealthy planters, while the infantry is mostly commanded by officers of the regular army. The sending of these men (the infantry having gone long ago) is a sure proof that much more insurrection exists than the journals would lead us to believe, and that still more men are wanted.

VALMASEDA'S POLICY.

Gen. VALMASEDA is making preparations to visit the Central Department for a short time and see if he can induce some of the principal leaders to lay down their arms. The ex-insurgent Generals who have surrendered think he will succeed, and their letters to VALMASEDA are full of anxious requests to have him come.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.

The cigar manufacturers have held meetings and resolved to form a society which will defend the interests of the trade. At their meeting FERNANDO ARRIGUNAGA was elected President, JOSE FARTAGAS Secretary, and JOSE GENA, JULIAN ALVAREZ and J. A. CABARGA Executive Committee.

QUASIMODO.

Accident to Gov. Warmoth, of Louisiana.

From the New-Orleans Republican, March 9.

A party of prominent gentlemen yesterday visited Lake Borne Canal, a few miles below the city. A portion of the delegation went down on a small steamer, and another portion was on the Harbor Police-boat, *H. C. Warmoth*. During the voyage Gov. WARMOTH, by a misstep, placed one of his feet on a portion of the machinery connected with the pump, and jammed it quite badly. Arriving at the head of Canal-street, he was placed in a carriage and immediately taken out to the Charity Hospital for surgical examination. It was there discovered that the foot was bruised, but not so severely as to confine the Governor to his room many days. An absurd rumor that he had been shot gained some circulation. Immediately after the surgeon in the hospital had made an examination, the Governor drove to his residence.

THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

IDEAL HUMANITY.

Justice and Forgiveness—How the Law is Administered—A Word to Ushers and Pew-Holders—Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Among the strangers present at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, was Prof. STOWE, of Andover College, and his wife, HARRIET BEECHER. They occupied part of the pastor's pew. The congregation was, as usual, large. After reading a number of announcements, Mr. BEECHER said that he wished to renew with emphasis the request that he made on Friday evening, namely, that pew-holders would endeavor to be present more promptly in their pews if they wish them reserved. If, said he, they are not present, I wish the seats filled up by strangers. I have noticed that for several Sabbaths back the ushers don't fill up the seats until the services begin, and then there is a rush on all hands of strangers to be seated. It is my wish that every one be in his place by the time the services begin. Singing is not a noise that we make for the purpose of covering up other sounds that might be disagreeable to our ears. It is the praise of God—frequently of the most solemn form. It is devotion. You would think it was exceedingly strange if, while I was making a prayer, one of the deacons should stand up and hand me a bundle of papers, and I should pause to receive them and then go on with my prayer again. And yet while we may be making a prayer in the form of a hymn, somebody will whip up and hand me a letter. Generally we don't think anything about it. I am as much at fault as you are, with this difference, that I know better, and act against my knowledge. Singing is worship, and therefore it should not be interrupted by seating people; and as the terms of contract do not require the seats to be reserved, I hope they will hereafter be filled by the time the services commence. I have also a word to say to the ushers, because I have lately received letters from strangers complaining of rude treatment at their hands. In general I have this to say: First, that ushership in this church is a free-will offering. We don't undertake to keep pews for those who rent them, but these gentlemen (the ushers) knowing everybody, are almost always better informed than any visitors in regard to the time when the seats may be judiciously filled. But though strangers do frequently act in a manner to make even a saint lose his temper, they must endeavor to remain calm and treat all with courtesy. The worse the strangers behave the better must the ushers act. Sometimes I hear it said that this is the church of rich people, and that poor people cannot come here. Now, I am willing to say that more people of moderate circumstances worship here than in any other church of equal size in the United States, and there is as hearty a welcome given to them as they receive anywhere. No man was ever turned away from this door because he was poor, or because he had on a thread-bare coat. While many of the seats bring large prices, at least one-third of them are sold very low, and, besides that, there is a spirit in the church that opens all the pews to strangers. The spirit of this church has never been other than truly hospitable, and I ask that the same spirit be continued, supplemented with the reform to which I called your attention.

Mr. BEECHER took for the text of his sermon the forty-eighth verse of the fifth chapter of Matthew: "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in Heaven is perfect." I, said he, suspect that almost every one reads this as a command that we should become perfect persons, and very many suppose it to be a command that we should be perfect as God is, that the measure of perfection should be as complete as is the measure of perfection in God. Now, in the first place, the command "Be ye therefore perfect," is not to be construed in a rigidly imperative sense. It is not to be supposed that perfection can be attained by man under existing conditions. It is not to be supposed that he can become perfect by any effort of the will, for, throughout the whole of the Bible, there is a recognition of the fact that, even under the best conditions, man must reach perfection by slow, gradual growth. It is said even of Christ that he was made perfect by the things which He suffered. And this law of development holds true now, as it has in all ages. It is not therefore to be supposed that we are to become perfect by a jump, or reach that state which all experience teaches is the result of growth. We might therefore give to this "be ye" the force of "while strong to be." It implies that seeking to be perfect is a thing to be done, and in that connection the passage holds up the character of God as a pattern, and says, "in seeking to attain perfection take this for your model; don't in your desire fall upon a wrong model; don't have a false conception of the direction in which you must seek true manhood." By looking at the context you will see that this is the meaning. There Christ has been instructing His disciples to bless those that cursed them and do good to those that did evil unto them, because God did so. He sends His sun to shine upon the evil as well as upon the good. The type of perfection held up for imitation is really that of disinterested benevolence. At this point Mr. BEECHER proceeded to consider the text in its general bearing upon human life and action. The ascetic, said he, will tell you that the proper ideal of the Christian life is to live in such a manner as to mortify the flesh, not to be seduced into any pleasing thoughts, but to live in such a state of discontent with all things earthly, that at last you may be found fit to enter the Kingdom of God. This is false—it is a lie. God does not make himself perfect in this way. His perfection consists in perpetual acts of disinterested goodness. There are many, again, who think that by being pious, unspotted as it were, rubbed up so that no dimness will be visible, is the way to perfection. Piety may be one of the things that will make a man strong, but of itself it will never make us Christlike. Others worship beauty and order. Intellect in their estimation is the one thing precious. They are generally filled with a spirit of class selfishness, and occasionally ready to melt with a Pharisaic purity. Now order, regularity and beauty are all lovable, but there is nothing in them that will justify us in placing them where disinterested benevolence should reign. Do you suppose that a candle placed in a window says: "If I look down the road and see a man coming along whose appearance I don't like I shall stop shining." No; the farmer, honest and generous, the miser, hard and exacting, the orphan boy and the widow, all pass along and receive its light; they are all human beings, and this is the type of the perfect man in Christ Jesus. The reverend speaker next referred to the relation which this idea bore to justice. There are many, said he, that have a notion of justice which I think will never be found outside the bounds of this world. It is mechanical, physical, and takes no notice of the great unseen conditions that really mold and give form to character. We talk about treating men as they deserve, but who can tell what any one deserves? Can you run back and find the hereditary taint in that man's blood? Can you tell what were the circumstances of early education and early life that conspired to give his character a warped bias? No; and as little can you tell how hard he may be striving to overcome them. We lack the first element upon which to base a judgment of human deserts. Christ, in His day, found that many of the publicans and harlots were more deserving of heaven than the priests and law-givers, and it may be so today. Justice is kindness suitably administered to all the wants and conditions of life, and other than this there is none. This of course does not preclude the possibility of suffering, but it does imply that it shall only be inflicted by loving hands for the purpose of producing goodness. As for instance, when the man comes to tune our pianos, he lays one hand on the key and another on the string. He screws it up, while it keeps singing all the time don't, don't, don't, don't—but he heeds it not until harmony is produced. There is another type of justice seen in our Police Courts, where the Justice, himself usually a model character, is in the habit of greeting his prisoners: "Well, what, are you here again. Drunk, I suppose. Officer, give him four months; public authority must be preserved. Time for us to go home to dinner; send the other prisoners up for three months apiece." In conclusion, Mr. BEECHER contrasted all this with the spirit of pure love for humanity, and urged his hearers to live up to the noble ideal presented in the text.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Discourse by Right Rev. James Roosevelt Bayley, D. D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Newark.

St. Joseph's R. C. Church, Sixth-avenue and Washington-place, was crowded last evening to its utmost capacity, the large audience being attracted by an announcement of a lecture on the Roman question by Right Rev. Bishop BAYLEY, of Newark. The proceeds of the lecture will be applied in defraying the expenses of the Sunday-school. Father FARRELL, the pastor of the church, and his two assistants, Rev. Mr. DUNPHY and Rev. McCLANCY, occupied seats inside the altar railings. The Bishop, on coming forward, said: I have been requested to make a discourse to you this evening for the benefit of the Sunday-school, and the subject is "Rome and the Roman Question." It is, I need not say, a most interesting subject, and especially at the present time, not only in its religious bearings, but also in its political and social ones. As a preliminary, it is necessary for me to recall to your minds the position of Rome in the history of the world, especially in the history of Christian civilization. There is no city around which so many associations, so many memories gather as about that of Rome. It is the only city that was famous alike in ancient and modern times. It was the capital of that Roman Empire, which, from the few scattered huts spread itself over the face of mostly the whole world, and became so remarkable for its civilization, its unity and its extent. Rome is associated in our mind with wars, conquests, vice, luxury and corruption, and therefore we may be surprised at CICERO remarking that Rome valued itself for its religion. The old pagans were very religious, because they rejected no errors, and in this respect they resemble very closely many of our modern religionists. About sixteen years after the ascension of our Lord to heaven there came to the gates of that magnificent city a poor stranger, leaning upon a staff. He was a Jew, belonging to a nation hated and despised by the Romans. He had been a fisherman in Galilee. He was without learning and without any personal influence, but he was the Prince of the Apostles of our Lord, His Vicar upon earth, but he came to that city under the guidance of the Holy Ghost to extend the throne of spiritual sovereignty; to rule over more nations than old pagan Rome ruled by the sword. He and his successors governed the Universal Church, living in seclusion in the houses of the converts, and sometimes hiding in the Catacombs. We heard appeals from the most distant nations, and sent out missionaries over the globe at the same time that they were battling against the paganism that was endeavoring to destroy them. The Church triumphed over paganism in the third century, when the Roman Emperor was converted to Christianity. CONSTANTINE abandoned Rome and went and established the seat of the Empire at Constantinople. From that moment the Popes enjoyed not only the spiritual but the temporal authority. It is true that what is called the temporal sovereignty was not recognized for centuries afterward, but from the moment that the Popes came from the Catacombs they were the chief power in Rome. They often saved the city from destruction, and in wars, pestilence and civil commotions it was to them all eyes were turned. It is true that this temporal authority did not add anything to their dignity or power, but it gave them a freedom so necessary for the discharge of their holy functions. To them all western Europe and America owe the blessings of Christianity. It is a curious circumstance that no nation was brought to Christianity except through successors of the fisherman. There is not a historian that deserves the name but warms into enthusiasm in speaking of the untiring labors of the Sovereign Pontiff in the cause of humanity and civilization. This world in our day is not manifesting its gratitude for the favors which have come to them from Rome. When the Popes returned to Rome from Avignon, after an absence of seventy years, they found Rome a mere village and a mass of ruins. They rebuilt Rome, and it was directly to the Popes all those noble structures and treasures of art which adorn Rome are due. That old City of Rome is not merely the capital of the Roman States, but it belongs to the whole Catholic world. The Romans are quiet, dignified and cheerful, but lacking decision; they are not factious or turbulent; they are a religious people, free from vice, free from intoxication—except it may now be indulged in as one of the blessings introduced by the revolutionists. Rome has been taken possession of by what is called the Italian Government, in the name of liberty and progress. By what right did the Italian Government take possession of Rome? They took it by the same right as the robber takes your purse—they took it by might. There is a good deal said about the aspirations of the Italians for liberty, but I never heard that aspirations of a people for things that did not belong to them was right. Rome was never the Capital of Italy. If it was it would be a different thing. There was no love between the various provinces and Rome; just as little as there was between the Irish and the English. Did they take possession of Rome by the wish of the Roman people? They did no such thing. If the whole body of the people made up their mind to change the Government I could understand it. I am convinced that not only in Rome but in the Provinces fully two-thirds of the inhabitants would be glad to be restored to the kind and parental authority of the Sovereign Pontiff. It is strange, when one examines into the matter, to see the importance attached to the vote of the Roman people. You must consider that Rome was taken possession of a few days before by a military force, and yet I notice that Mr. COLFAX alludes to this vote, as if it settled everything. I'd like to ask him what would he think of a vote taken to-morrow at Washington, with the ballot-box in the hands of the Democrats. We have been very far from attributing infallibility to voting in this country; it is often very bad and very venal. What is the character of this Roman government forced upon the people? I am not speaking of the jail-birds gathered in there. But what is the character of the Government? I have strong prejudices against them, to be sure, but I have followed its history since its formation and I have seen nothing good in it. Prussia, which has humbled France, has grown to her present dimensions by stealing; so with Italy. I do not remember any Government that has acted so treacherously as the Italian Government. First they get possession of Naples, they deprive the Duke of TUSCANY of his Dukedom, and finally take possession of the Pontifical States. When they began to annex, the States had a debt of 30,000,000, now they have a debt of 300,000,000. They have stolen all the Church property to show their love of religion, and they took possession of the convents, and turned the occupants out in the name of liberty and progress. They are going to work deliberately to debauch and corrupt the minds of the people, to turn them from religion, which is contrary to the first principles of civilized government. There are bad newspapers in New-York, but some of the papers published in Italy now would not be permitted in any corner of New-York. The saddest thing is that so large a number of people in Europe and in this country should applaud and approve this thing. I could understand, of course, its being done by free lovers, by champions of women's rights and by infidels, but I can't understand how men calling themselves Christians can applaud what is doing in Italy. Religious prejudice has a good deal to do with it, and others are carried away by the word liberty. We have liberty in this country, and sometimes a little too much of it, but on the Continent of Europe they do not know what liberty means. On every occasion, when the Liberal Party in Europe gets power into its hands, the Church is robbed. American Republicanism bears no similarity to what the word means in Europe. Those words, liberty and progress, misguide people in regard to this matter. I want no better sample as to what liberalism is in Europe than to know that MAZZINI and GARIBALDI are the real heads of the Liberal Party. GARIBALDI regretted that he did not blow up St. Peter's Church before he left Rome. The only idea he has in his head is a diabolical hatred of the Priest. The other day, in one of his speeches, he stated that the world will never be right until the last King is drowned in the blood of the last Priest. This is the man who represents the party of liberty and progress. The presence of VICTOR EMMANUEL and his miserable son in Rome is an abomination in that holy place. God has permitted these things for his own good purposes, but I have no doubt that His Holiness, or at least his successor, will go back to his sovereignty, but I am afraid that before peace is restored red republicanism will prevail there for some time, and that order and good government will have to come out of confusion and anarchy.

Rev. W. FARRELL having thanked the audience for their attendance, the immense assembly dispersed.

OTHER SERVICES.

The Loveliness of Christ, as Exhibited in the Various Episodes of His Life—Sermon by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage.

At the Brooklyn Tabernacle yesterday morning, Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE preached, saying that although the day had come in with darkness and storm, his sermon should be an endeavor to lead men to look on the bright side of things, and he therefore invited their attention to a part of the sixteenth verse of the fifth chapter of Solomon's Song—"He is altogether lovely." Pen and pencil and chisel have done their very best to set forth the excellency of Jesus. MICHAEL ANGELO has painted Jesus as an infant; HOLMAN HUNT has given us Jesus as a child coming to the Temple, and many another master of art has left to the world his ideal of the Savior; indeed, it has come to pass that He who had not where to lay His head, while here on earth, has become the chief glory of halls, and galleries, and palaces. Even nature, in her every phase of grandeur and loveliness, is whispering the name of Jesus. The overhanging rock says Christ is shadow, the glinting sunshine says Christ is light, the foaming cascade says Christ is refreshment, and the beautiful flower says Christ is love; and all these join in testifying to the truth of the assertion: "He is altogether lovely." The speaker here drew a variety of pictures, illustrating the various phases of life in which the loveliness of Christ had been shown, as recorded in the New Testament, and gave to each the vivid coloring which his excellent dramatic talent renders him capable of doing. There was to be a wedding, said he, in a little country village, and friends and kindred gathered at the appointed hour, to join in the festivities of the occasion; there were garlands and flowers upon the walls, and there were wine and music, and all was hilarity and mirth. A plain man comes among them, even Jesus, the Man of Sorrows; but, instead of putting a damper on their hilarity, he kindly joins with them and turns the water into wine. So, too, when his disciples chided the women for bringing their children to be blessed of him, he bade them come, and when, with Mary and Martha, he stood at the tomb of Lazarus, "Jesus wept." Oh, how lovely is Jesus in every walk of life. Oh! the folly of trying to have a banquet without Jesus; oh! the barrenness of that life which is without trust in Jesus; oh! the sorrow of that death-bed where Jesus is not! The speaker then pictured the reward of the successful business man, who, from the overflowing pitcher, of his prosperity, fills the cup of the poor. One day, said he, there will sit at his table, among the many suffering poor that he has fed, one who, as He takes His departure, will turn and, dropping the tattered garments from His shoulders, appear in all His radiant majesty and say, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of these, ye have done it unto Me." But Jesus, in His death, appears loveliest of all. On one side a thief, on the other side a thief; below, a howling mob; above, the lowering darkness. As the mob jeers and mocks Him, the rocks are rent in twain, and the dead stalk forth in their ghastly winding-sheets, but Jesus lifts his eyes to heaven, saying "Father forgive them." Oh, Lord Jesus, lovely at feast, lovely among the children, lovely among the sin-struck and abandoned, lovely among the dead! Oh that our hearts might bend beneath thy gentle sceptre! Jesus of the cross, of the grave, of the Resurrection triumph, lead us at last to dwell with Thee beyond the pearly gates.

Thirty-Fourth-Street Reformed Church—Celebration of its Tenth Anniversary.

The tenth anniversary celebration of the establishment of the Reformed Church, West Thirty-fourth-street, near Eighth-avenue, took place yesterday morning in the presence of a large and interested audience. The pastor, Rev. ISAAC RILEY, delivered the anniversary address, selecting his text from Isaiah, the sixty-fifth chapter and twenty-second verse: "For as the days of a tree are the days of my people." The reverend gentleman remarked that the objects of nature were often used in the Bible as symbols of human and Divine institutions, and the text he had just quoted was peculiarly appropriate to the condition of their own Church. The Prophet had spoken of dark days, and the presence of former troubles. They, too, had days of darkness and perplexity, but in all trials they had abundant evidence of the ever-abiding presence and mercy of the Divine Protector. Their Church had never lacked tokens of God's faith, and he earnestly invoked God's assistance for the continuation of the great blessings which had accompanied it since its inception. Forty-nine years ago, on the 9th of January, 1822, at the suggestion of Rev. PASCHAL M. STRONG, one of the pastors of the Collegiate Church, a society was organized, known as the Missionary Society of the Reformed Dutch Church, for the diffusion of Christian knowledge at home and abroad. Rev. ROBERT MCLEAN was the first missionary employed by the Society, and their church was the result of his labors. The gentle shoot grew slowly for a while, at the junction of Elm and Howard streets, but in 1823 the corner-stone of the Broome-street Church was laid by Rev. Dr. LIVINGSTON, and in October of the same year service was commenced. The seed thus sown struck out alone on its mission of love and salvation. In May, 1824, Rev. Mr. MCLEAN was installed pastor, and continued so until April, 1826, when he resigned in consequence of ill-health, and departed for Liverpool, where he died in 1850. During his pastorate seventy-nine persons were received into the fold. He was succeeded by Rev. JACOB BROADHEAD, who officiated until 1837. Its success under his ministry was very marked; it became strong and vigorous, and knew no Winter of decline. He was compelled to resign through failing health, and became pastor of a church in Flatbush, and afterward of the Central Church, Brooklyn, until 1855, when he died. Just before the termination of his pastoral charge the church felt the influence of the changes in the population which began to flow upward in the direction of Harlem, and it was determined to purchase a house of worship in Ninth-street, east of Broadway, and in May, 1839, the church at the corner of Lafayette-place and Fourth-street, was dedicated. In 1836 the Reformed Church in Twenty-first-street was organized, and subsequently St. Paul's, West Fortieth-street. In 1837 Rev. Dr. HUTTON's Church was erected in Washington-square. During the ministry of Rev. SAMUEL A. VANBRANCHEN seventy-two were added to the church. In 1842 Rev. GEORGE H. FISHER became pastor, and remained so until 1854, when he was called to Utica, after having received 181 on certificates, and 122 on confession. He was succeeded by Rev. HENRY V. VOORHEES in May, 1855, who resigned on the 8th of December, thirteen members being admitted in the meantime. ALEXANDER J. THOMPSON was twice called to assume charge of the church, but he declined. In 1856, Rev. Mr. STREICHER was installed pastor, and about this time the up-town tendency of the population was so great that it became manifest the church should either decay, or taking up root and branch also move upward. The work was undertaken but few knew the labor it cost. The ground here was prepared with diligent care under the direction of the elders of the Broome and Livingston street churches, the latter of which was established in 1851, by Rev. Mr. LLOYD. On the 15th of April, 1860, the last service was held in the Old Broome-street, and with the proceeds of the sale the present lots were purchased for $22,445, leaving $2,717 in the treasury. The corner-stone of the new church was laid on Thursday, June 21, 1860, by Rev. Dr. STREICHER, and in the ensuing September the first service was celebrated in the basement, and on Sunday, March 3, 1861, it was solemnly dedicated to Divine worship. The following June showed the debt of the church to be $34,000. In 1862 the sum of $10,000 was received from the Consistory of the Collegiate Church, and on the 10th of October an equal amount was raised by subscription. In January, 1863, an additional sum of $3,000 was received from the Collegiate Church and in May, 1865, their great exertions resulted in the joyful intelligence that the whole debt was entirely clear. In 1867 Rev. Mr. STREICHER left, having, during twelve years, preached between 1,500 and 1,600 sermons, officiated at 463 funerals, delivered 750 lectures and addresses, solemnized 294 marriages, and baptized 84 adults and 91 infants; 416 persons were received into the faith on confession, and 442 on certificate. The present pastor was installed in September, 1868, and since 27 have been received on confession and 63 on certificate. During the past nine years the church expended for benevolent purposes $32,885; for congregational purposes, $118,362; received as members, 351 on certificate and 292 on confession; dismissed, 300, and died, 95. But, after all, these statistics were but the skeleton of the church, and did not exhibit its golden harvest, the spirit that animated it; the loving, trusting kindness in the Redeemer, or the solemn influences of prayer. He thanked Heaven for the privileges and blessings they enjoyed, and asserted that the past ten years were the most remarkable in all history. In this connection he glanced at the history of the world during that time, and remarked that the changes effected during that period produced a great influence in the spread of the Church. These experiences served to enlighten men in their relations to God, and a consideration of them would prompt them to renewed action in the cause of Christ in the future.

THE KEMPER MEMORIAL.

What is Proposed—Meeting Last Night—Addresses by Bishop Potter, Doctor Muhlenberg, William M. Evarts, and Others.

A special service was held last evening in the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Madison-avenue, with a view to raise funds to establish in Kenosha, Wis., on a firm basis, the Kemper Hall school for young ladies. The object, it appears, is to establish a school for the education of the daughters of ministers and lay members of the Episcopal Church, and at the same time to perpetuate the memory of the late Bishop KEMPER, after whom it is named. The assemblage was quite large, and in the chancel sat Bishop POTTER, of New-York; Bishop LITTLEJOHN, of Brooklyn; Bishop ARMITAGE, of Wisconsin; Dr. MUHLENBURG, Dr. HAIGHT, Dr. RYLAND, and others, while in the audience were noticed Dr. POTTER, of Grace Church, Dr. TYNG, and Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS. Memorial cards were circulated in the pews, bearing the following inscription: "JACKSON KEMPER, D. D., the guileless and devoted servant of Christ; the first Missionary Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church; previously the first of its clergy to officiate west of the Alleghanies; the founder of dioceses, and the unwearied pastor of churches and souls. Born in Pleasant Valley, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1789. Graduated at Columbia College, 1809. Ordained deacon 1811, and priest 1812. Assistant to Bishop WHITE, in Christ, St. Peter's and St. James' Churches, Philadelphia, 1811 to 1831. Rector of St. Paul's, Norwalk, Conn., 1831 to 1835. Consecrated Missionary Bishop of the North-west, Sept. 25, 1835—the last Bishop consecrated to Bishop WHITE. Missionary Bishop until 1859. Diocesan of Wisconsin from 1854. Died May 24, 1870." As disclosing the character of the memorial the card furnished the following statement:

> Kemper Hall, Kenosha, Wis., a school of the highest grade for girls, has been chosen to be Bishop KEMPER's memorial. The Diocese of Wisconsin has provided for it a fine property, worth $40,000, free from all incumbrance, on the much-sought shore of Lake Michigan, in a situation convenient for all the Bishop's original jurisdiction. The school bore his name with his consent, and was the last institution to whose establishment he gave his means and efforts. "The general fund" will be carefully devoted—
>
> 1. To the thorough outfit and equipment of the school.
>
> 2. To its endowment, for the education of the daughters of the clergy, and for a home for a sisterhood for church school-teaching, to be gradually formed according to the recommendation of the General Convention.
>
> The school being honestly a memorial, the opportunity is unusual of perpetuating, with the Bishop's, other beloved names in connection with a chapel, gymnasium, library, and other buildings or departments for which the general fund will make but partial provision. In regard to these special gifts, Bishop ARMITAGE will furnish all information, if addressed at Milwaukee, Wis.

After a few words of tribute to the memory of the deceased, Bishop POTTER introduced Bishop ARMITAGE, of Wisconsin, who addressed the meeting at length on the character and labors of Bishop KEMPER, and the eminent appropriateness of this form of memorial. When Bishop KEMPER died, he said, all felt that his name was one which must be perpetuated. After the failure of Kemper College, in Missouri, the good Bishop consented unwillingly to have his name associated with this institution of learning. Subsequently, when the property was in danger of being lost, he came to the rescue, and succeeded in having it made the property of the Church, under a guarantee that it shall never be encumbered or sold. This institution, situated on the shore of the beautiful Lake Michigan, has accommodations for 100 girls, and is surrounded by eight acres of ground. It was the duty of the whole Church to unite in perpetuating his name, for for the whole Church had he labored. When he went out to the then far West, he was accompanied by but a single presbyter, while now in that same region there are twelve Bishops and over three hundred clergymen. The necessity of a first-class institution, which would be thoroughly Protestant, was every day becoming more and more apparent, and in no more fitting manner could such an enterprise be established, than by associating it with the name of him whom the whole Church honored, and who, through a long life, had faithfully served her, mankind, and his God. Dr. MUHLENBERG spoke of the projected memorial most favorably, and recalled some of the incidents of his early acquaintance with Bishop KEMPER. To him the speaker, then a lad of sixteen, made his application for confirmation, and he could never forget the reverent feeling with which he approached him, or the tenderness and Christian kindliness with which he was received. They all remembered the revival which took place in Philadelphia in the early ministry of Dr. KEMPER, and how it was remarked that he had begun to preach more thoroughly Gospel sermons, whereas that sermon had been written years ago, and it was the hearers who had changed, not the sermon. Bishop KEMPER was the father of the Missionary Society of the Episcopal Church, as well as one of its first Missionary Bishops. Besides being a fitting memorial to the virtuous dead, it would afford Episcopalians the opportunity to have their daughters educated under Protestant influences instead of being subjected to the influence of fascinating falsehood and debasing superstition.

Dr. TYNG also spoke at considerable length, reviving his recollections of the deceased Bishop, all of whose family he described as eminently influential, and devoted to high and noble purposes. He complimented the large liberality which characterized the Bishop's opinions, while at the same time he was thoroughly Protestant.

Hon. WM. M. EVARTS paid a glowing tribute to the devotion, zeal and Christian industry of the deceased, who for eleven years was without a home, and carried all his earthly possessions in his saddle-bags. It was eminently proper that something should perpetuate the fidelity, integrity, faith, and labor which made up his long and useful life.

Drs. RYLAND and HAIGHT followed in appropriate addresses in favor of the proposed object, after which a collection was taken up, and the services closed with the benediction.

THE ST. LOUIS TORNADO.

Additional Facts and Incidents—Extraordinary Force of the Wind.

From the St. Louis Republican, March 10.

East St. Louis, notwithstanding the deplorable catastrophe of Wednesday, had a larger population yesterday than she ever had before. Approaching East St. Louis on the ferry-boat, the place looked as if it had been stormed with shot and shell, with its ruined buildings and destruction and *débris* everywhere. When the top of the levee was reached, opposite the ferry-boat landing, the path of the tornado was evident at a glance. The end of the Pittsburg coal dyke was first struck, and from a distance it has a rent and shattered appearance, as if plowed up with grapeshot. From this point to the elevator there was nothing for the tempest to destroy except a few boat-houses, occupied by fishermen, which were whirled about like straws in a torrent eddy. The elevator, right in the track of the storm, was finally struck on the southern side. There seems some reason to think, from the effects on this building, and in other places, that the main power of the tornado was elevated some distance above the level of the river. The elevator consists of two side extensions considerably lower than a centre building, and the latter was capped by an addition smaller than the body of the building on which it rested, and rising to a height of over a hundred feet from the river. The side extension on the south was spared, but the top building was blown into shivers, while the roof on the centre was partially torn off. The main body of the structure was not seriously damaged except where timbers were here and there ripped off by the fingers of the wind and torn into splinters, but the mass of shivered timbers on top, projected in all their ragged shapes against the sky, gives the impression of a greater wreck than was really accomplished. From the elevator the storm next in its course struck East St. Louis proper, and then commenced the work of havoc in earnest. Walking north along the levee, yesterday, the work of a force terrible and relentless was evident on all sides, while in front the spectacle was like the dried up bed of a mighty torrent which had rushed over the settlements of men. Along the bank was to be seen the wreck of the steamer *Mollie Able*, the decapitated ferry-boats *Edwardsville* and *Mullikin*, and the shattered remains of the ram *Vindicator*, and to the right was the mountainous *débris* of the Vandalia Railroad freight-house and other premises. Beyond is a level space, lower than the sidewalk, occupied by the lumber-yard of Mr. JOHN B. LOVINGSTON, with the boards and other timbers scattered in the wildest confusion. Immediately east of this there is a handsome frame house, belonging to the same gentleman, with a huge cotton-wood tree leaning against it, having smashed through the roof and ruined the upper-story. At this point the full view of the destruction done breaks upon the view. The few bare trees along the river bank are, in many cases, either leveled with the ground, or, with branches and tops broken off and their white, torn arms projected against the sky, stand melancholy witnesses to the calamity. The storm here diverged from the river in its north-easterly course, plowing its way amid houses of all sizes, trees and railroad cars, turning and rending in a style truly awful. From here to the northern track of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Road, beyond which the tornado plunged into the willows and left East St. Louis, there is hardly a square yard of ground not covered with broken timbers and shivered remains. Commencing with the building of the Vandalia Road, and going northward, the St. Louis and South-eastern, the Chicago and Alton, the Ohio and Mississippi, and the Toledo, Wabash and Western Roads succeeded each other in the order named, while in the intervening spaces there were houses, water-tanks, and trains of cars and various other obstacles to the wind. Within this crowded space the tornado held its carnival. Railroad cars were not only overthrown, but torn to pieces, houses uplifted and their contents scattered far and near, while in cases where a building was not quite blown away its ruins form even a more striking illustration of the catastrophe. Many laboring people inhabited small frame structures in this part of East St. Louis, and they suffered most severely. In a moment many of them lost their nearly everything, and found themselves homeless. Yesterday men and women could be seen wandering aimlessly among the ruins of their former homes, or hunting amid piles of timber and brick for articles of clothing and furniture. In many places temporary shelter had been improvised, but a large number were forced to pass the night in the open air. Passing from one railroad to another, destroying all kinds of property and buildings, the tempest finally crossed the tracks of the Toledo, Wabash and Western. Here, as if in farewell exercise of its savage power, it hurled an engine from the track down the bank of a slough; did the same with a splendid Pullman palace-car and an ordinary passenger-coach; made smash of the freight-houses, and then went crashing through the willows into the country beyond, there to waste its furious strength. It left a broad track through the woods, but the yielding willows, although showing symptoms of having been crushed to earth and combed like hair by a mammoth hand, suffered far less than objects that offered more resistance.

FORCE OF FLYING FRAGMENTS.

This was so strangely illustrated that it cannot be dismissed without special mention. Incredible as it may appear, some of the glass in the windows at the east abutment work was perforated apparently by pebbles driven with such velocity that they made only round holes like bullets, and this is also reported to have occurred at other places. In numerous instances flying pieces of timber struck railroad cars on the side, and went through them as if shot from a cannon, and small splinters of no great weight were frequently to be seen buried in woodwork against which they had been driven. An engineer of the Ohio and Mississippi Road named HAYNES has a curious story told concerning him. It is stated positively by some of the employes of the road that he was in the house of his engine when he was caught by the storm, and was carried bodily through the window. Strange to say, he was not badly hurt. This is altogether so incomprehensible a yarn that we hope Mr. HAYNES will send us the particulars of what did happen to him.

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TORNADO.

There is no question but the tornado of Wednesday is unparalleled in our local annals. The oldest citizen remembers nothing so terrific. The advices from the surrounding country were meagre yesterday, and from no direction could we learn that anything like the fury of the wind at East St. Louis was experienced elsewhere, at least within a radius of five or six miles. It seems to have shot out of the heavens in a curved line, convexing toward the earth's surface, and after a whirling contact some five or six miles long, to have swung up into space again. The band of the tornado was not uniform in width, sometimes appearing about 500 feet, and at other places considerably greater; but that terrible power which made the air like an opaque body, hard piercing and driven forward as if by an uncontrollable force, was certainly compressed within a narrow space. High winds prevailed along the outskirts of the central stream, and this made many people suppose that the outburst was nothing but an aggravated instance of an ordinary wind storm. From reports from various localities south of St. Louis, it is evident that elemental commotions were general on Wednesday, during the day and night, but in no instance does the visitation appear to have been at all equal in fury to that which swept East St. Louis. A gentleman who was standing near the edge of the river, on this side, saw the whole course of the tornado along the Illinois shore. He says that a vast whirling and mingling body of spray or rain sheets seemed to rush forward from the coal-dyke, accompanied by a hissing, roaring noise. He watched it strike the elevator and the Illinois shore. Thence the path was marked with flying fragments of every description, but so dense was the column of convulsed air and water that it obscured objects beyond it like a cloud. Whatever may be the true character of the storm, whether specially local in its visit or more general, we have had more than enough of it for once. Our city fortunately escaped, yet probably not a citizen who has looked upon the ruin wrought in East St. Louis, even if not personally interested, will ever forget the terrific tornado of last Wednesday, and its fatal and disastrous effects.

STAGE ROBBERY IN NEVADA.

One of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Coaches Robbed—Prompt Action of the Police and Recovery of the Treasure—A Lively Account of the Affair.

From the Virginia (Nevada) Enterprise, March 5.

Yesterday morning, shortly before 4 o'clock, as WELLS, FARGO & CO.'s coaches were coming from Reno to this city, the leading stage, driven by BILLY HODGE, was stopped by robbers on the Geiger Grade, a short distance beyond the summit, and the treasure-boxes taken and plundered. The place where the robbery occurred is at a narrow place in the road at a curve beyond the summit, and just where the teamsters going toward Reno stop to put the "shoes" and rough-locks upon their wheels.

From Gen. JOHN B. WINTERS, who was an inside passenger in the coach, and from P. DEIDISHEIMER, who was on the seat outside with the driver, we have obtained a very full account of the manner of stopping the stage, and what occurred up to the time that they drove away and left the robbers in possession of the treasure-boxes. "Stop him!" was the first intimation that any one had that there were robbers upon the road. Two men then appeared on the upper side of the road and one on the lower, all masked and armed with shot-guns. The driver halted, when one of the men, in a disguised voice, speaking hoarsely, said: "Throw that box on the lower side of the road!" BILLY took a survey of the situation, and finding the muzzles of two shot-guns in close proximity to his and DEIDISHEIMER's heads, he slowly complied. BILLY knew that there were two fast freight wagons, the other stage and two or three private carriages but 200 or 300 yards behind, just around the bend, and he was anxious to gain time. WINTERS says he was a long time in getting the box out, and when he did throw it down it fell so light that he said to himself—"There is not much in that." "Throw out that other box!" cried the leader of the band. "What do want with that?" asked HODGE. "Never mind, throw that box out!" and fumbling about as long as he dared, HODGE at last threw it out after the first. "Now drive on!" said the boss bandit. HODGE drove on.

One of the robbers took up a position at the side of the coach where he could cover Gen. JOHN B. WINTERS with his shot-gun, and kept pointing and bobbing around until WINTERS began to fear that the fellow would let his gun go off through sheer nervousness. He told him at last that he would oblige him very much by turning the muzzle of his gun away. After some hesitation the fellow turned his gun aside and let down the hammers.

When the coach was first stopped this same fellow, who was standing on the lower side of the road, got a fall which would have placed him in a bad position had there been any opposition, as he fell on his knees between the wheels of the coach, giving his head a bad bump against one of the wheels. WINTERS says he could have reached out and taken him by the top of the head as he lay between the wheels. The edge of the bank had broken off under his feet, but he soon rallied and allowed WINTERS to see into the end of his gun.

During this time DEIDISHEIMER was enjoying himself. Shot-guns to the right of him, shot-guns to the left. He says the holes in the ends of the barrels appeared to be at least two feet in diameter. He earnestly requested them not to turn loose on him. He thinks that the reason he received their particular attention was that they mistook him for an armed messenger.

A stranger who was inside along with Gen. WINTERS, began depositing his coin upon the floor of the coach as soon as he comprehended the situation. The General says he was so sly about it that the jingle of his twenties might have been heard 300 yards, and at last down went his watch with a tremendous thump. When HODGE started up he came into town at a very lively rate, arriving in the city but twenty-eight minutes after the robbery, the distance being over five miles. All the way into town the stranger inside was rolling and tumbling, half the time on his head, hunting his twenty-dollar pieces out of the straw. He got the last one just before the coach reached the city. The robbers did not ask the passengers to give up a cent—they knew they had no time to spend upon them.

As soon as HODGE reached the city he gave the alarm, and soon Chief DOWNEY and other officers were in motion. Officers MERROW and POTTER took horses, and going up a ravine to the southward of Mount Davidson, got round upon the west side of the mountain. After traveling some distance they saw a man upon the snow. He saw them at the same moment, and made tracks at a lively rate. He was soon overtaken, when MERROW dismounted, and by a knock on the head with his revolver captured him. Going back on his trail they found a sack containing $531 50 in coin and $251 75 in currency. The man arrested is known here by the name of JOHNSON, with several aliases, and was arrested some months ago for the safe robbery at CORNELL's drug-store.

Afterward Chief DOWNEY arrested a man named NED DEAN, well known here as a bar-keeper and restaurant man. He was found at home and in bed. The nature of the evidence against him we do not clearly understand, further than that it is said that he procured the shot-gun found in the possession of JOHNSON from SCHOLL's gun-smith shop. The third man had not been taken at 12 o'clock last night. The rifled treasure-boxes were found near the scene of the robbery, with letters and papers scattered about.

Reported Arrest of a Man Suspected to be Forrester in Rochester.

From the Rochester Union, March 11.

Yesterday a man called at the job room of this office for the purpose of having a small amount of printing done. The person to whom he applied had just finished reading a description of FORRESTER, the alleged murderer of NATHAN in New-York, and he was at once struck with the appearance of his customer. A careful survey satisfied him that the man answered in every particular the description he had read of FORRESTER. The size, hight, complexion, the absent tooth, all were there. Sending the man to a certain place to obtain a sample of the work he wished executed, he followed him, and meeting Chief of Police SHERMAN told him of his suspicions, when the Chief detained the man, and after a careful "looking over," was quite satisfied that he had the right man, particularly when he found on his arm, near the wrist, the picture of a ship marked in India ink. The man protested his innocence and referred to persons who knew him. To such persons he was taken, when he was found to be "all right." He made an explanation, and after reading the description of FORRESTER was astonished to see how perfectly he answered it.

The Canadian Budget—Finances of the Dominion.

From the Montreal Witness, March 11.

Sir F. HINCKS, in presenting the Budget last night, took occasion to contradict certain injurious reports concerning the financial position of the country. He affirmed that the whole unexpended amount of the loan for the Intercolonial Railway was lying at interest in the Bank, and that the increase of Government expenditure was not more than proportioned to the increase of the population and business of the country. The debt since 1867 had increased nearly two millions and a half, but in the same time there had been an expenditure on public works of over four millions and a half. He showed that the Dominion imported from Britain thirty shillings sterling per head of its population, while the United States imported ten shillings per head, and other countries very much less. The duty on coal and flour, and some duties on raw materials and machinery are to be taken off, (the former not immediately,) but no considerable reduction of taxation can take place on account of the extraordinary expenses of the Government at this particular time.

Political Position of Gov. Gratz Brown, of Missouri.

From the St. Louis Democrat, March 10.

After personal conversations with Gov. BROWN, we are fully authorized to state that, as far as parties are concerned, he has no wish but for the success of the Republican Party in this State, and in the country at large. Unless he has "gone over" or "leaned back" to the Democracy since last Tuesday, we have no apprehension that any personal catastrophe so terrible has happened. In view of his election by Republicans and Democrats, Gov. BROWN especially desires to avoid what may seem offensive partisanism for or against either, but he expresses himself as fully recognizing his position as an acknowledged Republican, nominated by Republicans, on a Republican platform. This avowal is but in accordance with a life earnestly devoted to Republican principles, and to such an advocacy of them as has left its enduring record on the history of the State and the nation. We take Gov. BROWN to be morally incapable of the perfidy, and mentally incapable of the blunder of blotting that record by any attempted betrayal of the Republicans of Missouri.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

Dr. M. LEVETT has perfected his new Patent Atmospheric Pressure Plate, which comes nearer to perfection than any other method, being composed of Reticulated Gold Web, which is extremely light, strong and elastic. By a series of air-cells, held immovable in the mouth; is small and compact, and does not interfere with speech or taste. Dr. T. J. RICE, successor to Dr. LEVETT, No. 42 East Twentieth-street, between Broadway and Fourth-avenue.—*Advertisement.*

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga.—Superior to all for dyspepsia and diseases of Liver and kidneys. B. J. LEVY, No. 7 Hudson River Railroad Depot, Varick-st.

James Everdell, No. 302 Broadway, Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing—original designs. Established, 1840.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup has been used for children with never-failing safety and success.

To the Gentlemen of New-York.

We would respectfully announce our REMOVAL from No. 649 Broadway to No. 220 5th-av., one door above 26th-st.

OUR SPRING STYLE SILK HAT, Introduced March 1. PRICE OF BEST QUALITY REDUCED TO $8. All goods manufactured on the premises.

F. H. AMIDON & SON.

AGENTS.

J. A. JACKSON & Co., No. 59 Tremont-st., Boston.
F. C. JONES, St. Paul, Minn.
H. W. MANSFIELD, New-Haven, Conn.
W. H. OAKFORD, No. 913 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
W. S. BULLOCK, No. 444 Broadway, Albany.
JNO. SABEY, JR., No. 18 Genesee-st., Syracuse.
BISHOP & BARNES, No. 115 Lake-st., Chicago.

Moet & Chandon's CHAMPAGNES.

A well-assorted invoice of these superior wines just received and for sale, with all first-class dealers in wines here.

ANTHONY OECHS, Sole agent in the United States.
NEW-YORK, March 3, 1871.

Royal Havana—Supplementary.

Determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, &c., address McINTIRE, GREGORY & CO., No. 316 Canal-st., or 154 Chatham-st.

Saved from robbers night before last, by HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, the residence of John Bullocke, Esq., business No. 39 Reade-st.

We defy any honest man and all the burglars in New-York to go through our new vault and safe protector without an alarm.

E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

FAITOUTE—GARDINER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 8, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Th. L. Cuyler, D. D., WILLIAM E. FAITOUTE to HARRIET B., daughter of D. W. Gardiner, Esq., all of that city. No cards.

DIED.

CRANE.—On Sunday afternoon, March 12, THEODORE CRANE, in the 62d year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLUFF.—On Sunday, March 12, BURGESS, in the [illegible] year of his age.
Notice of funeral in Tuesday's papers.

CORTELYOU.—On Saturday, March 11, WILLIE CARTER, eldest son of James H. and Julia W. Cortelyou, aged 6 years and 6 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Rutherford Park, on Monday, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be at the depot upon arrival of 12 o'clock train, from foot of Chambers-st.

CURRIE.—Friday morning, March 10, 1871, after a short illness, GERTRUDE LEWITT, only daughter of Charles P. and Gertrude J. Currie, aged 1 year and 6 days.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of her parents, No. 53 West 46th-st., on Monday afternoon, March 13, at 4 o'clock.

CHAPMAN.—On Thursday, March 9, ELIZA A. NORRIS, wife of Vincent Chapman, in the 28th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, March 13, at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 124 West 44th-st.

DENHAM.—On Sunday, the 12th inst., Mr. JOHN DENHAM, in the 70th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

FLYNN.—March 11, ADELE FLYNN, aged 2 years and 5 months, daughter of Ignatius Flynn.
Relatives and friends of family are invited to attend the funeral at 1 o'clock P. M., Monday, March 13, from No. 68 Bedford-st.

GODONE.—On Saturday, March 11, after a severe illness, ANGELO GODONE, in the 29th year of his age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 112 West 25th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

KENNEDY.—On Friday evening last, at his residence, No. 24 Rush-st., Brooklyn, THOMAS KENNEDY, of the firm of Kennedy & Alford, of New-York, in his 75th year.
Funeral today, (Monday,) from the church corner of South 4th and 8th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., at 2 o'clock.

LEDWITH.—On Saturday, March 11, 1871, after a severe illness, ANN, relict of the late Michael Ledwith, a native of County Longford, Ireland, in the 60th year of her age.
The friends of the family and those of her sons Thomas A. and Peter M. Ledwith, also her brother Peter Meehan, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday morning, the 15th inst., at 9½ o'clock, from her late residence No. 219 West 32d-st., from thence to St. Michael's Church, 32d-st., near 9th-av., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul.

LEGGETT.—At Nassau, N. P., WM. F. LEGGETT, in the 64th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 445 East 57th-st., on Monday, March 13, at 11 A. M.

MASTERTON.—At Bronxville, March 9, GEORGE M. MASTERTON, in the 27th year of his age.
His relatives and friends, and members of Amity Lodge No. 323, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his uncle, E. Dusenberry, on Monday, March 13, at 12 o'clock M. Carriages will be in waiting at Bronxville Depot on the arrival of the 10½ A. M. train per New-York and Harlem Railroad.

MARTIN.—On Saturday morning, March 11, 1871, at Montgomery, Ala., ELLIE A., only daughter of Peter and Adelia S. Martin, of this City.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

OSTRANDER.—On Thursday, 9th March, JOSEPHINE S. OSTRANDER, daughter of Theresa and the late S. C. Dunn.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Memorial Church of Bishop Wainwright, West 11th-st. and Waverley-place, on Monday morning at 11 o'clock. Relatives and intimate friends will meet at the house, No. 15 Ashland-place, at 10½.
☞ Newark and New-Brunswick papers please copy.

POND.—On Sunday, March 12, S. B. POND, of the late firm of Firth, Hall & Pond, in the 79th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, S. B. Stewart, No. 283 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SPIES.—On Saturday, March 11, after a lingering illness, JAMES P. SPIES, in the 59th year of his age.
His relatives and friends and those of his brother, John R., are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 28 North Oxford-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 14, at 2 P. M.

SWORDS.—Friday morning, March 10, SARAH W., daughter of Charles R. Swords, in the 4th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at No. 78 5th-av., on Monday morning the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

THOMPSON.—On Friday, March 10, ANDREW THOMPSON, counselor at law, aged 65 years.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 212 West 21st-st., on Monday, the 13th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M.

TURNBULL.—At Jersey City, on Friday morning, March 10, ADAM W. TURNBULL, Sr., aged 82 years and 19 days.
The relatives and friends of the family and of his sons, A. W., Jr., and Geo. W. Turnbull, also the members of the Exempt Firemen's Association, and the Mechanics' and Traders' Society, of the City of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 183 Grove-st., between Wayne and Mercer sts., Jersey City, on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

WEST.—On Saturday, March 11, EDWARD A. WEST, son of the late Capt. Joseph West, of Boston, in the 67th year of his age.
The funeral services will take place at 11 A. M., on Monday, March 13, at the house of his son, Edward W. West, at Bergen Point, N. J.

WHITMORE.—On Saturday, after a short but severe illness, MATILDA BERGH, daughter of Charles and Eliza Ann Whitmore.
The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock, Monday, 13th inst., from No. 497 Broome-st. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,

No. 686 Broadway, successors to E. V. Haughwout & Co., offer at great BARGAINS their Spring stock (now opening) of 800 packages FRENCH CHINA GLASS-WARE AND ENGLISH STONE CHINA. Complete English Dinner Sets, $20; French China Dinner Sets, $32; Decorated Dinner Sets, $50; Tea Sets, $13; Breakfast Sets, 43 pieces, $12; Decorated Toilet Sets, $5 50; White Toilet Sets, $2 50 and $4 50; Goblets, $1 50 per dozen. Sets made to order with crests, arms, monograms or initials. Goods delivered free in the City or suburbs.

PROGRESS OF DENTISTRY.—DR. SIGESMOND, Surgeon Dentist of the Woman's Hospital, is the inventor of inserting artificial teeth permanently without plates or any extractions, thereby preserving the natural expression. Sensitive decayed teeth and stumps preserved by filling and building up to original shape and color, without pain (with oreplastic). Warranted. No. 62 East 9th-st., near Broadway.

$2.500 FOR $1 FOR WHOLE TICKET; half, 50c.; quarter, 25c.—Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary; determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, address LUTHY & CO., No. 240 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

ROYAL HAVANA.—PRIZES CASHED IN Havana and Kentucky lotteries. Circulars sent free. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st., Box No. 4,264.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 30 EAST 20th-st., extract teeth under gas at half the usual price, and insert rubber sets at $10 to $15; platina, $30; gold, $40. Superior plugging. Terms low.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

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Price of each, $1; with illuminated covers, $2. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of price.

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CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE-ROOMS AND ART GALLERY. GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers. THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 16 and 17, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a MAGNIFICENT PRIVATE LIBRARY. Books on exhibition Tuesday. Catalogues ready.

A GERMAN PEACE JUBILEE.

Arrangements on a Grand Scale—A Mass-Meeting, a Procession, an Illumination and Special Services in the Churches.

The preparations for the German Peace Jubilee, in this City, are progressing and promise to be carried out on a grand scale. It is to be composed of a series of festivities which, on Easter Sunday, are to be inaugurated in the German churches by special services in the evening. The principal part of the celebration will come off on Easter Monday, and the festivities, it has now been definitely decided, will consist of a celebration in the German schools, a mass-meeting in Tompkins-square, an illumination, a procession, and a fest performance at the Stadt Theatre. The main feature of the festival will no doubt be the procession, in which the German militia and Schuetzen organizations are to participate, and consequently an imposing demonstration may be expected. It has been decided that the procession shall pass through the City Hall Park, Broadway, Houston-street and Avenue A, to Tompkins-square, where the mass-meeting is to organize on the arrival of the procession. In reference to the procession a subcommittee was appointed, composed of Gen. Bendix, Col. Anton Meyer, Col. Senges, Capt. Gerdes and G. Knepper. The Committee on Mass-meeting is composed of Messrs. Heidenfelt, Klamroth, Weitling, Rev. Mr. Held and Emil Neyer. On the square, several platforms for speakers are to be erected, but only two addresses are to be delivered from each. The Finance Committee is composed of Messrs. Emil Sauer, Schramm, Fr. Kuehne, Perls and Wendel. In the different wards committees are to be formed, to make the necessary arrangements for an illumination in the evening. The delegates of the Saengerbund societies met yesterday, when action was taken to assist in the general peace celebration.

The Germans of Westchester county are also engaged in making preparations for a peace jubilee, which is to come off on Easter Monday at Mount Vernon. The main feature will be a procession, in which three militia regiments and a number of societies will assist. A Fest-Committee has been formed, composed of Messrs. Hufnagel, Col. Fay, Major Diekman, and Capt. Haas.

A Committee, composed of Messrs. Lehlbach, Dr. Greiner, Julius Stapff, Carl Ebert, Anton Doelger and Mrs. Ottilie Gerth, has been formed to take in hand the arrangements for a peace celebration at Newark.

If the organizations in all these suburbs would unite in the grand demonstration in this City, the display would be a more imposing one.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

A continued improvement in real estate matters, which we were led to expect from the business results achieved during the week ending March 4, and which we had hoped to record for the week just past, closing Saturday, March 11, has not been manifested during the last six days. In this connection, however, it must be borne in mind that in the property offered at the Exchange, but comparatively a small portion of it has been of such a character as to attract public attention, or to draw out active competition. Success has not, therefore, crowned the efforts of the auctioneers, to give an impetus to business, and in many instances the owners, rather than submit to a sacrifice, have withdrawn the real estate brought forward. Still, notwithstanding business has been dull, stale and unprofitable, nothing has occurred calculated to impair confidence in the stability of affairs, nor has the market shown any indication of weakness. On the contrary, the fact that holders of realty prefer to wait for better times, and not only profess but evince their ability to do so, is in itself a sign of real strength. The season has now so far advanced that a rise in values to any great extent can hardly be expected, the time for speculation and a quick turn, so to speak, in City lots seems to have passed, and at the public auctions there is therefore wanting that activity arising from reckless bidding, which was the marked feature of the real estate business something over a year ago. For desirable property there is a steady demand, but investors seeking it for investment and not for immediate sale, prefer to acquire title quietly by private contract rather than through the more public channel of a crowded auction room, where, in the confusion incident to the place, there is but little opportunity for calm deliberation. This is the real state of affairs at present, but how long the market will so continue is a problem of the future. In the matter of public sales it may be said in truth that trade is dull, but property brokers generally report a good demand with a fair business doing.

THE BUSINESS OF LAST WEEK.

The summary of the business of last week, ending Saturday, March 11, is as follows: Total amount realized from sales of City property sold at the Exchange, $311,650. For the week ending Saturday, March 4, the figures, as stated on Monday last, were $789,450. To this sum should be added $17,500, the result of a sale made on Saturday, and inadvertently omitted, thus making the aggregate for that week $806,950. A comparison of the business of last week with that of the week previous, therefore, shows a decrease of $495,200. The following is in detail the result of each business day's transactions at the Exchange, only bona fide sales, however, being reported: Monday, March 6, $36,250; Tuesday, March 7, $68,850; Wednesday, March 8, $102,600; Thursday, March 9, $81,750; Friday, March 10, $22,200; total, $311,650. The auctioneers engaged during the week have been Muller, Wilkins & Co., Wm. Kennelly, S. Dingee & Co., Roberts & McGuire and James M. Miller.

RENTS, BUILDINGS IN THE CITY, &C.

During the past week the inquiry for property to lease has been strong, and while, as a rule, some slight reduction on last year's figures has been made, in many instances old contracts have been renewed. For dwelling-houses particularly, brokers in this branch of business report that their offices have been besieged with applicants, and clerks have been constantly employed in writing out permits for inspection of quarters. Tenants generally demand a decreased rental for the coming year, but the landlords, it is said, exhibit a corresponding firmness in refusing to listen to the appeals made. As a result, it is now thought that the aggregate percentage of reduction on the prices of last year will be light. In connection with this subject, attention is directed to the list of dwellings to let as offered through the firm of Messrs. V. K. Stevenson & Son, No. 11 Pine-street, which appeared in the Times of yesterday. The list is the largest published by any real estate house thus far during the present season, and upon referring to it those in search of a habitation will be able to make a selection of a home not only eligibly located, but at reasonable figures. Frank G. & Davison Brown, No. 100 Broadway; Hugh N. Camp, No. 11 Pine-street; Ward & Ogden, Union-square; S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, No. 182 Grand-street, and others, have also, during the week, through our business columns, presented for public consideration lists of property to let which should command attention.

The building prospects for the year look brighter, and the plans submitted at the Department for new structures embrace a superior class. The total number proposed during the last week is eighty-five, of which over fifty are either of iron or stone, and, according to the specifications, to be erected in a first-class manner.

THE COMING WEEK'S BUSINESS.

For the present week the business projected is of a most important nature, and the auction sales proposed should not only attract a large attendance at the Exchange, but the result, it is hoped, will be so satisfactory as to infuse new life into the market. Many of the sales to take place are noticeable; particularly that advertised by Muller, Wilkins & Co. for Thursday, embracing as it does in the schedule of sale some of the most desirable property in the City—in fact, this proposed transaction is the exciting topic at present in real estate circles. Our list, as published below, contains full details in reference to the auctions to come off, and will be found valuable for reference. It has been compiled with care, and the sales of each day are placed in order under their respective dates. They will be made as follows:

TODAY, MONDAY, MARCH 13.

By Roberts & McGuire, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, under the direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee, a two-story brick house and lot located on the west side of First-avenue, 24 feet 9 inches north of Twenty-fifth-street; lot 25 by 75 feet.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, the following improved property: Five three-story, high stoop, brown-stone-front houses and lots on the south side of Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, numbered from 240 to 248 inclusive; houses respectively 47 feet deep, and the lots in size each 20 by 100.5. Also, three lots of land, with the three-story and cellar brick building thereon, situate on the north-east corner of Delancey and Chrystie streets, and known as Nos. 20, 22 and 24 Delancey-street; lots, together, 75 by 100 feet. The premises are now rented for $8,000 per annum on a lease expiring May 1, 1874. Messrs. Muller & Co. will, in addition, offer a large variety of unimproved property, as follows: Three lots on the south-west corner of Tenth-avenue and Ninety-eighth-street, each about 25.2 by 100 feet. Three lots on the south-east corner of Eleventh-avenue and Seventy-third-street, each about 25.6 by 100 feet. One lot on the north side of Seventy-seventh-street, 100 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 25 by 102.2. Three lots on the south side of Seventy-eighth-street, 100 feet west of Tenth-avenue, each 25 by 102.2. Two lots on the south side of Nintey-eighth-street, 100 feet west of Tenth-avenue, each about 22.2 by 75 feet. Four lots on the north-east corner of Tenth-avenue and Sixty-sixth-street, each 25.1 by 100. One lot on the north side of Sixty-sixth-street, 100 feet east of Tenth-avenue, 25 by 100.5, and one lot on the south-east corner of Eleventh-avenue and Sixty-fifth-street, 25.1 by 100 feet.

By V. K. Stevenson & Son, B. P. Fairchild, auctioneer, at the Exchange, by order of the executors of Antonine Jackson, deceased, the leasehold property known as No. 50 East Ninth-street, comprising a four-story brown-stone house and lot located on the south side of the street, 273 feet west of Broadway; lot 25 by 93.11. The lease is a Sailors' Snug Harbor, expiring May 1, 1873, with covenants of renewal; ground rent $200 per year. The same firm will also offer at public auction three four-story brown-stone-front stores and lots, on the south-east corner of Third-avenue and Eighty-second-street, renting together for $7,500 per year; corner lot, with building covering the same, 22.6 by 70; adjoining lots, 20 by 70 each. Also, the three-story high-stoop brick dwelling and lot, known as No. 402 West Fortieth-street, south side, 100 feet west of Ninth-avenue; lot 18.4 by 100; annual rental, $1,875. Also, five building lots, located on the north side of West Fifty-seventh-street, 425 feet west from Ninth-avenue.

By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, at public auction, a four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone-front house and lot, north side East Sixtieth-street, twenty-five feet east of Lexington-avenue, known as No. 143, lot 20 by 80; a three-story and basement, high-stoop, brown-stone front house and lot, north side West Fortieth-street, 81.2 feet east of Eighth-avenue, known as No. 269, lot 18.9 by 76.9, and a three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone-front house and lot, south side West Twenty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, known as No. 240, lot 18.9 by 98.9; all this property is represented to be in good order. Also, a two-story frame house, known as No. 48 Jackson-street, north-east corner Cherry-street, with brick stables in the rear together with the lot upon which the said buildings are erected, in size, 25 by 100 feet.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, a valuable building-lot, on the south side of West Fifty-eighth-street, 350 feet east of Tenth-avenue, lot twenty-five feet front by half the block in depth.

By Roberts & McGuire, at the Exchange, at a Sheriff's sale, twelve lots, located on the south side of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, 456.3 feet east of Avenue A, forming together a plot 299.3 by 100.11; the lots are sold together with the water-rights in the Harlem River appertaining thereto.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Morris Wilkins, auctioneer, at the Exchange, at public auction, a desirable three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, situated on the north side of West Sixty-second-street, 144.11 feet west of the Grand Boulevard, and about 80 feet east of Ninth-avenue, lot 20 by 50.3, house 40 feet in depth. Also, a plot of ground, 50.10 by 100, with the buildings thereon, located on the north-west corner of First-avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth-street. The buildings consist of three one-story frame houses fronting on the avenue and a one-story brick house on rear of plot.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, at public auction, two four-story brick buildings, with stores and lots, on the east side of First-avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, known as Nos. 344 and 346 respectively; lots each 22.6 by 58, buildings 42 feet each in depth. Also, at a Supreme Court sale, under the direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., referee, a lot, with the improvements thereon, on the north side of Seventy-ninth-street, 225 feet east of Second-avenue; and at a trustees' sale the premises known as No. 242 Eleventh-street, (late Hammond-street,) between Fourth-street and Waverley-place, embracing a three-story and basement brick house and lot, the latter being 20 by 80 feet and the former 20 by 40.

By V. K. Stevenson & Son, B. P. Fairchild, auctioneer, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale under the direction of Andrew J. Smith, Esq., referee, a three-story brick building, together with the lot, 25 by 100, No. 176 Thompson-street, east side, between Bleecker and Houston streets.

By Lawrence, Oakley & Fleury, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale under the direction of John Jerolemon, Esq., referee, property on the east side of Lexington-avenue, between Fourty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets. This sale has been adjourned twice, and the property heretofore described.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, at a trustee's sale, the following improved and unimproved property, belonging to the estate of Daniel B. Fearing, deceased. The list covers a superior class of real estate, and is as follows: Improved property—Three-story and attic French roof brick house and lot known as No. 73 Fifth avenue, north-east corner Thirteenth-street; lot 38.6 by 100, house same front by about 70 feet in depth, with extensions. Lot north side East Fifteenth-street, in rear of above, 25 by 100.3, with a two-story brick stable thereon. Four-story brick store, with marble trimmings, and lot, 25 by 100, located on the south-east corner of Reade and Church streets, and known as No. 83 Reade. Premises No. 9 Dey-street, comprising a five-story marble-front store, with brick extension, and lot 25.5 by 89.6; building covers lot. The property lies on the south side of the street, and is about 150 feet west of Broadway. Premises No. 81 Fulton-street, north-west corner Gold-street, extending through to Ann-street, and embracing, also, the lots on the west side of Gold-street, known as Nos. 55, 57 and 59. The lots together form a plot having fronts respectively on Fulton-street of 26 feet 6 inches; Gold-street, 120 feet 8½ inches; Ann-street, 37-feet, 7 inches. No. 81 Fulton-street is a large four-story brick building, nearly covering the lot; No. 55 Gold, a five-story brick building, and Nos. 57 and 59 Gold, old-style brick houses. The following is the unimproved property to be sold, belonging to the same estate: one lot north-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Sixty-first-street, opposite Central Park, 29.9 by 100; one lot adjoining, on Fifth-avenue, 25.1 by 100; two lots north side Sixty-first-street, in rear of above, each 25x100.5; four full-sized lots on the south-west corner of Ninth-avenue and Ninety-second-street, and a plot of ground bounded by the old line of Broadway and the centre of Jauncey's or Apthorp's lane. The plot on the diagram of the sale lies on the north-west corner of Tenth-avenue and Ninety-third-street, and is in size as follows: 119.7½ by 172.1 by 123.6 by 170.1. The proposed sale as above briefly detailed, as can readily be seen, is one of great importance, the property being of such a nature that the result cannot fail to exert an influence in determining values.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, under the direction of John P. Crosby, Esq., referee, a four-story, brown-stone front house and lot, on the north side of Forty-fourth-street, 213 feet 7 inches east of Broadway; also an extra large house and lot known as No. 49 West Ninth-street.

By Jas. M. Miller, at the Exchange, two Supreme Court sales, both under the direction of Robert Sutherland, Esq., referee, first, a lot with the buildings thereon, situated on the south side of Thirty-sixth-street, 120 feet east of Seventh-avenue, lot 25 by ½ the block; second, a lot with the improvements on the east side of Third-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets.

By D. M. Seaman, at the Exchange, at public auction, Brooklyn property as follows: A three-story brick house and lot No. 29 Garden-street, between State and Joralemon streets, lot 25 by 89, house, same front by 48 feet in depth. The premises are advantageously located with respect to distance from ferries, and are in good order.

By Benjamin P. Fairchild, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, under the direction of Thomas Lawrence, Esq., referee, a desirable country residence, located near Barrytown, in Dutchess County, on the Hudson River, formerly the residence of Hon. Robert Swift Livingston, deceased, and known as "Almont." The estate comprises 400 acres of choice land, all under cultivation, and upon the property is erected a large mansion, with greenhouses, porter's lodge, &c., also farm-houses and other buildings. The surroundings are all that could be desired.

By J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, a large line of real estate in that city will be offered, embracing property located respectively on Fulton, James, Smith, Warren, Carroll, Fleet, Bridge and Third streets, on Atlantic and on Flushing avenues; also, valuable dock property on Smith-street, near Hamilton-avenue.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17.

By Roberts & McGuire, at the Exchange, in this City, at four several Supreme Court sales, all under the direction of James H. Coleman, Esq., referee, the following New-York property: Lot, with the buildings thereon—one four-story and one three-story brick house—No. 253 Stanton-street, between Sheriff and Willett streets, lot 25 feet front by 60 feet deep, rear irregular; three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot north side Forty-eighth-street, 300 feet west of Second-avenue, lot 12½ by 98.9; one lot, with improvements, on the south side of Thirty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; and a leasehold property, (Sailors' Snug Harbor,) situated on the north side of Clinton-place, (Eighth-street,) 260 feet 7 inches west of Broadway, lot 25 by 93.11.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18.

By S. Dingee & Co., on the premises, at a partition sale, by order of the Supreme Court, at 12 M., valuable property at Fordham, in Westchester County, embracing dwelling-houses, stables and some twenty lots and plots of ground, all well situated on leading avenues. The buildings are nearly new, the lots of good size, and the terms of sale favorable. This auction being the first of the season of suburban property, from its novelty, if for no other reason, should be well attended.

The above list includes, we believe, all the auction sales projected for the week, but should any have escaped our notice, if attention is called to the fact, they will receive due mention: while the results of those referred to, will from day to day, as effected, be properly recorded.

GENERAL MATTERS.

Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having recently sold at private sale, two lots on the west side of Sixth-avenue, 74 feet north of Fifty-sixth-street, each 25 by 100, for $33,500; also one lot on the south side of Sixty-third-street, 182 feet east of Madison-avenue, 18 by 100, for $8,280.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ONLY $13.500 FOR A FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, high stoop, in West 48th-st., on the line of Broadway; 18x55x100; good order; all improvements.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE, ABOVE 31ST-ST., FOUR-story English-basement house, in good order; (2,611) price $50,000. BLACKWELL & MARKS,
Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq.
DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to
Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq

W. H. FALCONER'S
Real Estate Office,
No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.
(Established 1853.)
Houses and lots sold; stores and houses let, and rents collected; entire charge taken of property. Charges moderate and references unexceptionable.

S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.
The management of estates a specialty.
Rents, interest and dividends collected.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE FIRST-class four-story brown-stone front house No. 8 East 41st-st., size 21.6x55x103; the house contains the modern improvements, and is in good order; price $40,000; $30,000 can remain on mortgage; will be rented to a first-class tenant at $4,000 per year. Also, the stable and lot No. 56 East 41st-st., 16.4x50x100; stable covers lot; price $15,000; $10,000 can remain on mortgage; will be rented for $1,500 per annum. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

CHAMBERS, WILLIAM AND DUANE STS.—The splendid business property known as the Shakespeare Hotel, with three fronts, admirably adapted for sugar-refiners, printers, tobacconists, or type-founders, will be sold at a bargain to close an estate. Apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF TWELVE LOTS, six on 125th and six on 126th sts., with excellent improvements; dwelling, stable, carriage-house, fruits, shade trees, &c.; many years the residence of a gentleman now wishing to change his location and leave the City; price asked $100,000; terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop, brown-stone house on 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be sold cheap to a prompt party. Also, a large number of others on the avenues and principal streets. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO MODERN DESIRABLE dwellings, 47th-st., near 5th-av., with or without furniture; location unexceptionable; each four stories; first house 22.9x60, lot 100 feet; second house 20x55, lot 100 feet. V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

A FINE PROPERTY, NEAR COOPER Institute, suitable for business, on Stuyvesant-st., running through to 9th-st., 50 feet front on each, 89 feet deep on one side, and 110 feet on the other; will be sold on easy terms.
W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AT W. H. FALCONER'S, NO. 100 4TH-AV.

—East 18th-st., near 2d-av., 4-story b. s.	$14,000
East 13th-st., near 3d-av., 4-story brown stone	16,000
East 25th-st., near 4th-av., 3-story brown stone	22,500
East 12th-st., near 4th-av., 3-story brick	27,500

FIFTH-AVENUE, ABOVE 44TH-ST., SUperior four-story high-stoop brown-stone, trimmed with rose-wood and inlaid; (2,667); price $110,000.
BLACKWELL & MARKS,
Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET, NEAR 5TH-av., four-story high-stoop brown-stone; owner about leaving the City; will be sold low; (2,655); price $42,000. BLACKWELL & MARKS,
Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE-STORY BROWN-STONE house in 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20x65x100, in excellent order, and altogether desirable; $30,000.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement brown-stone house, No. 40 East 31st-st., 20x60x98.9, between Madison and 4th avs., south side, in fine order. Apply to F. R. SHERMAN, No. 54 Wall-st.

CALL OR SEND FOR WARD & OGDEN'S extensive list of houses for sale, from $10,000 to $125,000, at reduced valuation. Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON CHURCH-st., from Cedar to Thames, 103 feet front by 46 feet on Cedar-st. Apply to W. L. WALLACE, No. 9 College-place.

FOR SALE—A LEASE—ONE COLUMBIA College lot, 292 feet from 5th-av., on 50th-st. Apply to JOHN B. COLES, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE.—One of the choicest and most attractive country-seats on the Hudson is now offered for sale by a party about going abroad, situated at Fishkill, opposite and overlooking Newburg, with fine river view, one-half mile from the depot, two hours from New-York, with seven daily trains; neighborhood first-class; large double mansion, conveniently arranged, and adapted for Winter as well as Summer use; about nine acres land, fine fruit and ornamental trees. It is believed that no portion of the Hudson possesses more or greater attractions than this locality, especially for health. The attention of parties in pursuit of a desirable country residence is particularly invited. Call upon the undersigned for more full particulars.
The price is also low.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.
EDMUND COFFIN,
No. 77 Cedar-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT BRISTOL, R. I., FOR SALE.—About six acres of ground, gothic stone house, with all modern conveniences, including steam heating, gas and water; ample stable and out-houses, green-house and grapery; lawn extends to the water; beautiful view of Narraganset Bay, with the best of bathing, boating and fishing. Bristol is one of the most delightful as well as healthy of the New-England towns; good society and schools, and offers to any one who wants to enjoy a quiet home, with all the conveniences of a city house, a rare chance. Price, $20,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

TOWN OF HARRISON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—For sale or to let, a handsome villa, beautifully located in the town of Harrison, one mile from depot, twenty-one miles from City, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad; an elegant mansion; twelve rooms; every convenience; all necessary outbuildings, in elegant order, with eight acres of choice land highly cultivated; fruit, shade and ornamental trees; desirable in every respect; will be sold at a bargain; if not sold, will be rented for the season. Apply to S. DINGEE & CO., No. 82 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE MANsion, with four and a half acres of land, situated at Bronxville, one hour's ride from this City, and three minutes' walk from the depot. The house has sixteen rooms, and all the modern improvements, being newly built and beautifully and healthfully located; cost nearly $40,000; will be sold low. Apply to Mr. UNDERHILL, at the Bronxville Depot, or on the premises, and to GEORGE W. DOW & SONS. No. 55 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE IN TOWN of Rye Neck, Westchester County, a nice two-story and French roof house in complete order; eight rooms, dumb waiter, water and tubs in kitchen; new stable; plot 75 by 100; close by churches, schools and stores; five minutes from Mamaroneck depot, on New-Haven Railroad, one hour from 27th-st.; sixteen trains daily; price of house $7,000; or will be leased for $700 per year. Apply to Mr. STRINGER, 56 Broadway.

AT LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE AT A low figure, a most desirable medium-size house, situated on the sea front, containing nine bed-rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, laundry, dumb waiter, butler's pantry, gas, and all necessary conveniences; is completely and beautifully furnished. Photograph can be seen.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway,
Special agents for all Long Branch real estate.

AT LONG BRANCH—FOR SALE—A handsome furnished villa at Long Branch; modern Gothic cottage, two-story and attic, twelve rooms, finely furnished, water, range, wash, wood and Summer houses, in complete order, with or without furniture; lot 85x600, on Ocean-av., 200 yards from the ocean; two minutes from station; a bargain. Photographs and full particulars of S. DINGEE & CO., No. 82 Cedar-st.

FAIRFIELD, CONN.—FOR SALE OR TO let, at Fairfield, Conn., an elegant mansion, "fully furnished," with grounds handsomely laid out. The house is built in the best manner, fine hall, large parlors, library, &c., large bedrooms with high ceilings, and fine view of Long Island Sound from every room in the house. Apply to SAM'L GLOVER, No. 47 William-st.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE OR EXchange for improved New-York City property, a piece of ground at Long Branch, in the vicinity of the hotels, and overlooking the ocean for a great distance. The plot is in one block square, and contains 24 acres. Those wishing to exchange, address, stating particulars, BRONSON, Box No. 11 N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—LLEWELLYN Park, Orange, N. J., on Tulip-av., English cottage-residence, all improvements, ten rooms, finished in oiled pine, stables, forest-trees, magnificent views, fifty acres pleasure grounds adjoining.
HAMILTON & WALLIS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine, New-York.

AT WHITE PLAINS—A PLACE OF SIX acres; house beautifully situated with all the modern improvements, and five minutes from depot; for sale or will exchange for improved or unimproved City property. For further particulars apply at No. 130 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 12; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

THE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS OF DANIEL BRINKERHOFF, ESQ., FOR SALE.—On Manhasset Bay, north shore Long Island, fourteen miles from the City; adapted for both Winter and Summer residence; if not sold will be let. Apply for particulars to B. MYERS, No. 16 Beekman-st.

AT RUTHERFURD PARK—THE MOST successful and accessible suburb of New-York, forty minutes from City Hall; high ground, commanding fine views; desirable building sites, near station.
J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGED FOR CITY UNIMPROVED PROPERTY—A splendid place at White Plains; house, gardener's cottage and stable, with six acres land, all in elegant order. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY HOME—FLUSHING, L. I., 20 minutes from 34th-st.; modern house; all the conveniences; greenhouse, stable and out-buildings, in complete order; 3½ acres; terms easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 118 Wall-st.

100 ACRES ON THE HUDSON, ONE hour by rail, east side; has fine river view; price, $200 per acre.
RUFUS K. McHARG, No. 162 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Country Homes.

The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at

BAYONNE,	FANWOOD,
BERGEN POINT,	PLAINFIELD,
ELIZABETH,	DUNNELLEN,
ROSELLE,	SOMERVILLE,
WESTFIELD,	CLINTON.

Lots and Houses. Fine building sites, with land by the acre. Also, fine farms, improved. A full description of property can be seen at this office. This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 119 Liberty-st. A. D. HOPE,
General Agent.

Also, a large number of HOUSES and LOTS at Newark, N. J., for sale or to let.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STATEN Island, two beautifully-located country seats on Castleton Heights, commanding a full view of the ocean as well as the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, &c.; containing respectively seven acres, with large house in first-class order, stable, &c., and two acres, with new house, stable, &c., all in perfect order; unsurpassed for health; very convenient access; three-fourths mile from first landing. For particulars apply to E. PAVENSTEDT & CO., No. 52 Exchange-place, or HENRY RANCKE, No. 65 Duane-st.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP, forty minutes from City Hall, on Jersey Heights, Jersey City; two story, attic and basement; furniture for sale. Apply to GEORGE W. WAYRE, No. 40 Park-row, Room No. 5.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON JERSEY Heights, Jersey City, two-story attic and basement house in good condition; furniture for sale. Apply to GEO. W. WAYRE, No. 40 Park-row, Room 5.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

OFFICES TO RENT
In the eligible Building, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.
Three rooms front, rent $1,000.
One room, rent $400.
Two offices in rear, rent $800.
Apply to the North American Fire Insurance Company, on the premises.

TO LET—THE SOUTHERLY HALF OF the first floor of the new bank building corner of 55th-st. and 3d-av., (18-6x76) particularly suited for a Bank or Insurance Company. Apply to the German Uptown Savings Bank, No. 801 Third-av., or to
ADORF LEVINGER,
No. 231 Broadway.

TO LET, FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—Five large rooms, first floor over the stores, in Studio Building, corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., opposite Madison-square. Also, two floors on Broadway, in same building. Can be seen any day before 9 A. M. or after 3 P. M.

A STORE SECOND DOOR FROM BROADway, Waverley-place; also store No. 21 Clinton-place, 8th-st.; third and fourth floors same house, seven rooms, $650. Inquire of WALTER, No. 5 Waverley-place.

TO LET—LOFTS, AT LOW RENTS—TWO small lofts, No. 45 Lispenard-st., admirably adapted for showing samples; rents, $200 and $350. Inquire in store, No. 49 Lispenard-st., or of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET.—STORE; ALSO LOFTS, IN LISpenard-st., near Broadway, No. 49; store, $1,200; first loft, $800. Lofts, No. 47, first loft, $1,000; second, $700; first loft, No. 45, $1,000; and basement, No. 51, $250. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-st., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank, entire floor (25x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—THE STORE AND BASEMENT Nos. 1,136 and 1,138 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., also the store and basement No. 214 5th-av., corner of 26th-st. Apply to the janitor in the building, or to J. W. S. DEY, No. 60 Beaver-st.

TO LET—THE PREMISES KNOWN AS Mitchell's Wharf, East River, Brooklyn, bounded by Pearl, Adams and John sts. Inquire of W. H. DE WITT'S NEPHEWS, No. 76 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO LEASE—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, A large building for manufacturing purposes, located near Grand and Centre sts. Apply to GEO. L. OSBORN, No. 132 Grand st.

TO RENT.—DESIRABLE OFFICES, WITH commodious safes, in the Park Bank building; reached by stair-way and first-class elevator; also, the southerly basement. Inquire at the bank.

STORES TO LET—NO. 78 MAIDEN-LANE, Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock. Apply to
W. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

STORES TO LET—NOS. 45 AND 47 JAY-st., near West. Apply at the office, No. 246 Greenwich-st., near Robinson.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOFTS, 25X100 FEET, lighted on all sides, near Broadway; rent low. Apply on the premises, No. 90 White-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BUILDING NO. 14 Broadway. For particulars apply to J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET,
by
HOMER MORGAN.

Murray Hill, near 5th-av., four stories, brown stone, high stoop, full size, elegantly and completely furnished, to a strictly private family; $600 per month for two years.

East 30th-st., near Madison-av., three stories beautifully furnished; $180 per month to a small family.

5th-av., near 35th-st., five stories, brown stone, in splendid order, furniture new and elegant; two years; $6,600 per annum.

West 42d-st., four stories, brown stone, high stoop, fully and handsomely furnished; $450 per month.

Madison-av., near 28th-st., four stories, English basement, suitable for a physician; $375 per month for one or five years.

FURNISHED HOUSE AND STABLE TO LET.

An extra wide and elegantly-furnished house with a first-class stable of six stalls, above ground, to let for one year to a strictly private family; rent, $12,000.
also,
FOR SALE,
an elegant extra-sized corner house on Park-av.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—PER YEAR, FROM THE 1ST OF April next, near two railroad depots, a three-story and extension furnished house, good cellar, kitchen utensils, gas, hot and cold water bath-tub, &c., to a small family of adults without children, with an arrangement to board proprietor and wife. Address or call on P. C. DUTCHER, at home at 12 M. or 6 P. M., No. 157 Mulberry-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, one of the most desirable places in the village of Yonkers, a first-class double house; fifteen rooms, carriage-house, stable, &c., with several acres of ground. For particulars apply to J. DAVIDSON, No. 98 Broad-st., New-York, or to Messrs. FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, Yonkers.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—FOR RENT—A splendid residence with three or five acres of land, five minutes from depot; house 40x40; 12 rooms, nicely furnished; every modern convenience; beautiful location; splendid scenery. Apply to GARDNER, ABBOT & CO., No. 766 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.; or S. DINGEE & CO., No. 82 Cedar-st.

A NUMBER OF HOUSES IN GOOD locations, convenient to ferries; in good order; modern improvements, &c., for $500 and upward. Also, parts of houses, apartments, &c. Send for descriptive list of property—"For sale."
GEO. W. FIRTH, 19 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FURNISHED and unfurnished houses to let, in desirable localities, at reduced rentals; our extensive list revised daily. WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 19x55x100, No. 121 West 32d-st.; to be seen by permit. Apply to R. P. BERRIEN, No. 135 Laurens-st., between 9 and 11 o'clock A. M.

BROADWAY, NO. 285, OPPOSITE STEWart's, four-story and basement; first-class location for a restaurant; it will be leased for five years to a good tenant.
SAMUEL G. McCOTTER, No. 365 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE PREMISES No. 17 East 16th-st., two or three doors west of Madison-square; to be fitted into a store on the 1st of May next. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or R. G. RICHARDS, No. 953 Broadway.

TO LET—23D-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV., FOUR-story high-stoop, 25 feet front, seventeen rooms; carpets, shades, mirror; in elegant order; rent, $3,600. Apply to owner, No. 835 Broadway, Room No. 5, from 12 till 2 P. M.

TO LET—AT STAMFORD, CONN., LARGE double house, within four minutes' walk of depot; rent, $1,000. Apply at office of Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway, to GEO. A. HOYT.

TO LET—A PLEASANTLY SITUATED COTtage, well shaded, eight minutes' walk from depot, at Flushing, L. I., containing ten rooms; rent, $400. Apply to HENRY C. MEYER & CO., 134 Water-st.

A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE in 2d-st., near Bowery; water and gas; rent, $1,200; neighborhood good.
W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses to let in all portions of New-Jersey by A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 160 WEST 11TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply at No. 246 Greenwich-st., near Robinson-st.

TO LET—NO. 259 WEST 20TH-ST., NEAR 8th-av., in good order; $1,100 per annum.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF PROPERTY ON PEARL AND WATER STS., KNOWN AS THE WALTON HOUSE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the executors of Rev. William Walton, deceased:

PEARL AND WATER STREETS.—The extra large plot of ground on Pearl-st., running through to Water-st., known as Nos. 324 and 326 Pearl-st., and Nos. 264 and 266 Water-st., being 49.1 feet front, 48.3½ feet rear, by an average depth of 231 feet deep. Buildings consist of four-story brick building, known as the Walton House, on Pearl st., with tenement-house in rear, and two four-story brick stores on Water-st., with large rear building, late of the Jordan L. Mott Iron Works, admirably calculated for any large printing or manufacturing business. Fifty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

120 CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTRIX.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX OF GOUVERNEUR MORRIS WILKINS, DECEASED,

120 LOTS, COMPRISING THE TWO ENTIRE BLOCKS BOUNDED BY CENTRAL PARK, ST. NICHOLAS-AV., 7TH-AV. BOULEVARD, 110TH, 111TH, AND 112TH STS.

SEVENTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., and of S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, Esq., No. 182 Grand-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY on north-east corner 5th-av. and East 15th-st., East 15th-st., Reade, Church, Dey, Fulton, Gold, and Ann sts., and lots on north-east corner 5th-av. and 61st-st., opposite Central Park, 9th and 10th avs., and 92d-st., belonging to the estate of Daniel B. Fearing, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the trustees, under the will of D. B. Fearing, deceased:

FIFTH-AVENUE.—The lot of land, with the three-story French-roof brick house thereon, situate on the north-east corner of 5th-av. and 15th st., known as No. 73 5th-av. Lot 39.9x100 feet.

EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET.—One lot on north side of East 15th-st., adjoining the last-described premises, together with the two-story brick stable thereon. Lot 25x100 feet.

READE AND CHURCH STREETS.—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on south-east corner of Church and Reade sts., and known as No. 83 Reade-st.

FULTON, GOLD, AND ANN STREETS.—The valuable property situate on the north-westerly corner of Fulton and Gold sts., extending to Ann-st., known as No. 81 Fulton-st., and Nos. 55, 57, and 59 Gold-st.

DEY-STREET.—The first-class marble front store, situate on the south-side of Dey-st., near Broadway, and known as No. 9.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—2 lots, north-east corner of 5th-av. and 61st-st.

SIXTY-FIRST-STREET.—2 lots on north side of 61st-st., adjoining the last-described property on the rear.

NINTH-AVENUE.—4 lots, south-west corner of 9th-av. and 92d-st.

TENTH-AVENUE.—The plot of land bounded by the old line of Broadway, north line of 92d-st., west line of 10th-av. and Jauncey-lane.

TERMS—60 per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 10TH AND 11TH AVS., AND 77TH, 78TH AND 98TH STS., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:

ELEVENTH-AVENUE—Three lots, situate on the south-east corner of 11th-av. and 73d-st.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH-STREET—One lot, situate on the north side of 77th-st., 100 feet west of 10th-av.

SEVENTY EIGHTH-STREET—Three lots, situate on the south side of 78th-st., 100 feet west of 10th-av.

TENTH-AVENUE—Three lots, situate on the south-west corner of 10th-av. and 98th-st.

NINETY-EIGHTH-STREET—Two lots, situate on the south side of 98th-st., 100 feet west of 10th-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY NORTH-EAST CORNER OF DELANCEY AND CHRYSTIE STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

DELANCEY-STREET.—The three lots of land, with the three-story and cellar brick building thereon, situate on the north-east corner of Delancey and Chrystie sts., and known as Nos. 20, 22 and 24 Delancey-st. Lots together 75x100 feet. The premises are now rented to a first-class tenant for $8,000 per annum, on a lease expiring May 1, 1874.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF 11TH-AV. AND 65TH-ST., AND NORTH-EAST CORNER OF 10TH-AV. AND 66TH-ST., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

TENTH-AVENUE.—Four lots, situate on the north-east corner of 10th-av. and 66th-st.

SIXTY-SIXTH-STREET.—One lot, north side of 66th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av.

ELEVENTH-AVENUE.—One lot, situate on the south-east corner of 11th-av. and 65th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON EAST 58TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST FIFTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—The five three-story high-stoop brown-stone front houses and lots situate on the southerly side of 58th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., and known as Nos. 240, 242, 244, 246 and 248 East 58th-st. The houses are about 47 feet deep, have basements and sub-cellar, and contain modern improvements. Lots each 20x100.5 feet.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT

ON THE HUDSON RIVER.

REFEREE'S SALE,

B. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer,

Will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, the 16th day of March, 1871, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, in the City of New-York, under the direction of Thomas Lawrence, Referee, the delightfully-situated country residence of the late Judge R. S. Livingston, known as

ALMONT,

situated on the Hudson River, about three miles north of Barrytown, Dutchess County, and containing about

400 ACRES.

Upon the premises is a large mansion, porter's lodge, farm-houses, barns, greenhouses, and the usual appurtenances of a gentleman's residence.

The grounds are handsomely laid out in fields and lawns, adorned with shrubbery and vines and fruit, ornamental and magnificent forest trees.

The place is conceded to be one of the finest PARK-LIKE RESIDENCES in America.

For further particulars apply to THOMAS LAWRENCE, Referee, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York.

JAMES A. FLEURY, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 10 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNTHER ESTATE, IN JAMAICA, L. I.—SALE PEREMPTORY.—The splendid country residence of the late C. G. Gunther, situated in the limits of the thriving village of Jamaica, will be sold at public auction by JAMES A. FLEURY, (late of the firm of Lawrence, Oakley & Fleury,) auctioneer, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, April 4, at 12 o'clock noon, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

This fine property, containing about eight acres, is most beautifully situated on high ground, and has commanding, extensive and interesting views of the surrounding country in every direction. The mansion is large, with Mansard roof and other modern improvements. There is also attached a conservatory and a large number of out-buildings; also a fine orchard and garden.

This is one of the finest places in the town; surrounded by churches, academies and schools equal to any in the State, and accessible to the City by three lines of steam railroad, running some fifty trains a day; distant from the ferries about thirty minutes, and by horse railroad every fifteen minutes.

Terms liberal. Particulars on the day of sale.
JAMES A. FLEURY, Auctioneer, 10 Pine-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York. WEDNESDAY, March 22, at 2 P. M., on the premises:

Executor's sale, at auction, of an attractive residence on Waverley-st., and two neat cottages on Prospect-st., Jersey City Heights, Hudson City, N. J., being the estate of R. L. Jaques, deceased. The dwelling contains eleven rooms and improvements, and the grounds comprise seven City lots, well laid out; abundance of fruit; fine view of New-York and vicinity. The cottages contain seven rooms each, and have full lots. Horse-cars to Jersey City and Hoboken Ferries pass every ten minutes, and in every way the property is most desirably situated. For maps apply to auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 62D-ST., BETWEEN GRAND BOULEVARD AND 9TH-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST SIXTY-SECOND-STREET—The valuable three-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, north side West 62d-st., 144.11 feet west of Grand Boulevard, and about 80 feet east of 9th-av. House 20 by 40 feet; lot 50.3 feet. Possession any time. Ten thousand dollars can remain on bond and mortgage for one year or longer.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

BENJAMIN FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE XVTH WARD, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF ANDREW J. SMITH, ESQ., REFEREE.

V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO. will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1871, at 12 o'clock, (noon,) at Exchange Sales-room No. 111 Broadway:

THOMPSON-STREET, NO. 176.—The very valuable lot of land with the three-story brick building thereon, and known as No. 176 Thompson-st.; size of lot, 25x100.

For maps and further particulars apply at office of Cyrus Lawton, Esq., plaintiff's attorney, No. 132 Nassau-st., or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

BY S. DINGEE & CO.,
No. 82 Cedar-st.,
AUCTIONEERS AND BROKERS IN REAL ESTATE, LOANS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

Partition sale on SATURDAY, March 18, 1871, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, valuable property at Fordham, N. Y. Supreme Court.—John B. Haskin against John Bussing. Three new and convenient dwelling-houses, stables, improvements, plots and fourteen lots fronting on Central-av., opposite Episcopal Church. Seventy per cent. may remain on mortgage; possession immediately.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable young woman; she is a thorough laundress; French fluting; do up all kinds of fine work in the best manner; has the best three years' City testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation; is a good, plain cook, and will assist in washing, chamber-work, or fine washing; no objection to going a short distance into the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 434 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation to do family sewing and take care of a few grown children, or would wait on an invalid lady and assist in housekeeping; best reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS' situation, by a woman highly recommended for her undoubted qualifications; good wages expected. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse; understands the care of an infant perfectly; is well recommended by her last employer, where she lived several years. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her house; understands fluting and doing up linens and fineries in superior style; unexceptionable references. Call or address No. 149 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; can cut and fit for children, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson Machine; go to country; has good recommendations. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the getting up of salads and the cleaning of silver; can take the place of a man; best City references. Call at 426 4th-av., near 29th-st., fancy store.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable English Protestant woman; first-class cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side-dishes; good baker, &c.; country or City; best testimonials. Call at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A PRIVATE family by a first-class washerwoman; well recommended; understands French fluting and box pleating. Apply at No. 203 West 56th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for a young girl of 16, in a respectable private family, to take care of children or to assist in light chamber-work. Call for two days at No. 256 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMpetent person as nurse and seamstress; is a good operator on Grover & Baker and Wheeler & Wilson's machines; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 West 28th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, competent young woman as nurse and chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 85 Greenwich-av., corner of Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook; is a good bread and biscuit maker; would assist with the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 269 6th-av., toy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman to take care of children and sew; is willing and obliging; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 390 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as good cook; best City references; capable to take care of a house for the Summer. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS' situation by a very efficient girl, who will furnish the best City references. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A PROFESSED COOK'S SITUAtion, by a woman very well recommended as to honesty, sobriety and efficiency; highest wages expected. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; has good City references; no objection to country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chamber-maid or waitress, or first-class laundress in a small family. Can be seen at fancy-store, No. 311 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST REspectable young woman as excellent cook and baker; best references. Apply at No. 161 West 27th-st., second floor back.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands French and American cooking; best City reference. Apply at No. 763 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH cook, a situation in a good private family; has the best reference. Address No. 113 West 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A place for a young woman as seamstress or to wait on a lady; has no objection to take care of growing children. Call at No. 5 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged German woman for upstairs' work and sewing. Apply at No. 309 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD cook; excellent City references. Call or address 159 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

CITY OR COUNTRY—AN ENGLISH Protestant, meat and pastry cook, who is master of her business, desires a situation in a private family, hotel or boarding-house; good references. Apply at Plimpton's Buildings, 9th and Stuyvesant sts., first floor.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of professed Protestant and other cooks, nurses, waitresses, laundresses and all American, English, French, German, Scotch, Irish servants suited in excellent situations.

FIRST-CLASS AND RELIABLE help, as waiters, waitresses, cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, nurses, ladies' maids, coachmen and grooms, of all nationalities, may constantly be found at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, seamstresses, nurses, coachmen, waiters, grooms, gardeners, &c., at Simms' Select Agency, 541 6th-av.

J. H. SEE, WITH BEDELL, NO. 340 4TH-AV.—Excellent situations ready for good servants, in every capacity, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; girls sent for at their residences.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF FIRST-class German, French, English and Irish male and female help, can be suited immediately at The Bureau, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, ladies', gentlemen's, or family washing, at her house; best conveniences for drying and bleaching; terms moderate; understands fluting and doing up linens in superior style. Call at No. 344 West 35th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED girl as child's nurse, or chamber-maid and waitress; excellent references. Call or address No. 128 West 30th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable single man as practical gardener; understands the business in all its branches; will make himself useful on a gentleman's place, and is a good milker; has the best reference from his last employer. Address J. L., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as first-class waiter; City or country; thoroughly understands his duties; 3½ years' excellent recommendations from previous employer; wages moderate. Call or address R. M., at Bridgeman's, Florist, No. 878 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN coachman, an engagement by April 1; speaks English and understands his business thoroughly; three years' first-class reference from present employer; will be found willing and obliging. Address H. M., No. 159 West 19th-st., in saddler-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; understands the proper care and management of horses; can be highly recommended; is honest, faithful, willing, obliging, and strictly sober. Address L. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GERMAN GARDENER, UNmarried, who has had a long experience in raising flowers, vegetables and fruit, and knows how to attend to green-houses and bees, wishes to change his place; good references. Apply at No. 298 Bowery, cigar-store, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD GARdener by a German single man; is a first-class gardener, and thoroughly understands the business and all its branches; can give the best of reference. Address G. D., No. 43 West 14th-st., in the greenhouse.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man, as first class grape-grower, hot and cold green-house, and no objection to go South or West; English. Address J. W. N., No. 9 John-st., Seed-store.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man, who is perfectly competent to lay out and take charge of a first-class place, the management of graperies, green-houses, flowers and vegetables. Address J. A. D., at seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; is an excellent driver, and thoroughly acquainted with the City; no objection to the country; can milk; seven years' unexceptionable City reference from last employer. Address R. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS JANITOR, OR would take charge of a gentleman's residence in the City or a short distance in the country, at a moderate salary; good references. Address JANITOR, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a single Protestant man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good careful driver; best City reference. Address T. L., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a young Englishman; is a Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 354 4th-av. J. K.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE colored man as first-class coachman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; excellent references. Call or address 19 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as coachman or groom; not long in the country; reference from last employer. Inquire for two days at No. 440 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class gardener, French-Swiss, married, no incumbrance; understands green-house fruits, graperies, &c.; best references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man from the country, with three years' first-class reference from present employer, a re-engagement as coachman by April 1; will be found willing and obliging. Address R. F., Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man with a small family; has several years' experience in this country, and is thoroughly conversant with his business in all its various departments; hot and cold graperies, green-house and hot-house plants, flower and vegetable gardens, lawns, &c., and all the practical working of a gentleman's country-seat. Address A. B. C., Box No. 123 Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, (MARried,) a situation as gardener; understands the treatment of hot and cold graperies, green and hot-houses, fruit, &c.; has fourteen years experience in this country; best of references given in regard to capability, industry, &c. Call or address GARDENER, No. 876 Broadway, seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man, two in family; one who perfectly understands the management of hot and cold graperies and general gardening; can be highly recommended as a trustworthy and competent gardener; unquestionable reference given. Address T. H., Gardener, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a thorough, good man; five years' reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 127 West Twenty-eighth-street, private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant young man as coachman in a private family; best reference as a first-class City driver. Those that want a first-class man may address R. R., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; thoroughly understands his business; best references as to sobriety, capability and industry. Call or address WAITER, No. 128 West 18th-st., for two days, private stable.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY A German, about thirty; speaks French and English well; has the best City testimonials; is a thorough waiter; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant man as coachman; willing and obliging, and thoroughly understands his duties; references will bear strictest investigation. Call or address for two days No. 311 4th-av., harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a Protestant single man; the best of City references from last and former employers. Address W. T., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as valet to a gentleman; the best City references. Address N. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class German gardener, Protestant, married; understands gardening in all its branches, green-houses, hot and cold graperies; competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; the best of references. Address C. T., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, by a single man; Protestant; understands the care of greenhouses and graperies, fruit and vegetables; best reference. Call, or address ENGLISH, No. 67 Nassau-st., seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single Scotchman; understands the care of grapery, green-house and hot-house, plants, flower and vegetable garden; good references. Address J. G., No. 15 John-st., seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a married man without family; German; understands his business in all its branches. Address F. J., No. 276 Mulberry-st., in the butcher-shop.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class gardener; French Swiss Protestant, married, no children and understanding gardening in all its branches. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLEsale house, as clerk, by a young man with six years' experience in business; can give good references. Address CLERK, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

HARDWARE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as clerk in a hardware-store; can give good reference; salary moderate. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—EXCELLENT SITUATIONS ready for a number of Protestant and other ladies' maids and seamstresses; also nurse and seamstress, and all professed and other cooks, waitresses, laundresses, and house-workers; call immediately.
BOOKHAM, No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—MEN WHO WRITE VERY plainly, to assist in the preparation of Wilson's Business Directory. Address, in writing of the applicant, with references, R. B. HALLOCK, No. 32 Greene-st. Applications in person not attended to.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDAtions wanted immediately, at CARPENTER'S Select Employment House, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

WANTED—A FARMER AND HIS WIFE to take charge of a farm in Westchester County; Scotch or English preferred. Apply to A. S. HOPE, office No. 99 Warren-st.

COOK WANTED—TO GO SOUTH; MUST wash, iron, and do plain cooking. If well recommended, apply for three days at No. 21 West 16th-st.; other servants, white.

WANTED—A NURSE, PROTESTANT, strong and willing, for two boys, five and six, one lame. Apply to No. 128 East 24th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

BOY WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY. Apply at No. 372 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY B. HERTS, Auctioneer, No. 99 Church and No. 78 Reade-st.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SPECIAL SALE OF FINE FURNITURE, BEDDING, MATTRESSES, &C.

By order of Messrs. G. & S. Heyman.
On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, March 14 and 15, at 10½ o'clock each day,
at their store, No. 555 6th-av., north-west corner of 33d-st.

The stock comprises every variety of rose-wood, walnut, oak, enameled and other parlor, library, chamber and dining-room suites, etageres, centre, side, card and work tables, wardrobes, bookcases, escretoires, hall-stands, side-boards, extension-tables, mirrors, fine carled hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows, bedding in every variety, fancy articles, pedestals, easels, brackets, wall pockets, jardiniers, and every article usually found in a first-class establishment. Particular attention is called to this sale, which will be positively unreserved, in consequence of closing that branch of their business.

Goods on exhibition.

Catalogues may be had on application at auctioneer's office, or place of sale.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

S. P. AVERY'S
COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS,
OBJECTS OF ART, ANTIQUES, &C.,
to be sold at auction on account of his
GOING TO EUROPE,

embracing many entirely new and valuable paintings, by celebrated American and foreign artists, not before offered for sale. This is a rare opportunity for collectors to procure choice works, and as usual in Mr. Avery's sale there will be no reservation whatever, and many things, as is always the case, will be sold very low.

EXHIBITION NOW OPEN
at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., EVERY DAY AND EVENING until time of sale, MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, March 20 and 21, at 7½ o'clock precisely.
R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, Monday, March 13, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 9 East River:
5,000 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,000 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo *Sandy Hook* from Messina.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOB LONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 313 West 37th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York the 28th day of November, 1870.
MARTHA LONG, Executrix,
d12-law6mM* JOHN LONG, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CROWTHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Chamber & Pomeroy, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of September, 1870.
JEANETTE BARLOW, Executrix.
o3-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM BINNS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 129 East 15th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of October, 1870.
o3-law6mM* WILLIAM C. BINNS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Miss JANE HYSLOP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 72 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of January, 1871. JAMES LEE,
Executor.
ja2-law6mM*

COAL.

COAL BY THE CARGO.
Fresh-mined Cumberland coal, of the best quality, from the Borden Mines, for sale only by the cargo.
BORDEN & LOVELL,
Nos. 70 and 71 West-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

DR. E. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Mar. 15	Aleppo, Thursday, Mar. 16
Algeria, Wednes., Mar. 22	Tarifa, Saturday, Mar. 18
Abyssinia, Weds., Mar. 29	Batavia, Thursday, Mar. 23
Java, Wednesday, April 5	Calabria, Thursday, Mar. 30
Russia, Wednes., April 12	Samaria, Saturday, April 1

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.

First Cabin to Paris..............$145, gold.

Return Tickets..............$250, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Return Tickets..............$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.

Europa.......Sat., Mar. 18	Australia....Sat., April 8
India.........Sat., Mar. 25	Anglia.........Sat., April 15
Columbia....Sat., April 1	Britannia....Sat., April 22

and an EXTRA STEAMER every other WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Mar. 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF DUBLIN, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Mar. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Mar. 25, 8 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, April 1, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent. No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Mar. 15, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, March 18, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE, March 22, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN, March 29, at 11 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, April 5, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS, April 12, at 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River

FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, March 18, at 2½ P. M.
HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, March 25, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST. ST. LAURENT, LEMARIE....SATURDAY, March 25

For freight or passage apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER TO LONDON.

The A1 first-class iron steam-ship SAIDA, Capt. MASTERS, will have quick dispatch for above port. Has superior accommodations for first-class passengers.

For freight or passage apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

March 20, steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. Gray, will leave Pier No. 42, North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, and connecting at Panama with steamer *Sacramento*, Capt. Farnsworth, touching at Punta Arenas, San Jose Guatemala, Acapulco and San Diego, Cal., and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of 17th inst.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, April 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

Steamer RISING STAR will follow, and sail March 30.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM...March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.........................April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail March 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight), Saturday, Mar. 18
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Wednesday, Mar. 29
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight), Saturday, April 8
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.........Thursday, April 13

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, March 16, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 18, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, March 18, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Old line, low freight.

The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, March 18, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Steam-ship VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, March 25. C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........March 16
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau) Mar. 23
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........March 30

For freight or passage, apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.

ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.

THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE COST PROVIDED FOR BY SUBSCRIPTION.

ONE-THIRD ONLY REQUIRED FROM AVAILS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND
THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner. } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 8 Jauncey-court, No. 39 Wall-st.

OUR "ANNUAL FINANCIAL CIRCULARS" will be ready on March 1.

We furnish these, together with those issued since 1860,

GRATUITOUSLY, TO OUR CUSTOMERS ONLY.

To others the price is $5 for the set, or $1 per copy for the "FINANCIAL CIRCULAR OF 1871," and $1 per copy for the "BOND CIRCULAR."

The object sought in these Circulars is to condense in as compact a shape as possible all needed information concerning Securities bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange, and also of Current Railroad Bonds.

FIELDING & BAILEY,

No. 65 Wall-st.,
AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR THE SALE OF THE NEW LOAN.
SUBSCRIPTIONS NOW RECEIVED.

W. S. FIELDING. E. S. BAILEY.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES:

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
PACIFIC RAILROAD MISSOURI STOCK.
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
TEBO AND NEOSHO RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 7s.
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. LAND GRANT BONDS.
MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD GOLD 7s.
MISSOURI STATE 6s AND 7s.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,

No. 51 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING-HOUSE

OF BRELAZ, ABT & CO.,
NO. 121 REGENT-ST., W.,
LONDON.

OFFICE OF THE 42D-ST. AND GRAND ST. F. R. R. CO., FOOT OF 42D-ST., NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, March 14, 1871. Polls open from 12 to 1. EBEN S. ALLEN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES CONTRACTING COMPANY.—A meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 noon, at the office of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., for the election of two Trustees of the first class and three Trustees of the second class. By order of the President. W. S. MACDONALD, Sec.

NEW-YORK, March 3, 1871.

FINANCIAL.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

NO. 27 PINE-ST.,

Offer for sale, and recommend as a SAFE HOME INVESTMENT, and the cheapest New-England Security in the market, the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Connecticut Western R. R. Co.,

Coupon or Registered, and by the Legislature of Connecticut made free of all State Tax—Seven per Cent. interest, payable January and July in New-York. They have thirty years to run. The subscribed Capital Stock of the Company is $1,620,000, all of which, except $45,000, has been paid in cash. Of this, $750,000 has been subscribed and paid by the City of Hartford. The mortgage is made in trust to the Treasurer of the State. The Bonds are registered in the office of the Controller of the State, and countersigned by him, and by the terms of the Charter can only be delivered by him to the Company in the proportion of $2,000 bonds for $3,000 cash previously expended in the construction of the road.

The road extends from Hartford, where it connects with the whole New-England system of railroads, westerly to Millerton, on the New-York State line, where it connects with the Harlem Road, north and south; with the Dutchess and Columbia to Fishkill, now completed; with the Poughkeepsie and Eastern to Poughkeepsie, to be finished in July, and with the Connecticut and Rondout Road, soon to be built, opening direct connection with the coal supplies of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. A wide field for business is opened by its numerous railroad and river connections in supplying the country with coal, lumber, grain, cattle and breadstuffs from the west, and returning iron, lime, marble and the manufacturing products of the many thrifty towns along its line.

The grading is complete, a part of the iron purchased, and track-laying will commence as soon as the condition of the bed will permit.

The character of the Managers, among whom are Hon. WM. H. BARNUM, Ex-Gov. HOLLEY, GEO. M. BARTHOLOMEW, Esq., and JAMES GOODWIN, Esq., is a guarantee that the enterprise will be carried through in a substantial and economical manner.

The price of the Bonds is 90 per cent. and accrued interest.

DRY-GOODS BANK.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
NO. 336 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DIRECTORS:

JARVIS SLADE.
THOS. P. ELDRIDGE, firm of Eldridge, Dunham & Co.
SAMUEL B. DANA..........Upham, Tucker & Co.
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, John S. & Eben Wright & Co.
M. F. HUNT..........Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
WALTER H. LEWIS..........Lewis Brothers & Co.
WM. L. STRONG..........Wm. L. Strong & Co.
EDWARD M. TOWNSEND..........Townsend & Yale.
JACOB WENDELL..........J. C. Howe & Co.
S. S. FISHER.
JAMES EMOTT, Emott, Hammond & Pomeroy, (Counsel.)
HEWLETT SCUDDER, Jones, Underhill & Scudder.
GEO. F. VIETOR..........F. Vietor & Achelis.
BRYCE GRAY..........James F. White & Co.
EDWARD E. POOR..........Denny, Poor & Co.
CHARLES G. SHAW, Shaw, Barbour & Co. (of Cincinnati.)
HENRY ALMY..........Almy & Co.
WM. POST..........Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co.
JESSE SELIGMAN..........J. & W. Seligman & Co.
WILLIAM P. BRINTNALL.

DRY-GOODS BANK, New-York, March 1, 1871.

This Bank will commence business on the 15th inst. It solicits the accounts of Banks, Bankers and Dealers throughout the Country. Collections will be made on favorable terms.

WM. P. BRINTNALL, President.
CHAS. S. BOGERT, Cashier.

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA R. R. CO.'S

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY
THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
AND THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE ABOVE ISSUE OF BONDS BEING NEARLY EXHAUSTED, THE PRICE OF THEM IS TODAY ADVANCED TO 95 CENTS AND INTEREST.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED

By E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for this Company will be held at their office, No. 12 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The polls will remain open one hour. H. KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office TUESDAY, March 14, 1871. Poll open between 12 M. and 1 P. M. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

SAFE AND DESIRABLE.

10 Per Cent. Bonds at 90 and interest.
8 Per Cent. Bonds at 75 and interest.
ARTHUR T. FITCH & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS, REGISTERED with the State Auditor and payable by the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, for sale by JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO. Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE STOCK for sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.)

DEPOSITS OVER $2,250,000.

NEW-YORK BRANCH,
185 BLEECKER-STREET.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY DAYS, as depositors prefer.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.

All accounts strictly private and confidential.

All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

N. B.—DEPOSITS made on or before March 20 will draw interest from March 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,670,343 83.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

IN QUALITY UNSURPASSED.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

DYSPEPTICS AND PERSONS OF weak digestive powers will find just the article they want in the highly-nutritive and easily-digested Fresh Beef in cans, for sale at retail by first-class grocers; wholesale at the store of the N. Y. and Texas Beef Company, No. 16 Cedar-st.

DELANO'S CEDAR TRUNKS, ALL CEDAR (not lined or veneered), afford the best protection against moths. No. 569 Hudson-st., corner West 11th-st.

UNION CLAIM AGENCY, NO. 25 CHAMBERS-ST.—Protective, reliable. Pensions for soldiers of 1812, and their widows. W. H. WOODMAN, Attorney.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest factory prices. JNO. K. HOPPER.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

SPRING GOODS.

SILKS.—A full line of Bonnet's, Poncet Pere et Fils, and other celebrated makes of Black Silks, from $1 25 to $12 per yard. Also, check and striped Silks in great variety, and an assortment of new Foulard Silks, at low prices. Also, Colored Silks in all the new shades.

DRESS GOODS.—Japanese Poplins, best quality, at 25 cents; Gray Princess Cloth at 25 cents; Newport Suitings at 25 cents; Silk and Wool Pongees, new shades; plain, figured, and striped Grenadines; Hernanis, Empress Cloths, and an invoice of Pim Brothers & Co.'s Irish Poplins, in the newest Spring colorings, just received.

SHAWLS.—New Broche Shawls, ex steamer *Fenella*, just arrived; Ottoman Shawls, in great variety; English, Scotch, and Berlin Shawls, new styles and colorings; black Cashmere and Grenadine Shawls.

MOURNING GOODS.—Black Alpacas, Delaines, Cashmere, Bombazines, Crepes, &c. Suits made to order in twenty-four hours.

GENTS' FURNISHING.—Shirts to order, warranted to fit; Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Cravats, Breakfast and Smoking Jackets; Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas, &c., much below the usual prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.,
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

BROADWAY,
CORNER 19TH-ST.,

Have just MARKED DOWN large lines, desirable patterns of

PER YARD.

English Body Brussels, to $1 75 & $2
Do. Tapestry do., $1 12 1-2 to $1 25

AN EARLY CALL WILL SECURE A CHOICE SELECTION.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of March, A. D. 1871, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THE NEW-YORK GUANO COMPANY, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, which has been adjudged a bankrupt on its own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt Corporation, to it, or for its use, and the transfer of any property by it are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt Corporation to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock, A. M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES O'HALLORAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of James O'Halloran, of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS A. ROBINSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Julius A. Robinson, of the County of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM B. McGRATH and GEORGE T. HUNT, individually, and as members composing the firm of McGRATH & HUNT, bankrupts.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of William B. McGrath and George T. Hunt, bankrupts, will be held at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated this 11th day of March, A. D. 1871. M. FURMAN HUNT, Assignee, No. 78 Worth-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK SPEYER and ABRAHAM SPEYER, individually, and as members composing the firm of F. & A. SPEYER, bankrupts.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of Frederick Speyer and Abraham Speyer, bankrupts, will be held at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated this 11th day of March, A. D. 1871. PHILIP FRANK, Assignee, No. 228 Church-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH RICHARDS KENDALL and CHARLES G. KENDALL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 11th day of March, A. D. 1871.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Joseph Richards Kendall, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, and Charles G. Kendall, of the town of Beaufort, in the County of Beaufort, and State of South Carolina, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petitions by the District Court of said District of New-York. JOHN L. BROWER, Assignee, No. 195 Broadway, New-York.

mh13-1aw3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS HYNEMAN, bankrupt in Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. I. T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 30th day of January, A. D. 1871.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Lewis Hyneman, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

fe27-1aw3wM.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH W. ROBB, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Joseph W. Robb, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 25th day of February, A. D. 1871. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, &c.

f27-1aw3wM*

HOTELS.

LELAND'S NEW HOTEL.

The Sturtevant House, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York. The great hotel centre will open March 13. Popular prices. Board and room, $3 50 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15, up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SALE CONTINUES

TEN DAYS MORE
AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

COST OF GOODS NO GUIDE TO SELLING PRICES.

SILKS, SATINS, AND MILLINERY GOODS.
FEATHERS AND FLOWERS, BONNETS, AND HATS.
YANKEE NOTIONS, CORSETS, AND SKIRTS.
NEEDLE-WORK, REAL LACES, AND VAILS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND SILK FRINGES.
RIBBONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES.

KID GLOVES.
AT 50 CENTS, AT 75 CENTS A PAIR.
ALEXANDRE'S AT $1 AND $1 50.
TWO BUTTONS, $1. VERY BEST, $2 10.

We hope to have our extension of premises completed in April.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND; NOS. 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST., CORNER STORE, (fifth block east from the Bowery.)

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,

DAILY,
NEW STRAW GOODS,
NEWEST SPRING SHAPES,
Exhibited in Bonnet-room,
CHEAP.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand; Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

JUST OPENED, 20,000 YARDS HAMBURG EDGINGS, INSERTIONS and GUIPURE BANDS, entirely new and fresh patterns, at extremely low prices.

Also, LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, bought at panic prices, previous to the siege of Paris. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL-BAGS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, March 7, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 3 o'clock, the 17th day of April next, for furnishing during four years from July 1, 1871, Mail-Bags, conforming in every respect to the samples on exhibition in this Department, and particularly described in specifications to be obtained on application to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

Separate and unconditional bids will be required for each size of the several classes or kinds of Mail-Bags. These classes consist of: 1st. Mail-Pouches made of leather, of five different sizes, adapted in form to railroad, steam-boat and coach conveyance; 2d. Mail-Pouches made of cotton duck or canvas, of six sizes, and in general form like those of leather; 3d. Horse Mail-Bags, made of leather, of three sizes, in saddle-bags form, adapted to conveyance on horseback; 4th. Mail-Sacks, made of cotton canvas, of three different sizes, and fastened with cord, for transmission of printed matter; 5th. Mail-Sacks of same sizes as class No. 4, made of jute canvas.

The Mail Pouches, both of leather and of canvas, above-mentioned, are of a construction which is patented. But the right is secured to all bidders under this advertisement to make and sell the same subject to the payment, on their part, to the patentee, of the patent fee of twenty cents for each of the leather pouches made and sold, and thirty cents for each of the canvas pouches made and sold during the term of patent, which has two years to run from 10th May next. Accepted bidders will be required to furnish the Mail-bags awarded them under their bids free of all charge for royalty or use of patented articles.

All the above-mentioned articles are to be deliverable, at the risk and expense of the contractor, at Boston, Mass.; New-York and Albany, N. Y.; Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Penn.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Louisville, Ky.; Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo.; and Chicago, Ill.; in such quantities and at such times as the Department may order during the term of the contract; and, before delivery, they are to be rigidly inspected at the place of their manufacture; none being received or paid for which are in any respect inferior to the samples before referred to.

The average number of mail bags annually required will probably not exceed the following estimate, to wit: 8,000 Mail Pouches, including both those of leather and of canvas; 500 Horse Mail Bags, and 40,000 Mail Sacks, both of cotton and jute canvas. But the Postmaster-General will reserve the right to order more or less of any or all of the same, as the wants and interests of the service may seem to him to demand.

A decision on the bids will be made on or before the 22d day of April next, and the successful bidder or bidders will be required to enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties, within thirty days thereafter:

The amounts of bonds required will be as follows, to wit:

For furnishing Leather Pouches, ten thousand dollars.

For furnishing Canvas Pouches, ten thousand dollars.

For furnishing Horse Mail Bags, five thousand dollars.

For furnishing Cotton Canvas Sacks, ten thousand dollars.

For furnishing Jute Canvas Sacks, ten thousand dollars.

The Postmaster-General hereby reserves the right to accept proposals by classes separately or in the aggregate, as may be necessary to obtain the lowest prices; and also to reject all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government shall require such action.

No proposal will be considered if not accompanied with a bond of the penal sum of five thousand dollars, duly executed by two sureties, (whose sufficiency must be certified by a Judge of a Court of Record, attested by the Clerk of such Court under the seal thereof,) conditioned for the bidders entering into contract with requisite bond and sufficient sureties, within the time herein required, in case such proposals be accepted by the Postmaster-General.

Blank forms of these bonds and of proposals will be furnished on application to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

Proposals should be inclosed in an envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Mail Bags," and be addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C. JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

UNITED STATES APPRAISER'S STORES, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, March 9, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 27th day of March, 1871, for furnishing, fitting and putting in place the iron shutters and doors of the United States Appraisers' Stores, Philadelphia, Penn., as shown by drawings Nos. 8, 11 and 15, the schedule, and this advertisement.

Payments will be made monthly, on the estimate of the Superintendent, of the value of such work as may be completed and in place in the building, at the rate of 90 per cent., 10 per cent. to be withheld until the completion of the contract.

The work will require to be all completed and put in place within three months after the contract is signed, and the contractor has been notified to go on with the work.

Plans and specifications of the shutters, and forms for proposals, can be obtained on application to the Superintendent. Bidders will also be permitted to submit proposals, based on their own designs, explanatory drawings and specifications of which must accompany the bids.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or District-Attorney of the District where he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed to the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of shutters, and have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals must be endorsed "Bids for Fire-proof Shutters, Appraisers' Stores, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania." CHARLES S. CLOSE, Superintendent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS man to engage services and capital in a paying business, secured by patent, and showing large profits. Parties looking for a safe investment will find this will bear investigation. Full particulars with ROBERTS & CO., No. 15 Wall-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

REMOVAL.

ISAAC J. OLIVER, PRINTER, HAS removed from No. 32 Beekman-st. to No. 34 PARK-ROW.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, MARCH 13,
Brougham's sparkling comedy,
ROMANCE AND REALITY.

Messrs. BROUGHAM, GILBERT, MARLOWE, RINGGOLD, WILLIAMSON, LANAGAN, PECK. Mesdames BARRY, GERMON, MESTAYER, McCORMICK.

TUESDAY EVENING,
JOHN BULL.

Messrs. Brougham, Gilbert, Fisher, Marlowe, Williamson, Rockwell, Lanagan, Holland, Leonard, Peck, Quigley, Mesdames Barry, Sefton, Tracy.

WEDNESDAY—ROMANCE AND REALITY.
THURSDAY—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
FRIDAY—MARRIED LIFE.
SATURDAY MATINEE—ROMANCE AND REALITY.
SATURDAY NIGHT—OURS.

It is respectfully announced that these will be the final performances of this splendid series of plays, in consequence of approaching novelties.

Due notice will be given of the production of Robertson's last comedy, BIRTH.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, AT 1 P. M.,
MARIE SEEBACH'S FAREWELL MATINEE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.....................J. E. HAYES
Stage Manager.................JOHN H. SELWYN

LAST NIGHTS
AND LAST MATINEES
of the great event of the season.
G. L. FOX,
in his inimitable impersonation of the
RICHELIEU OF THE PERIOD.

Last matinees, WEDNESDAY, March 15, and SATURDAY, 18.

In preparation, a totally original drama, entitled HORIZON, written expressly for this theatre by Mr. Augustin Daly, in which, by his kind permission, MISS AGNES ETHEL, from the Fifth-avenue Theatre, will appear, and a company selected for its special fitness to the contemporaneous and life-like personages represented.

STEINWAY HALL—MLLE. NILSSON.

MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces to the public that Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON will, on her return from the most successful concert tourney on record, give in New-York ONE GRAND CONCERT, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 14, at 8 o'clock, at Steinway Hall, 14th-st.

Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON will be supported by Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, BRIGNOLI, VERGER and VIEUXTEMPS. The Grand Orchestra, under the direction of MAX MARETZEK and Signor BOSONI. WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 15, at 8 o'clock, FIRST and ONLY appearance of Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON in Handel's sublime Oratorio, THE CREATION, supported by Mlle. PAULINE CANISSA, Soprano; GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor; M. W. WHITNEY, Basso; the MENDELSSOHN UNION and GRAND ORCHESTRA, under the Conductorship of Mr. GEORGE BRISTOW; S. P. WARREN, Organist.

On SATURDAY, March 18, at 1 P. M., ONLY GRAND NILSSON MATINEE.

General admission, $2; reserved seats to the evening Concert and Oratorio, $1 and $2 extra; to the Matinee, $1 extra to all parts of the Hall. Seats for either performance can be secured today, at Steinway Hall; Bullman's, No. 114 Broadway, and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

MISS GLYN'S

THREE SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS, COMMENCING WITH HAMLET.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, AT 8 P. M., ASSOCIATION HALL, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. Tickets, $1. Reserved seats, $1 50.

For sale at No. 114 Broadway, No. 701 Broadway, and J. N. Pattison & Co.'s under the Hall.

Box-office open TUESDAY. Address letters to Mrs. DALLAS GLYN, care Messrs. BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, No. 128 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN East 18th-st., convenient to Gramercy, Clarendon, Everett, Westminster and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman a large front room, bedroom communicating. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, "H," Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

SUITES OF TWO ROOMS, OR FOUR, to be let, with board, in handsomely-furnished house: bath and closet on floors; hot and cold water in rooms; private table, if desired. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 28 West 12th-st. References required.

TO LET—AT NO. 50 WEST 28TH-ST., A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms, with or without board; will be vacant April 1. Reference exchanged.

TWO GENTLEMEN WANT FURNISHED rooms, without board, between 1st and 23d sts., and central location. Full particulars to C. P. R., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German.
No. 40 Washington-square, (south,)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

EARNEST TEACHING.
COMMON SENSE MANAGEMENT.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
BENJAMIN MASON,
Box No. 208, Yonkers, N. Y.

AMENIA SEMINARY,

AMENIA, N. Y.
FOR BOTH SEXES.
Term begins April 6.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. For both sexes. Seventeen Professors and Teachers. Nine Departments. Term opens April 3. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR BOTH SEXES—Board, furnished room, tuition, penmanship, washing, fuel, gymnastics, $200 per year. Address T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 61st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE. Private classes for boys, Amherst, Mass.; established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 28TH-ST. 17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SHARON, Conn.; Spring term opens March 27. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A HIGHLY ACCOMPLISHED LADY, (middle-aged,) recently arrived from England, is open to an engagement as governess; converses in French and German; teaches music and the elementary branches; country no objection; first-class references. Call at or address Rev. H. RAGENER'S, No. 101 7th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

OFFICE OF H. FELLOWES & CO., NO. 29 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 3, 1871.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of FELLOWES & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. FELLOWES, JR., BIRNEY FELLOWES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is FELLOWES & CO.; that the general business intended to be transacted by such partnership is a general stock, commission and brokerage business; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in said business are CORNELIUS FELLOWES, Jr., BIRNEY FELLOWES and DAVID P. MORGAN; that the said CORNELIUS FELLOWES, Jr., and BIRNEY FELLOWES are general partners, and severally reside in the village of Edgewater, County of Richmond, and State of New-York; that the said DAVID P. MORGAN is a special partner, and his place of residence is also at the said village of Edgewater, County of Richmond, and State of New-York; that the amount of capital which the said DAVID P. MORGAN has contributed to the common stock is as follows, viz.: the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the third day of March, A. D. 1871, and the day at which it will terminate is the first day of January, A. D. 1872.

C. FELLOWES, Jr., BIRNEY FELLOWES, } General Partners.
DAVID P. MORGAN, Special Partner.
[Internal revenue stamp 5 cents cancelled]
Dated NEW-YORK, March 3, 1871.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of M. TRAVIS & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent, to take effect from this date. MABBETT TRAVIS, JONATHAN J. TERRY.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 9, 1871.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DR. CURTIS ON "MANHOOD."

A Medical Essay on the cause and cure of Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Sedentary Life, Excess, overtaxed Constitution, Abuses of the System, &c., &c. It gives a clear synopsis of the impediments to Marriage, and the remedies therefor—the results of 20 years' successful practice, by E. DE F. CURTIS, M. D., F. R. C. S., &c.

"'Curtis on Manhood' should be read by the young for its instruction, and by the afflicted as a source of relief. It will injure no one."—*Medical Times & Gazette.*

"There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether he be parent, preceptor or clergyman."—*London Times.*

Price $1 by mail. Address Dr. CURTIS, No. 9 Tremont-place, Boston, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK, AND LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE, OF MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

Principal characters by Messrs. EDWIN BOOTH, LAWRENCE BARRETT, J. H. McVICKER, SHERIDAN, ANDERSON, FENNO, Mmes. PATEMAN and SELDEN.

SATURDAY NIGHT, LAST NIGHT OF MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

MONDAY, March 20, will be produced Shakespeare's tragedy of OTHELLO.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

Last week but one of SARATOGA! | Thirteenth week and LAST BUT ONE of the brilliant local comedy SARATOGA, with all its ORIGINAL CAST; superb original scenery; original effects. SPECIAL MATINEE WEDNESDAY, March 15, at 1, in aid of the FOUNDLING ASYLUM. Seventeenth and last Matinee but one, NEXT SATURDAY, at 1½.

SHORTLY—Boucicault's last and most brilliant London sensation, JEZEBEL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

LAST NIGHTS OF THE BLACK CROOK.
NEW AND STRIKING ATTRACTIONS.
REAPPEARANCE OF PAULINE MARKHAM.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF RUNNELLS FAMILY.
THIRTEENTH WEEK OF THE MAJILTONS,
THE SKATERS, THE SIEGRISTS, and all the GRAND FEATURES.
MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

THE LINGARDS
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

MONDAY, MARCH 13.
ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY.

Production of the great moral sensational Drama ACROSS THE CONTINENT, in which the young American actor, Mr. OLIVER DOUD BYRON, will appear, supported by artists of acknowledged ability.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES TODAY AT 2 P. M.
LUCRETIA BORGIA AND ACHI.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
GORGEOUS BRIGAND ENTREE.
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
THE UNRIVALED
BAREBACK EQUESTRIENNE.
GEORGE DONALD,
THE CHAMPION
BAREBACK SOMERSAULT RIDER.
BATTOUTE LEAPS.
Acrobatic, Athletic and Gymnastic Skill.
BEAUTIFUL HORSES, PONIES, &c.

POPULAR LECTURES.

Second lecture of the course, by Rev. Dr. DEEMS, CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, (Mercer-st., between Clinton-place and Waverley-place,) TUESDAY, March 14.

Subject—*Proverbs; Not Solomon's.*

Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at the Broadway music-stores, at the principal hotels, and at the Central Office, No. 246 Canal-st.; also at the door. Doors open at 7 P. M. Lecture commences at 8 P. M.

ASSOCIATION HALL,

Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

MISS KIMBERLY, (Mrs. Roberts,) Favorably known throughout the country as a reader of Shakespeare, Longfellow's "Hiawatha," &c., will deliver her first lecture WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 15. Subject—*Educational and Industrial Pursuits of Women, including Local Topics.* Tickets 50c. Obtained at Putnam's, under Association Hall, and at the doors. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock.

S. P. AVERY'S

COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, Water-color drawings, objects of art, antiques, &c. Now on exhibition every DAY and EVENING, at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., until time of sale, (on account of Mr. Avery's departure for Europe,) MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, March 20 and 21.

SEEBACH'S 140TH AND LAST NIGHT this MONDAY, GRAND PEACE JUBILEE at Stadt Theatre. ANNA ELIZA—SEEBACH'S LAST AND GREATEST TRIUMPH. PROLOGUE SPOKEN by SEEBACH. Grand orchestra and full OPERA CHORUSES to sing GERMAN NATIONAL AIRS. SEEBACH AS GERMANIA. STADT THEATRE TO BE ILLUMINATED AND DECORATED.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SEEBACH'S FAREWELL MATINEE, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, March 14, at 1. At the universal request of the patrons of the Matinees. ANNA ELIZA, SEEBACH'S LAST AND GREATEST TRIUMPH.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 4.

LECTURES.

DR. LORD'S EVENING COURSE OF HISTORICAL LECTURES.—Association Hall, 23d-st. and 4th-av.

FRIDAY, March 17, *Cardinal de Richelieu.*
FRIDAY, March 24, *Galileo.*
FRIDAY, March 31, *Oliver Cromwell.*
FRIDAY, April 7, *Daniel Webster.*
At 8 P. M.

Course tickets $3, single tickets $1.

For sale at Tract Society, 23d-st., corner 4th-av. Full membership ticket of the Y. M. C. A., will admit gentleman and lady free.

DR. JOHN LORD,

AT ASSOCIATION HALL MONDAY,
On LOUIS XV.—Cause of the French Revolution.
IN BROOKLYN, TUESDAY,
LORD BACON.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (185 4th-av.)

A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte, worth $450, will be sold for nearly half, if taken immediately, at No. 179 8th-av., in store.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

DANCING CLASSES

For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

ACADEMY OF DANCING,

Lyric Hall, No 722 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Mr. TRENOR will form new classes every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 and 8 P. M. until May.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA LINE.

The New-Jersey Railroad have completed their passenger depot at the foot of Desbrosses-st., and will open it for business on MONDAY, March 13, 1871.

The ferry will be run in connection with trains. Way tickets and checks, and also through tickets and checks to the South and West can there be procured.

F. W. RANKIN, Gen. Passenger Agent. | F. W. JACKSON, Gen. Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars, through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

STEAMBOATS.

REGULAR EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY, at 6 o'clock; fare 50 cents, berths 50 cents; state-rooms $1. Steamers leave daily; (Saturdays excepted,) from Pier No. 44 North River, (Spring-st.) These splendid steamers connect at Albany and Troy with all railroads for the West and North. Through tickets issued and baggage checked to destination.

HUDSON RIVER NAVIGATION RESUMED.—The boats of the People's line for Albany resume their trips on SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M. Passage $1.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting

DEATH IN THE STREETS.

The Authorities Nursing an Epidemic.

Horrible Condition of the Public Thoroughfares—Decaying Garbage and Dead Animals Strewn Everywhere—Pools and Mounds of Rottenness On All Hands—Grave Fears for the Public Health.

In describing the perfection of filthiness to which this Island City has attained there is scarcely room for exaggeration. Yesterday the pelting, driving rain raised pools of liquid rottenness from the plaster quagmire of heterogeneous refuse. There is no name for the miles upon miles of street ponds, pools, streams, and sloughs that flooded our City surface. It needs to be seen to be appreciated, and but slight exertion in pedestrianism will suffice to fill the mind of any doubting adventurer with facts multitudinous and sights and smells infinitisimal. It is the filthy of filthies, the rankest concentration of nastiness. There is no decent language strong enough to tell the story in graphic detail.

POOLS OF DEATH.

BUNYAN's "Slough of Despond," DANTE's "Deadly Quagmire," GOETHE's "Pool of Death," or GUIDO's "Ghastly River," with all their horrors of plague, pestilence, famine, and fatalities, concentrated, could no more than equal the streets of New-York today, with the surfeit of terrors nailed down by fact, of small-pox, fevers, squalor, and all manner of distempers that now are raging. Facts that do not lie are overwhelming in denunciation of whoever is responsible for the criminal neglect of the condition of this City. An eminent authority who has taken great pains in collecting data by official reports and personal visitation, declares that New-York can be made the cleanest city in the world and at the least expense of any other. Our drainage system and water supply, as well as the natural shape of the island, all contribute to this possibility of perfection, and yet are most willfully and wantonly neglected and utterly ignored. Certain streets in favored localities are nominally clean—kept so in part by private enterprise, not by official action. In addition to what has already been published in the TIMES, public attention is invited to the following facts:

FILTHY SAMPLES.

From the Board of Health reports it may be seen that disease of all kinds exists or originates in the vicinity of the filthiest streets. Mott-street may be taken as a sample. Below Broome it is a hot-bed of nastiness. Piles of ashes from one to three feet high—in some places in ridges—hide the pavement from view. Yesterday a number of the tenants of the rows of tenement-houses might have been seen adding to this vast deposit. Pailsful of slops, garbage, ashes and excrement were emptied by the score. The stench from these was most horrible—enough to nauseate human kind, and sufficient to disgust any beast. Even carrion, in the shape of cats, rats, and dogs—in one case of offal and manure—were the ingredients. Thousands of people live and breath this foul atmosphere day and night; how they breathe is natural enough, but that they survive is more like a miracle. "When was this street cleaned?" the writer asked a group of the squalid residents. They laughed, and gazed incredulously upon the interrogator, as the Falling Waters villagers did upon the mythical "Rip Van Winkle," and replied, "Never! no one ever cleaned here; there's no bottom to that dirt!"

In Leonard-street, opposite the Tombs—one block—to Baxter, the same sort of filth, if possible even more rank, exists in a continuous ridge three feet high, completely obliterating all traces of the pavement foundation. In one mound, half buried in ashes and garbage, is the putrid carcass of a large dog in a most offensive condition, and sending forth the most horrible effluvia. The inhabitants relate that their ancestors once saw the block perfectly clean, but that the modern scavengers shun the locality as faithfully as the street-cleaning contractors do.

Thirty-first, Thirty-second, and other streets in that vicinity are also in a loathsome condition—an extended ridge of compost, black slime, green-hued stagnant liquids, and trickling quintessences of all sorts of filth. When some of the natives were asked when the street-cleaners had been there, they laughed the idea to scorn with the reply, "Over a year ago."

Vandewater-street, from Frankfort to Pearl, claims notoriety as a spectacle of loathsomeness; a black mash of all sorts of house refuse, grocers' rotten fruit, old shoes, straw, manure and ashes swathes the cobble stones.

Water-street, from Nos. 318 to 400, is in a plaster of rottenness. Even dogs snuff and sneeze the stinking air constantly arising.

Oak-street, from New-Chambers to Chatham, James-street, from New-Bowery to James-slip, Oliver-street, from Madison to Water, Roosevelt-street, from Chatham to South, Cherry-street, from Dover to Catharine, Madison-street, from New Bowery to Oliver; William-street, from New Chambers to Pearl, and New Chambers-street, from Chatham to William, have just been examined and reported on by Inspector PHILIP LOWENTHAL. All the stock of adjectives in the unabridged dictionary, compressed into one smart compound, cannot portray the facts as they exist. Let the incredulous, who have stout nerves and strong stomachs, go and see for themselves.

But the sink of all creation—the Five Points district, while it leads it does not distance the other parts of town. Even the desultory avenues of Harlem are buried under layers of filth.

Greenwich-street is reeking with excrescent pollution, as vile as was the drainage of a certain down-town churchyard, that poisoned the air so dreadfully during an epidemic, years ago. Washington-street is scarcely a degree better; Tenth and Eleventh avenues are wastes of foul putridity.

STREETS NEVER CLEANED.

"They never clean these streets," said an aged resident. Tompkins, Mangin, Goerck, Lewis, Cannon, and Columbia streets on the east side of town are rank with loathsome accumulations and stinking odors. If it were tolerable to endure neglected, unclean, dirt-heaped streets, for the Winter season, it is not to suffer carrion to rot and saturate the atmosphere. That is a common—a prevalent—fact. Carcasses of rats, cats and dogs are thus left in this territory. In some cases they floated on the pools yesterday. Willett, Pitt, Ridge and Attorney streets are just as vile. Avenues C, D and cross streets are indescribably horrible. No language can do them justice. If any of them have been cleaned in ten months—if, indeed, in a whole year, the residents have greatly misinformed the writer. Every indication proves to the contrary. What little cleaning has been done in any of these streets mentioned in this article has been imperfectly done. "They hoe it up and make it stink, and don't sweep it at all; besides, they spill about a quarter to make a show for the next job," said a well-known citizen. Some cleaning was done in Third-avenue recently. The dirt was hoed in piles six feet apart like hay-cocks. Each pile contained over a cart load. When it is considered how much worse the condition of the other streets are, we can imagine the weight of horror and peril that surrounds us. Should the vital statistics continue to show anything like the death-rate of the past three months, the chances for a frightful small-pox and fever epidemic to sweep the City are quite probable. The disease must breed from such a prolific soil. We live in an atmosphere of death, caused by the malfeasance of greedy soulless contractors, under whose régime there is little else to be expected.

Throat-Cutting in the Streets of Williamsburg.

JOHN KING, a shoe-maker, quarreled, yesterday morning, with his particular friend, EDWARD HUMPHREY, while they were holding a conversation together at the corner of South First and Seventh streets, Williamsburg, in relation to an umbrella that a lady owned. KING closed the quarrel by cutting HUMPHREY's throat in two places, and then ran away. Police Surgeon CREAMER sewed up the injured man's ghastly wounds, and sent him to his home, No. 179 South Second-street, where he lies in a weak state from loss of blood. KING is hiding from the Police. He is not the original "stabber."

Coroner's Cases.

JOSEPH DAY, a child, died at No. 504 East Fifteenth-street, on Saturday night, of small pox. The parents notified Dr. C. E. BILLINGTON, visiting physician at the Demilt Dispensary, on Thursday, that the child was ill. No indications of small-pox were then apparent, but death occurred from that disease. Dr. BILLINGTON, notified the Board of Coroners, yesterday, of the facts, and stated that the parents probably concealed the nature of the disease after its development, under fear that their child would be removed to hospital. An inquest will be held by Coroner SCHIRMER.

The Board of Coroners were notified yesterday of the death of MARGARET REYNOLDS, aged thirty-three, on board the steamer *Continental*. It appears that the deceased was a domestic in the employ of Mr. GOODSILL, in the City of New-Haven, and was run over by a sleigh, driven, on the 11th ult., by a Mr. BOOTH, she sustaining dangerous injuries. Her brother, EDWARD REYNOLDS, of No. 120 Ticknor-street, Newark, N. J., heard of the accident, and, by the permission of MARGARET's medical attendant, removed her from New-Haven, with the intention of taking her home. When the steamer arrived at the Pier foot of Peck-slip, yesterday morning, MARGARET was found dead in her berth. Dr. CUSHMAN made a post-mortem examination.

JOSEPH S. GREEN, colored, aged fifty-one years, died suddenly, yesterday, at No. 59 Thompson-street.

JAMES MULLIGAN, of No. 247 Cherry-street, died yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital from the effects of injuries sustained a fortnight ago by a fall down a flight of stairs. Coroner KEENAN was duly notified.

ERIE'S SHARP PRACTICE.

The Stolen Shares of the English Stockholders—An Order from Judge Blatchford Restoring Them—Another Order from Judge Barnard Appointing a New Receiver.

The latest phase of the proceedings before Judge BLATCHFORD in the United States Circuit Court, and before Judge BARNARD in the Supreme Court of this State, with regard to FISK, Jr., Erie, and the English stockholders was given in the TIMES yesterday. We reproduce the principal points today, for the benefit of out-of-town readers, and others, who may not have seen the original account. About a year ago a suit was commenced by the Erie Railroad Company and JAMES FISK, Jr., and JUSTIN D. WHITE, a director of the road against ROBERT A. HEATH, HENRY L. RAPHAEL and three other English stockholders of the Company, to obtain possession of 60,000 shares in the railroad. The bankers of the defendants, all residents of England, sent these 60,000 shares of the Erie Railroad stock to the office of the Company, of which they held certificates with the ordinary transfers to them, to be examined by one of the clerks to pass upon their genuineness, in order that they might be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, according to a rule of the Board of Brokers, made to guard against spurious issues. Upon this fact a bill was filed in the State Court, and on it an *ex parte* order obtained from Judge BARNARD enjoining the defendants from reclaiming or receiving back their certificates, and JAMES H. COLEMAN was appointed *ex parte* receiver to take the stock and transfer it into his own name. Upon this proceeding the defendants, whose stock had been seized, moved the case, under the act of Congress, into the Circuit Court of the United States, and put in their answer to the bill. Notice of motion was given to dissolve the injunction, have the stock returned by the receiver under the order of the Court, to HEATH & RAPHAEL, and to vacate the appointment of the receiver. Several delays in the hearing were interposed on the part of the Erie Railroad Company and Mr. FISK, but some weeks ago the final hearing was set down for 11 o'clock Saturday, at the United States Circuit Court, before Judge BLATCHFORD. A few minutes before the commencement of the proceedings the Erie Railroad Company and FISK and WHITE complainants, by their solicitors, served a notice of the discontinuance of the suit and their readiness to pay the costs. Mr. SOUTHMAYD and Mr. EVARTS, who attended for the defendants, notified the plaintiffs of their intention to insist on their motion, which was then formally made. Mr. MORGAN, on the part of the Erie Railway Company, being unable to obtain a delay, left the Court-room. The receiver, who got due notice, was called, but did not appear. Mr. EVARTS then opened the case in a statement of the position of the defendants. Judge BLATCHFORD, on his motion, granted an order dissolving the injunction, directing the restoration of the property by the receiver, and the termination of the receivership. Mr. KENNETH G. WHITE, the Clerk of the Circuit Court, was appointed by Judge BLATCHFORD to receive the stock from JAMES H. COLEMAN, the receiver appointed by the State Court.

For the purpose of destroying the effect of Judge BLATCHFORD's anticipated order, Mr. FISK, through his counsel, commenced an entirely new suit against the English bondholders, before Judge BARNARD, being joined by MORTIMER L. EARLE as plaintiff. The complaint was filed pending Judge BLATCHFORD's action. At the close of their complaint in the new suit, FISK and EARLE ask for the appointment of a new receiver of all the stock held by HEATH and RAPHAEL, and the appointment of a referee to ascertain the facts of the case, and also that the shares held by them be delivered up to the beneficial owners, and that when such shares cannot be identified in specie, they be canceled and new shares issued to those beneficially entitled to them. To this suit Mr. JAMES H. COLEMAN, the receiver in the former suit, was made a party.

On the 28th of February Messrs. LOWE, CLARK & MORGAN, plaintiffs' attorneys, submitted this complaint, with supporting affidavits, to Judge BARNARD. On the 9th of March, Judge BARNARD returned the papers, with an order appointing Mr. CHARLES ROBINSON receiver of all the stock. Mr. ROBINSON, on the 10th, Friday, filed his bond, and Mr. COLEMAN turned over the 60,000 shares of stock to him. It is doubtful whether the case before Judge BLATCHFORD ends here. Other proceedings may be looked for.

The French Relief Fund—Collections in Protestant Episcopal Churches Yesterday.

The torrents of rain which fell almost continuously yesterday morning, had the effect of making the attendance at the churches of all denominations much smaller than usual. Consequently the collections for the relief of the French, announced to take place pursuant to the call of Bishop POTTER, in the Protestant Episcopal Churches of the City, were neither so general nor so large as would otherwise have been the case. At Grace Church (Dr. POTTER's) the collections reached about $1,000; at Trinity Church, $500; at the Church of the Transfiguration, $350, and at St. Paul's about $200. The collections at the Church of the Incarnation, at Trinity Chapel, and several other places of worship, were postponed till next Sunday. At the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Rev. Dr. HOWLAND announced that he would receive subscriptions of his congregation for the French Relief Fund during the week. In Calvary and a few other churches it was announced that large numbers of their congregations had already subscribed liberally to the fund, and that, therefore, it would be necessary to consult with them before announcing a specific collection for the same object.

Personal.

Lord Howard De Walden, of England; Capt. Forbes, of the British Army; Senator William Sprague, of Rhode Island; Gen. W. T. Collins, of Washington, and Hon. Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, are at the Hoffman House. Isaac Buchanan, Ex-Member of Parliament, Canada, is at the Everett House. Ex-Congressman W. B. Allison, of Iowa; Gen. James Negley, of Pittsburg, and Horace White, of the Chicago *Tribune*, are at the Brevoort House. Baltazzi Effendi, Secretary of the Turkish Legation, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Homer A. Nelson, Secretary of State; Hon. M. P. Bemus, of Mayville; Hon. W. C. C. Buell, of Troy; S. A. Van Allen, of Albany, and Rev. Dr. Higgins, of Baltimore, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Judge J. P. Usher, of Indiana; Judge Burke, of Cleveland; Hon. Edward Kilbourne, of Keokuk; Hon. J. H. Ramsey, of Albany; Hon. Geo. H. Sweepson, of North Carolina, and Major J. N. Knapp, of Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. J. S. Gibson, of Omaha; Hon. James Deurie, of Pennsylvania, and Col. M. J. Cyle, of Boston, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Commander Henry Wilson, of the United States Navy, is at the Westminster Hotel. Hon. E. V. Barse, of Albany; Gen. Hoffman, of the United States Army; C. H. Ingram, of St. Louis, and J. H. Wyman, of Iowa, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Col. Kenney, of the United States Army, is at the New-York Hotel.

Swill-Fed Cows in Orange County.

The various lager-beer breweries of Hoboken, Jersey City, Williamsburg and Staten Island produce large quantities of sour malt grain or mash, which is taken from the breweries after the beer is made from it and shipped by barges and lighters to Piermont, and then by the Erie Railroad to Orange and adjoining counties, and there given to the cows, to be converted into pure milk. Staten Island does a large business in brewing lager. The breweries there employ several barges and lighters to carry off their sour stuff. In the last year they have shipped 1,000 tons of it.

Trouble Among the Knights of Pythias.

The Knights of Pythias are at present strongly agitated by questions of serious importance to the future well-being and usefulness of the order. These questions were thought to have been irrevocably fixed at the last Grand Council, but they have again arisen, and in so formidable a shape as to cause a movement on the part of some of the most earnest in the order to call a special Council to dispose of the obnoxious topics, it being thought by them that a delay until the regular meeting of the Grand Council will be dangerous to certain cherished interests of the order. From the strength of the movement it is probable that a special Council will be called this month.

Final Removal of the British Troops from Canada.

From the Quebec Mercury, March 8.

The sum asked for the maintenance of the troops now stationed in Canada, by the British Government, this year, is £13,000, whereas if it were intended to continue to garrison Quebec the amount required would be at least £80,000. All the troops, therefore, with the exception of a company of engineers to complete the forts, will evidently be withdrawn from Canada in June, unless some fresh discussion arises and the present plans of the War office undergo a change.

OUR COLORED FRIENDS.

Interesting Facts About the Negro Population of This City.

Their Schools, Churches, and Societies—Men of Wealth and Social Position—A Chapter on Politics.

Our fellow-citizens of African descent in this City are a power not to be despised, as may be seen by the facts contained in this article. It is estimated that their number in the Metropolis is about 18,000. So much has been said of their remarkable progress, and their rapid development into good citizens, that but little remains to be added. The seven Colored Grammar Schools supported by the Board of Education are well attended day and evening, and speak well for the educational progress of the people. Both old and young take every advantage offered them by these institutions, and are doing admirably in that direction.

AMASSING WEALTH.

When we consider that the majority of them are laboring men and domestic servants, the fact of there now being a credit of $142,000 in favor of depositors at the branch of the Freedmen's Trust Company, an institution scarcely five years old, speaks well for their thriftiness. The advice given them to invest, whenever able, in real estate and landed property by their warmest white friends and the long-headed of their own race, is being acted upon, and those among them of means who are not able to buy property in the City, are investing in the suburban villages; many of them own lots in the village of Mount Vernon. Some of the colored people of this City are possessed of very great wealth; among the wealthiest are Samuel J. Howard, worth $150,000 in money and real estate; J. Havdren, of Thompson-street, worth about $150,000; Daniel Brooks, in Fifty-second-street, near Fifth-avenue, a public caterer, worth over $100,000; Mr. William Downing, worth over $100,000; Jacob Day, worth over $75,000; Noel Atkins, worth about $35,000; Jeremiah Bowers, public caterer, worth about $30,000; Peter Van Dyke, worth about $50,000; William Patterson, worth $15,000; Alexander Martin, worth $10,000, and a half dozen others, whose names are not before us, and whose wealth ranges from $10,000 to $50,000.

THEIR CHURCHES.

There are seven colored churches in New-York City, whose wealth, in the aggregate, amounts to $590,000. These churches are all of the Protestant denomination, and are the only churches in the City owned exclusively by the colored people. They are respectively: The St. Phillip's Episcopal Church, Rev. JOHN PETERSEN, pastor, situated in Mulberry-street, near Bleecker, which holds property worth $75,000; the Shilo Presbyterian Church, Rev. H. H. GARNETT, corner of Prince and Marion streets, whose property amounts to $80,000; the Bethel Methodist Church, Rev. N. H. TURPIN, in Mulberry-street, which owns property worth $80,000; the Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Bleecker and West Tenth streets, Rev. W. F. BUTLER, with an estate of $200,000; the Abyssinian Baptist Church, Waverley-place, near Sixth-avenue, Rev. WM. SPELLMAN, of which the church property is $65,000; the Union Methodist Church, Fifteenth-street, near Seventh-avenue, of which the church property amounts to $50,000, and whose pastor is Rev. WM. B. HOWARD; and Betheseda Methodist Church, which holds an estate of $40,000, ends the list. This church is situated in Fortieth-street, and Rev. CHARLES RAY is its pastor. To this list is to be added a Presbyterian congregation who rent a hall in Laurens-street for church meetings, under the pastoral charge of Rev. THOMAS E. OLIVER. This congregation has as yet accumulated no considerable amount of property.

The negro race are of an eminently social nature, and are extremely fond of gathering in assemblies where they can awaken or share the happiness of their fellows. It is this strong social trait that fills their churches and makes them more constant and faithful church-goers than their white brethern. It also leads them to band together in societies, clubs and associations. It is curious to note their readiness to enter into every new society, with a plausible appearance, that is started among them. There is scarcely a colored man or woman in New-York that does not belong to a society of some kind, and a large proportion of them belong to two or three, while some of them are members of a half-dozen associations.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Of the secret societies, the Order of Freemasons is most liberally patronized by them. There are in the State of New-York twenty lodges of Master Masons, two Royal Arch Chapters and one encampment of Knights Templar. Of this number, six Lodges, one Chapter and the Encampment are in this City, and three Lodges are in Brooklyn. The colored Freemasons in the United States are not recognized by its white Masons, but hold their charters from the Grand Lodge of England. It is probable, from the growing feeling among white Masons, that the barriers that at present separate them from their white brethren will be thrown down, and that they will soon be received upon an equal footing.

The Masons of the State of New-Jersey are at present taking strong action, with a view to affiliation with the colored Masons, and it is probable that the Grand Lodge of that State will be the first to receive colored Masons upon the plane of common brotherhood. After the Masons comes the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, of which order there are fourteen lodges in the State, and seven in the City. Odd-fellowship seems to be growing in popularity among the colored people of this City, and though not yet as numerous as the Masonic Order, it bids fair at its present rate of increase, to exceed that ancient institution in numbers.

BENEVOLENT ORDERS.

After the secret societies come the benevolent associations. The Saloon-men's Protective Union is the first in point of numbers and importance. The Association was organized in April, 1863, for saloon-keepers and their employes, but since its organization membership has been extended to all others considered worthy and desirous of joining the Union. It has now nearly 500 members on the rolls. Its constitution and by-laws provide for an initiation fee of $5, and fifty cents is paid for monthly dues. Sick members are entitled to $3 50 per week for the first six weeks, $2 50 for the next six, and $1 50 per week for the remaining time during illness; to which voluntary subscriptions are added by the Union should the necessities of the case demand it. In case of the death of one of the members, $50 is paid his family to defray his funeral expenses, and should the wife of a member die $30 is paid him for burial expenses; and should death deprive him of a child, $20 is paid him for the same purpose. The President of the Union is ISAAC MAJOR, and the Vice-President JOHN WILLIAMSON. They hold their regular meetings on the first and fourth Tuesday of each month at No. 11 Clark-street.

The eighth annual ball of the Union will be given at Continental Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, on Wednesday evening, March 29. Five hundred tickets will be issued, and invitations have been extended to Senator REVELS and many other prominent colored men, and a delegation from Philadelphia is expected to be present. Music for the occasion will be furnished by Prof. A. T. Hardy's Colored Military Brass Band, and all who can do so are to appear in full dress.

This ball is expected to be a pleasing event among the colored people of the City, and the youthful colored *beau monde* are seriously discussing the probable cost of a swallow-tail and white kid gloves, which are deemed essential to a proper enjoyment of the occasion.

The Public Caterers' and Waiters' Association is a benevolent society, founded about a year ago, and is incorporated. It numbers 156 members, and has rooms on the corner of Thirtieth-street and Seventh-avenue. An initiation fee of $5 and $1 in monthly dues are required. In return, members receive $10 per week in case of sickness, and their families receive at the death of a member $100 for burial expenses. Mr. GEORGE GREENE is the President of the Association.

Next in order is the Private Coachman's Mutual Relief Society, 120 members, founded two years ago, and incorporated, with WM. H. JACKSON as President. There are also a number of other benevolent societies, but inconsiderable in numbers, and yet in their infancy.

SOCIAL CLUBS.

Social clubs are very popular among the colored people of this City; but it is noteworthy that there is in all of them some provision in their constitution and by-laws that aims at intellectual improvement. This can even be said in favor of those clubs where drinking and card-playing are indulged in. Among the great number of these clubs, counting from twenty to one hundred members, those of the most respectability are, the Union Social Club, limited to twenty members, whose object is improvement in literature, music and debating. They have a reading-room at No. 149 Wooster-street, where a collection of books, papers and magazines are kept for the use of the members. M. R. POOLE is the President of the Club. The New-York Social Club, of about the same strength, and similar in character to the foregoing, have rooms at No. 185 Bleecker-street, over the office of the Freedman's Trust Company. JACOB DAY is its President. The Club was founded three years ago, and includes among its members the youthful scions of the wealthiest colored families in the City. La Recherché Social Club, under the Presidency of WILLIAM PEGRAM, and with head-quarters at No. 154 Fulton-street, is also an organization of good standing among the colored people, and is quite exclusive in character. These three organizations are mentioned, and their localities given for the benefit of those who might wish to satisfy themselves of the manner in which they are conducted by personal observation, as did the writer, who was pleased to remark an absence of the indecorum that too often characterizes such organizations, and was gratified in not having his ears assailed with the profane and obscene language, the vulgar stories and the ribald jest that furnishes the animus to many social clubs of white men.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The colored people are alive to the political topics of the day, are jealous of their political strength, and take a great interest in national politics especially. The Fifteenth Amendment has given to the country a class of citizens who hold their new-born right as a Heaven-sent benefaction. Their fealty is due, and, as is natural, is given to the party who has secured them their freedom, and the staunchest adherents of the party of progress are to be found among the "black" Republicans. It was found that during the late elections much of the political strength of the colored voters in this City was frittered away from want of a good organization among them. The split in the Republican General Committee, to a people new to politics, was well-nigh inexplicable. They could not understand how such a breach could exist between leaders whom they had been taught to look upon as firmly united in one common cause. They had no doubt of the soundness of the Regular Republicans, but they at the same time recognized among the Tammany Republicans men whom they had been accustomed to look upon as their champions in times past. They were as yet ignorant of the fascinating influence of gold in politics, and were not prepared to credit the fact that men whom they had always supposed were too much the "gentlemen" to stoop to anything degrading, were capable of bartering principle for a money consideration. The best minds among the colored people of this City have deplored their wasted strength in the last campaign, and have determined that they will have a thorough organizations for the future. With this object in view, they have been very active in strengthening those of their political clubs and organizations in existence, and in forming new ones. The colored Republican clubs and associations at present the most thoroughly organized are as follows: The Fifth Assembly District Republican Association, of which T. S. W. TITUS, Past Grand Master of the Colored Masons of New-York, is President, and GEORGE W. FRANCIS Vice-President, represents 1,100 voters; the Seventh Assembly District Republican Association, of which JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier of the New-York branch of the Freedmen's Trust Company, is President, represents 550 voters; the Fourteenth Ward Association, of which WM. FREEMAN is President, represents 150 voters; the First Ward Association represents 200 voters, and A. B. CANETHERE is the President. Six hundred voters are enrolled in the Twenty-first Assembly District Association. The Association is under the Presidency of SAMUEL WILSON; and the Twentieth Assembly District, AUGUSTUS BISHOP President, counts 500 voters. There are also the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Assembly District Associations, which have enrolled about 100 members. The sum-total of voters enrolled in these Associations is 3,200.

There are, besides the Associations named, a large number of others, Grant Clubs, &c., forming and yet in their infancy.

A COLORED REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A movement is on foot among the colored Republicans to form a General Committee, for the better government and organization of their various Ward and Assembly organizations. Several meetings have been held for that object, and it is certain that before the next general election the colored Republicans will present a solid front to the Democratic adversary.

There is also a strong feeling among practical colored Republicans to withdraw the management of the political power from the hands of the colored clergy, who, it is thought, are out of their element in the political arena, and not competent to cope with the vain tricks and dark ways of politics.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A grand concert was given, last evening, at the National Assembly Rooms, in West Forty-fourth-street, in aid of the widows and orphans and wounded in the late European war on the German side. Seventeen up-town singing societies took part in it, including the Union Maennerchor of Bloomingdale, the Amarosa, Cacilia and Germania Singing Societies, the Freier Maennerchor, Freundschaftbund, Eintract of Bloomingdale, Loreleibund, Harlem Maennerchor, Jura Maennerchor, Sangerlust, Boulevard Maennerchor, Orpheus Philharmonia, Weiland Maennerchor, Liederkranz of Bloomingdale, and the Bloomingdale Double Quartet Society. Previous to the commencement of the concert, Mr. CHAS. KAPP made a short speech, in which he alluded to the object for which it was given, and to the signal success of the German arms. The Committee of Arrangements consisted of CHRISTIAN BOHN, President; LOUIS S. KEESEWETTER, Secretary; FREDERICK KAMPT, Treasurer; and JOHN JETTER, Financial Secretary. It is expected the concert will realize nearly $1,000.

On Saturday night, as Mr. PATRICK MURRAY, of New-Haven, was passing through Peck's-slip, on his way to the New-Haven steamer, he was surrounded by a gang of boys, who annoyed him, and finally succeeded in robbing Mr. MURRAY of $40 in money. He followed one of the gang, named JAMES HOLLAND, and found him in possession of the money, and so handed him over to an officer. When arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, the boy was fully committed.

A kerosene lamp was upset yesterday morning in the apartment of PATRICK DONOHUE, on the third floor of No. 75 Grand-street, setting fire to the premises. MARY KEEGAN and MARY WADE were rescued with difficulty. Mr. DONOHUE's loss was $300. The stock of imitation hair and glass beads, belonging to Messrs. HAYMAN & LEWIS, on the second floor, was also damaged to the extent of $300. The building is owned by Dr. GRISWOLD, and was damaged to the extent of $200.

Miss KIMBERLY, (Mrs. ROBERTS,) favorably known throughout the country as a reader of SHAKESPEARE, LONGFELLOW's "Hiawatha," &c., will deliver her first lecture in New-York, at Association Hall, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, next Wednesday evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Educational and Industrial Pursuits of Women," including local topics.

The closing lecture in the course upon "Art," given in the chapel of the Rutgers Female College, by President SAMSON, of Columbia College, Washington, D. C., will be delivered today, at 1½ P. M. A movement will be set on foot at the close of the lecture toward founding a permanent art lectureship for the benefit of the citizens of New-York

JAMES HOYT and CHARLES MINTZ, both lads, quarreled yesterday, at the corner of Sixth-avenue and West Tenth-street, when HOYT stabbed his opponent in the back with a pocket-knife. HOYT was arrested, and Judge SHANDLEY discharged him on his parole.

Rev. Mr. HEGARTY, of Cork, Ireland, will deliver a lecture to-morrow evening in the hall of the Jesuits' College, on Sixteenth-street, for the benefit of the new cathedral now in course of erection in the City of Cork. Fathers BUCKLEY and HEGARTY have already received large contributions for the purpose from prominent citizens.

The funeral of the late JOHN ARCHIBALD KYLE, an accomplished musician, took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, No. 112 East Fortieth-street. The musical profession were well represented, and the members of the "Old Guard" assembled in full uniform and attended the services as a mark of esteem for their late comrade, and paid him the usual military honors.

The next in the course of lectures before the eastern branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will be delivered by Mr. H. W. RAYMOND, this evening, on the subject of "Popular Superstitions."

The "befogged-jury" case of MILIAN against Capt. GRAHAM will positively be argued in the Supreme Court at noon today. There is a great deal of spice in the case, and some sharp talking is likely to occur.

Opening day at LORD & TAYLOR's new store, corner of Broadway and Twentieth-street, takes place on Monday next, March 20, when their handsome stock of Spring silks, dress goods, &c., will be ready for inspection.

The Liederkranz Society on Saturday closed the carnival season at Liederkranz Hall by a masked soirée dansante, which was an affair *en famille*, and was very select.

JOHN LAPP and W. SLEIN were seriously injured yesterday by a shed blowing down on them as they were passing through Third-avenue, near Seventy-first-street.

JACOB SCHWABLE, a German, of No. 175 Wooster-street, being in a destitute condition and suffering from an injury to his spine, sustained on the 28th ult. by a fall down stairs, was yesterday removed to Bellevue Hospital.

ALEX. SCHULTZ, aged nine years, of No. 59 Orchard-street, had a leg broken yesterday by the fall of an old wall in Allen-street, near Grand-street. He was taken home.

A slight fire occurred yesterday in ISAAC NUSBAUM's carpenter shop, No. 80 Canal-street, being the work of an incendiary.

There were fifty-six arrests made in this City, yesterday, for intoxication and disorderly conduct.

LONG ISLAND.

The self-constituted committee of Jamaica who went to Albany to represent Queens County in opposition to the Court-house bill, find little encouragement in organizing opposition. Yesterday the Common Council of Long Island City were called together to take action on the matter, it being reported that they were opposed to the location at Mineola. Nearly all the aldermen, with the Mayor, were present, but it was deemed advisable to take no action upon the matter, and let Jamaica fight out her own battles, consequently the Board was not organized. The Flushing Trustees, although appealed to, to approve the location, refuse, and the general disposition outside of these localities which expected to obtain the coveted prize is to accept the Supervisor's bill as a speedy and practicable solution of the Court-house question.

The store of Mr. CARLTON JAYNE, of East Setauket, was entered by thieves on Friday night and robbed. Mr. JAYNE noticing the movements of some suspicious persons, had them arrested and taken before Justice ROGERS. They gave their names as ANDREW BATCHER, WICKHAM BAGLEY and ABRAM TOBIAS. They confessed their guilt. BAGLEY and ROGERS were committed, and TOBIAS gave bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The funeral of the two unfortunate young men who were drowned in the man-trap at Willet's Point, on Thursday last, took place at the Flushing Cemetery yesterday. The funeral was largely attended by the men employed on the Government works at the Point. Much indignation is expressed against the parties in charge at the fort for the unprotected manner in which the hole was left open.

A committee of thirteen of the citizens of Huntington has been appointed to confer with the Government surveyors, when they arrive, in relation to the survey of Huntington Harbor.

A new weekly paper has been started at Middle Island, Suffolk County, called the Brookburn *Weekly Echo*. R. M. BAYLES is the editor.

A new Methodist church is to be erected at Bridgehampton, for which ground has been procured.

NEW-JERSEY.

At an early hour yesterday morning, a gang of four active young thieves was surprised and captured in a mail-car at the Erie Railway workshops, in Jersey City, which they had just broken into with the intention of partaking of some refreshments and repose after their night's pillage. The car had just been removed from the repair-shops in a renovated condition, and the young rascals, in order to procure material for a fire, tore asunder the shelving which serves for letter compartments. A quantity of tools belonging to the Erie shops and provisions was found in the car also. The provisions they obtained, it is suspected, by breaking into the grocery-store of a Mrs. WILLIAMS. Their names are JOHN KEENAN, alias DIX, WM. TIERNEY, MICHAEL MURPHY and JOHN MORGAN, alias Fallagher. They are all known to the Police as incorrigible young vagabonds, particularly MORGAN, who has a suspended sentence hanging over him on a recent conviction. None of them exceeds sixteen years of age. They will have an examination this morning.

CHARLES FOX, alias Charles Collins, Frank Forrester, &c., and JEREMIAH STORMS, yesterday escaped from the State Prison at Trenton. They were two of the worst convicts in the prison, though they are both young. FOX was sent there from Hunterdon County, on the 3d of September, 1868, being sentenced to eight years imprisonment for burning. STORMS was for a long time a terror to the inhabitants of the upper part of the State, and large rewards were offered for his capture. He was sentenced to the State Prison for twenty years on the 9th of September, 1868. It is the custom upon Sunday to allow most of the deputy keepers relief from duty, and, as the prisoners are confined in the cells instead of engaged in the work-shops, the same amount of watchfulness has not been considered necessary, hence the escape of yesterday.

DANIEL and PETER MCCAFFREY were arrested, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, on a charge of having beaten and robbed a man named FARRELL, at Jefferson-street and Newark-avenue, Hoboken. The men, who keep a saloon at the above-named place, are old offenders. On being taken before Recorder POPE, a number of witnesses were brought to prove the character of defendants, and the fact of a highway robbery in the case of FARRELL. The two men were committed without bail to the County Jail to await trial.

The Orange charter election takes place to-morrow. A Mayor and two Surveyors of the Highways are to be chosen on the general ticket, and in each ward a Councilman, School Commissioner, Commissioner of Appeals, Judges of Election, Justices of the Peace, and constables. The town went Democratic last year by a majority of 252.

A Fair will commence, this evening, in Apollo Hall, Newark, and continue till Friday, the proceeds to be devoted to the erection of the new Zion M. E. Church. The present church of this congregation on Academy-street is entirely too small for the accommodation of the growing congregation.

JOHN MCKIERSON was arrested, yesterday morning, at the Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City, charged with stealing a gold watch and chain from ANDREW OLIVER. The accused was committed for trial to the County Jail.

The new State Bank in Newark is computed to cost, when completed, $80,000, and the Dime Savings Institution nearly $50,000.

Destructive Fire at Petroleum Centre—Sixty Buildings Burned.

From the Titusville (Penn.) Herald, March 11.

Shortly before midnight, Thursday night, the citizens of Petroleum Centre were startled by the cry of fire, and upon going to the street, flames were seen upon the north side of Washington-street, in the vicinity of the Buffalo House, an hotel building, but unoccupied. A pretty stiff breeze was blowing, and before the fire-engines, or even many citizens had assembled, the Buffalo House was one sheet of flame, which was swiftly creeping toward the upper end of the town. The wind, which was varying, suddenly changed, and in a few moments the buildings upon the opposite side of the street were in flames, which spread rapidly in a westerly direction. The scene that ensued during the three hours was fearful and baffles description, and though this was the fourth time that the same locality has been burned over, those who have witnessed the previous destruction of property in this vicinity, say that never before was there so little property saved, nor so complete a sweep of everything that would burn, combined with desperate attempts to save at least something from the flames, as upon the present occasion. The buildings, which were of wood, were nearly all old, and of a highly combustible nature and it was but a few moments after the flames had caught before the entire structure was a blaze of flame, from which it was impossible to save anything. Furniture and property of every description was brought out into the street, only to be shortly after consumed by the flames from which it was a moment before saved.

The American Hotel, which stands near the western end of Washington-street, (and which has twice before narrowly escaped destruction,) was fortunately saved by the aid of wet blankets, and the wind, which at this juncture shifted sufficiently to carry the flames across the street and in an opposite direction, and shortly afterward the fire was arrested near the upper end of town and near Second-street.

There were in all about sixty buildings destroyed, including one that was pulled down to prevent the spread of the flames. There was comparatively little insurance. The latest estimate of the value of the property destroyed is $65,000.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 11.—American Securities opened and closed quiet. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.
Consols for money	91⅝	91⅝
Consols for account	91⅝	91⅝
United States 5-20s, '62	91¾	91¾
United States 5-20s, '62, old	91½	91½
United States 5-20s, '67	90⅝	90⅝
United States 10-40s	88⅜	88⅜
Illinois Central Railroad shares	110½	110½
Erie Railroad shares	18¼	18¼
Atlantic & Gt. West. R. R. shares	30	30

FRANKFORT, March 11.—United States Five-twenty bonds are quoted at 96⅛@96⅜ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, March 10.—The Bourse closed quiet; Rentes, 50f. 95c.

LONDON, March 11.—Refined PETROLEUM, 17d. ℔ gallon.

LIVERPOOL, March 11—2½ P. M.—COTTON.—The market opened and closed dull at the following quotations: Middling Upland opened and closed at 7¼d., and Middling Orleans at 7⅝d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation.

ANTWERP, March 11.—PETROLEUM, 50f. for Standard White.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.—LIVERPOOL, March 11.—Arrived ship *Richard McManus*, from New-Orleans Jan. 24, with 2,439 bales of Cotton; bark *Maggie Chapman*, from New-Orleans Jan. 29, with 2,478 bales; steamer *Donate*, from New-York Feb. 23, with 1,231 bales; bark *Brazos*, from Galveston Jan. 20, with 2,647 bales.

HAVANA, March 11.—SUGAR.—There is a better feeling in the market; holders demand an advance; business opened heavy, but improved toward the close; slow of sale, but prices unaltered; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 21,000 boxes, of which 8,500 were for the United States, and 4,200 hhds., of which 3,500 were for the United States. Stock in warehouses in Havana and Matanzas, 212,000 boxes and 21,000 hhds. FREIGHTS firm; a rise is expected. The drouth injures the growth of TOBACCO. BACON dull at 15c.@16c. BUTTER dull. COAL-OIL steady at 4¾ reals. FLOUR easier at $14@$14 50. HAMS firm; American Salted, 22c.@23c; Sugar-cured, 26c.@27c. LARD dull, 18½c.; in tins, 21½c. LUMBER quiet; White Pine, $26@$30; Pitch Pine, $24@$28. POTATOES in demand at $5. TALLOW—Market supplied; quoted at 12¾c. BOX SHOOKS—Market supplied; quoted at 9 reals; hhd. Shooks quiet at $2 50@$2 62½. Empty HOGSHEADS in demand at $4@$4 25. EXCHANGE—On London, 16½@17½ premium; Currency on United States, short sight, 4@3¼ discount; do., sixty days' sight, 4@4¾ discount; Gold on United States, sixty days' sight, 4½@5 premium; do., short sight, 5½@6¼ premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 11.—FLOUR firm; Spring Extras, $4 50@$6 50. WHEAT—No. 2 Spring Chicago declined ½c.@¾c.; sales at $1 24½. CORN firm; No. 2 Mixed, 52½c.@52¾c. OATS dull and declined ¼c.@⅜c.; No. 2, 49½c. RYE quiet and declined ½c.; No. 2, 89½c.@90c. BARLEY—No. 2 Spring nominally 76c.@78c. HIGHWINES, 87c. PROVISIONS flat. Mess PORK, $20 25. LARD steady at 12c.@12⅛. MEATS easier; Dry-salted Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c. Live HOGS steady at $6@$6 87½. CATTLE a shade higher at $4 25@$6 75. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 4,800 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,800 bushels Barley.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—COTTON quiet and weak; middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; gross receipts, 265 bales; exports, to the Continent, 735 bales; sales, 425 bales; stock, 13,585 bales. FLOUR quiet; Howard-street Superfine, $5 50@$6 12½; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 50@$9; City Mills Superfine, $5 50@$7 75; do. Extra, $6 75@$8 25; do. Family, $6 50@$11; Western Superfine, $5 50@$6; do. Extra, $6 50@$7 25; do. Family, $7 37½@$8 50. CLOVER-SEED firm at $7 12½@$7 37½. WHEAT firm; choice White, $2 05@$2 15; prime to choice Red, $1 90@$2 10; other grades are unchanged. CORN—Yellow Southern less firm at 82c.@83c.; White unchanged. OATS in good demand at 61c.@62c. PROVISIONS unchanged in every respect. WHISKY firm at 92c.@93c.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 11.—COTTON quiet; Middlings, 14c.@14¼c.; net receipts, 8,539 bales; gross receipts, 10,409 bales; exports to Great Britain, 11,627 bales; to Bremen, 1,196 bales; to Vera Cruz, 247 bales; coastwise, 3,478 bales; burned, 915 bales; sales, 6,200 bales; stock, 291,641 bales. CORN easier; Mixed, 69c.; White and Yellow, 70c. BRAN, $1 30. Mess PORK dull; offered at $22 50; no buyers. BACON dull and lower; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 16c.@16½c. MOLASSES—Rebolled, 46c. FLOUR, HAY, LARD, SUGAR, WHISKY and COFFEE all unchanged. Sterling EXCHANGE, 120½. Sight Drafts on New-York, ¼ per cent. discount. GOLD, 111⅛.

OSWEGO, March 11.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls., at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring, $7 50 for Amber Winter, $8 for White Winter, $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; sales, 1 car No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 55. CORN quiet; sales, 2 cars High Mixed Illinois at 86c. OATS quiet at 61c. for Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS inactive. CORN-MEAL, $1 90 for Bolted, $1 80 for unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED steady; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26@$28; Middlings, $30@$33, ℔ ton. HIGHWINES, 92½c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 70c.; to New-York, 60c.; to Albany, 52c.; Mill-feed, to Boston, $7; to New-York, $6; to Albany, $5 20, ℔ ton.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—COTTON dull at 13½c. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT—Spring declined 2c.; No. 2 Iowa, $1 38; Winter, low and medium grades, declined 3c.@5c.; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 55. CORN quiet; No. 2 mixed, 50c. OATS dull; No. 2, 51c. BARLEY dull at $1 05 for choice Iowa. RYE firm at 91c.@94c. WHISKY better at 88c. PORK dull at $21. Dry-salted MEATS, packed—Shoulders, 7½c.; Bulk Clear Ribs, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. BACON—Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.@11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11½c.@11¾c. LARD nominally unchanged. HOGS quiet at $6@$6 70. CATTLE scarce and wanted at $3@$5 75. RECEIPTS—700 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—COTTON firmer; Middling Upland, 14¾c.@15c.; do. Gulf, 15¼c. Quercitron BARK firm and unchanged. CLOVER-SEED advanced 11½c.@12c. ℔ ℔. FLOUR dull and less firm; Superfine, $5 50; Extras, $5 75@$6 25; other grades unchanged. WHEAT quiet; Red and White unchanged; Amber, $1 67@$1 70. RYE—Nothing doing. CORN in fair demand, but unchanged in price. OATS dull at 63c.@64c. COFFEE firm; Rio, 14½c.@15½c.; Java, 20c., gold. SUGAR quiet; fair and good Refining at 8¼c.@8¾c. MOLASSES unchanged. PETROLEUM dull; Crude, 18c.@18¼c.; Refined, 24½c. WHISKY—Small sales Western Iron, 93c.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—COTTON quiet and unchanged. FLOUR quiet and weak; Family, $6 30@$6 50. WHEAT firm with a fair demand; No. 1, $1 40. CORN in good demand at full prices; sales at 58c. BARLEY—Foreign news favorable. OATS quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS dull; holders unwilling to make concessions; accurate quotations cannot be given; no inquiry. Mess PORK held $21 50. LARD, 12c.@12¼c. Bulk MEATS, 7½c. for Shoulders; 9¾c.@10¼c. for Sides. BACON, 8½c. for Shoulders; 10¾c.@11¼c. for Sides. WHISKY firm with a fair demand at 87c.

BUFFALO, March 11.—FLOUR steady; sales 250 bbls. at $7 for Spring; $7 25 for Bakers'; $8 25 for White; $5 75 for Rye, all city ground. WHEAT inactive and entirely nominal. CORN dull; 5 cars New sold at 73c., on the track. OATS dull; sales 700 bushels Michigan at 59c., in store. RYE offered at $1 10, with no demand. BARLEY quiet and nominally unchanged. PEAS neglected. SEEDS firm, with a moderate business at $8 50@$8 75 for Timothy; $6 50@$6 75 for Clover; $7 50 for large Clover. PORK and LARD quiet and steady. HIGHWINES inactive; offered at 90c.

MEMPHIS, March 11.—COTTON heavy at 13½c.@13¾c.; receipts, 1,900 bales; shipments, 2,565 bales. FLOUR firm at $3 25@$8 50. CORN firm and scarce, at 73c.@75c. OATS quiet at 61c. LARD unchanged. PORK dull and nominally $23. BACON dull and scarce at 9c. for Shoulders, 11c.@12c. for Sides. BULK MEATS dull at 8c. for Shoulders, 11c.@12c. for Sides. Unfavorable weather checks out-door trade.

MILWAUKEE, March 11.—FLOUR dull; Extra Spring, $5 60@$5 65. WHEAT—No. 2 Milwaukee firmer at $1 24½. OATS—No. 2 scarce a 53c.; No. 2 Mixed, 59c. RYE and BARLEY quiet and unchanged. Mess PORK weak at $20. Dressed HOGS dull at $7@$7 25. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, March 11.—FLOUR steady with a moderate demand. WHEAT—No. 1 White Michigan, $1 55½. CORN steady with a moderate demand; High Mixed, 61½c.; Low Mixed, 60½c. OATS in light demand; holders firm; Michigan, 56c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour; 4,000 bushels Wheat; 13,000 bushels Corn; 1,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, March 11.—COTTON dull at 13c.@13¼c. for Middlings. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. GRAIN firm. PROVISIONS weak and unchanged. WHISKY firm at 87c. TOBACCO—Sales, 198 hhds; common to good Lugs, $5 35@$6 50; low to fancy Wrappers, $7@$51.

GALVESTON, March 11.—COTTON dull and tending down; good Ordinary, 11¾c.@12¼c.; net receipts, 1,160 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,952 bales; to the Continent, 1,681 bales; sales, 1,400 bales; stock, 54,625 bales.

CLEVELAND, March 11.—WHEAT dull; No. 1 Red held $1 40; No. 2 Red, $1 36. CORN declining; High Mixed, 66c. OATS steady at 57c. PETROLEUM—Crude, nothing doing; Refined quiet at 22½c.

SAVANNAH, March 11.—COTTON in moderate demand at lower rates; Middling, 13¾c.@13⅞c.; net receipts 1,684 bales; exports to the Continent, 2,627 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 77,911 bales.

MOBILE, March 11.—COTTON dull; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 744 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,929 bales; coastwise, 68 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 58,537 bales.

NORFOLK, March 11.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; net receipts, 1,454 bales; exports, coastwise, 773 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 4,637 bales.

WILMINGTON, March 11.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 12¾c.; net receipts, 60 bales; sales, 30 bales; stock, 3,819 bales.

BOSTON, March 11.—COTTON steady; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 335 bales; gross, 1,890 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 11,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 11.—COTTON dull; Middling, 13⅝c.@13¾c.; net receipts, 867 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 26,526 bales.

AUGUSTA, March 11.—The COTTON market closed dull and easy at 13¼c. for Liverpool Middling. Sales, 214 bales; receipts 200 bales.

DETROIT, March 11.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm; Amber, $1 42. CORN, 63c. OATS, 56½c. CLOVER-SEED, $6 75.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Westphalia	March 14	New-York	Hamburg.
Minnesota	March 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	March 15	New-York	Bremen.
China	March 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	March 16	New-York	Liverpool.
France	March 18	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	March 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	March 18	New-York	Glasgow.
Manhattan	March 18	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

Missouri	March 16	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Cleopatra	March 18	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00. 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—L. O. Bennett and family, J. D. Bell, wife, child and servant, Mme. C. Gradet, F. H. Lathrop, Mrs. J. R. Peacock, Mrs. Ryan, M. Y. Hoppinger, E. W. Denny, Neil McKelvie, M. Sutherland, J. B. Sutherland, J. D. Sutherland, S. Sutherland, P. W. Henry, A. F. Williams, O. B. Perkins, C. F. Shoefelt, A. B. Schilling, T. D. Gurr, W. M. Gordon, A. Collat, J. E. Thomas, F. K. Smythe, P. M. Donohoe, O. S. Haines, C. A. Dyer, H. Gourley, Jesse Gould, Eugene Wells, John Robbins, W. Schmidt, R. Peckham, and 16 in the steerage.

In steam-ship Georgia, from Charleston.—Bishop Lynch, Major Woodward, Capt. Dawson, Capt. Smith, A. Blake, E. J. Brown, Mrs. W. C. Willard, C. Densmore, Mrs. A. Densmore, J. G. Livingston, W. R. Roll, R. Warner, Thomas Dougherty, John Kehoe, E. Davis, Miss Mary Smith, Martin Duffee, Thomas Duffee, H. Lemont, Jacob Johnson, W. Harrison.

In steam-ship Bienville, from New-Orleans.—Mrs. Perkins and son, Mr. Walker and wife, E. Olmstead, Thomas H. Howe, James Loper, James W. Loper, H. Berghmann, George Randolph, James Bell and wife.

MARCH 12—*In steam-ship Manhattan, from Liverpool.*—James T. Burns, John Van Der Plush, M. Flylkema, M. Floytema, Franz Hessel.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....6:16 | Sun sets.......6:04 | Moon rises.12:39
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.12:45 | Gov. Island.1:34 | Hell Gate...2:56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, March 12.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Manhattan, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool Feb. 25 and Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and 40 passengers to Williams & Guion. March 9, lat. 42 15, lon. 62 25, passed a steamer bound E., showing one red light; 10th, lat. 41 10, lon. 65 40, passed a steamer bound W.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah 9th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Reached Sandy Hook at 3½ A. M., and detained by fog.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Harris, Havana March 7, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Has had variable weather the entire passage; March 12, off Long Branch, passed a sunken brig in seven fathoms water, with lower masts under, and part of her upper sails set.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston March 9, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Bienville, Baker, New-Orleans March 5, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans March 4, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker.

Steam-ship Eastern Queen, Gibbs, Boston 2 ds., in ballast to New-York and Delaware Steam-ship Co. Will run between this port and Lewes, Del.

Steam-ship Cortes, Nelson, New-Orleans March 4, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Sherwood, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Pelican, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Delaware and New-York Steam-ship Co.

Bark Cleta, (of London,) Middleton, Whampoa Nov. 20, with mdse. to A. A. Low & Bros. Jan. 23, lat. 12 30, lon. 111 E., had a heavy gale in which lost foreyard; passed Gaspar Straits Dec. 4, Anjier 10th, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 21, on which experienced two severe westerly gales; crossed the equator Feb. 15, in lon. 28; has had fine weather the entire passage; Feb. 25, lat. 13, lon. 48 20, spoke ship Free Trade, from Calcutta for New-York, 120 ds. out; March 5, lat. 30, lon. 72 20, spoke steam-ship Erie, from London for New-York, with propeller damaged.

Bark Thomas Fletcher, Pendleton, Rotterdam 52 ds., and 47 ds. from Start Point, with mdse. to C. L. Wright & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather to lon. 60; from thence S. W. winds and heavy head seas; March 8, lat. 35 17, lon. 67 50, passed ship Quito, (Br.,) bound S.; 10th, lat. 38 48, lon. 74 24, passed ship Trenton, (Br.,) bound S.

Bark Ermina, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Phillips, Shields Jan. 21, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Feb. 10, had a gale from N. E. lasting 20 hours, during which shifted cargo; 17th, lat. 44, lon. 36 49, passed a vessel's topmast, jibboom and bulwarks, painted white, and a number of deals and other wrecked material, which appeared to have been in the water but a short time; Feb. 15, lat. 46 54, lon. 38 49, had a gale from S. W., during which lost lower foretopsail and mizzen staysail; shipped a heavy sea, carrying away pilot-house and everything movable on deck, stove in forecastle, filled the cabin with water, carrying away jibboom in the cap, damaging all the provisions and split fore and maintopsails.

Bark Daniel Draper, (Ital.,) Bottone, Palermo 75 ds., with fruit to James Robinson & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 25, and has had strong N. W. and W. gales the entire passage.

Bark Mariangela, (Ital.,) Parijona, Palermo Jan. 1, with fruit to Sgobel & Day. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 25, and since has had light winds.

Bark Ellen Stevens, (of Portland,) Howe, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Stevens & Soule. Has had fine weather the entire passage, and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Kong Carl, (Norw.,) Thorvildsen, Taganrog Nov. 11, via Constantinople, 67 ds., with mdse. to Heinnemann & Payson—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 3, and since had fine weather.

Bark Marie, (Fr.,) Benard, Point-a-Petre, Guadaloupe, 15 ds., with sugar to H. A. Susu & Sons.

Bark Emelia Campa, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Naples 55 ds., with fruit to James Robinson & Co. Has had variable weather the entire passage.

Bark Omega, (Ital.,) Luna, Palermo 95 ds., with fruit to W. H. Westervelt & Co.—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 28, and since had fine weather.

Brig Merriwa, (of Portland,) Waterhouse, Cardenas 6 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Sld. in co. with brig Amelia & Emma, for New-York; March 7, lat. 28 54, lon. 79 45, spoke ship Gold Hunter, from Mobile for Falmouth, Eng., 7 ds. out.

Brig Grace Kelly, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Rio Grande do Sul Jan. 8, with hides to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to Geo. A. Phillips & Collins. Crossed the equator Feb. 10, in lon. 39 30; has had strong westerly gales to the equator, and since N. E. winds; Feb. 25, lat. 12 11, lon. 53 32, passed brig Black Bird, (Br.,) bound N. E.

Brig Excelsior, Mayor, of and from Bermuda 7 ds., with mdse. to Duncan McColl. March 7, lat. 35 30, lon. 71, boarded the wreck of the bark Woodland, (of Liverpool,) lumber-loaded, water-logged and abandoned, all her masts and yards standing, full of water, boats gone, and appeared to have been recently abandoned.

Brig Sabina, (of Arichat,) Veneau, Great Harbor, L. I., 9 ds., with salt to Monteil and Barto—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig Oliver, (of Bermuda,) Bornholm, Port-au-Prince Feb. 8, via Cape Hayti 11 ds., with logwood and coffee to R. Murray, Jr. Sailed in co. with steam-ship City of Port-au-Prince, for Port-au-Prince. Left no vessels.

Brig Mary M. Williams, (of Nassau,) Fickett, Messina Dec. 6 and Gibraltar 23d, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to James Henry. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Lizzie Billings, (of Halifax,) Youngs, Cardenas 8 ds., with melado to order—vessel to Jed Frye & Co. Has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras; Feb. 11, lat. 36 41, lon. 74 50, spoke schr. Narraganset, from Mobile, for Philadelphia.

Brig Avon, (of Salcomb,) Garner, Messina 55 ds., with fruit to Willett C. Ward—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 10, and had westerly winds the entire passage.

Schr. Rebecca M. Atwood, (of Harwich,) Pain, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port schrs. Phebe, Roque Alayo, and Azelda and Laura, for New-York, to sail March 8; Frank Davis, and Race Horse, for do., to sail 11th; George Washington, for Charleston, S. C., loading.

Schr. Mattie Holmes, (of Bangor,) Stubbs, Demerara 17 ds., with sugar to Harvey Barnes—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras; March 9, lat. 24 24, lon. 73 30, spoke schr. Harry White, from Ponce, P. R., for Philadelphia; left in port, brig Annie Gardner, for New-York, ldg.

Schr. Florence Shay, Coombs, New-Orleans 12 ds., with mdse. to Winchester & Towne. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. J. W. Wilson, (of Great Egg Harbor,) Somers, Cienfuegos Feb. 22, with sugar to Latasa & Co.—vessel to Baker & Dayton. Sld. in co. with schr. Gama, for Baltimore.

Schr. Edie Waters, (of Boston,) Baker, Bahia 38 ds., with sugar to J. de Rivera & Co.—vessel to master. Passed Pernambuco Feb. 10, and crossed the equator 14th, in lon. 37; has had fine weather the entire passage, and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Sylvan, (of Stockton,) Gifford, Havana 7 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Lavinia Bell, (of Brookhaven,) Baylie, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to J. & P. Pearsall—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. J. P. Auger, (of Brookhaven,) Aldrich, Para 20 ds., with rubber and nuts to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage; left in port schrs. Ocean Pearl, for New-York in 10 ds.; Stormy Petrel, from do., discg.

Schr. Charles Dennis, Rollins, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. United States, Bennett, Belize, Hond., 12 ds., with mahogany to Lewis Sylvester. Left no vessels.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 12.—Arr. 11th, barks Fredonia, from Fayal; Alice Karlton, from Cienfuegos. 12th, ship John Mann, from Liverpool; barks Aurelie, from Sourabaya; Hazard, from Batavia; American Lloyds, from Buenos; Rainbow, from Turk's Island. The bark Aurelie reports that on March 8, in lat. 34 50, lon. 71 17, saw the British bark Woodman, from Pensacola for Liverpool, with lumber, full of water and abandoned. The Woodman had been boarded previously.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 12.—Arr. schr. Maggie Cain, from Cardenas for Baltimore, put in with cargo shifted, and schr. Harry Lee, from Baltimore. Sld. bark Vines, for Liverpool, and schr. Cynosure, for the West Indies.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 12.—Passed in for Baltimore—Schr. Willie, from the West Indies; barks Mary Evans, from Rio; Emeline and Annie Frank.

In the Roads, bound out—Brigs Chesapeake, Maggie Marston and Thomas Walliers.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 12.—Arr. ship Brewster, from Callao; bark Queen of Hearts, from Liverpool; schr. Enchantress, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—The steam-ship Moses Taylor sails for Honolulu on the 17th. The bark Envoy, from Hong Kong, has arrived.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
SILK AND PONGEE SUN UMBRELLAS.
PARASOLS
"EN TOUT CAS" AND "BAIN DE MER" OF
THE BEST LONDON MAKE. ALSO,
CANES, RIDING STICKS, AND WHIPS.

McGIBBON & CO.,
172 5th-av., cor. 22d-st.,
WILL OFFER MONDAY, MARCH 13,
FAMILY LINENS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
FURNITURE COVERINGS
IN SILK AND WORSTED.
LACE CURTAINS.
WOOD AND GILT CORNICES.
FRENCH CRETONNES,
NEW DESIGNS.
HOSIERY, &c., &c.
AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA
HAIR-CORD SKIRT,
NOW READY.
NO. 761 BROADWAY.

BUYERS OF SUSPENDERS WILL please remember that SAWYER & JUDSON, Nos. 74 and 76 Worth-st., are exclusive licensees for the celebrated
"RUSSIAN BRACES."
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THE TAYLOR WILL CASE.

(Continued from Second Page.)

and despite even the separation of the party at Cologne, for a few weeks traveling apart, Mrs. Taylor with her maid and the others together; rejoining, however, a few weeks after at Paris, whence they soon left for the return steamer at Havre, and came home as they went, nothing happening to mar their cordial relations after they came together at Paris.

But, aside from the general evidence above referred to, tending to show that the decedent in his [illegible] some responsibility to the elder Howlands for assenting at the marriage of the [illegible] under such circumstances, when, particularly, as she testifies, she supposed that the decedent did not know that the marriage was to take place, or the couple would not have left New-York as they did—it is material to consider the following testimony of his continued displeasure expressed after the date of the instrument in question, viz.:

[illegible] MR. TAYLOR'S CONTINUED DISPLEASURE.

He (Mr. Taylor) had given Kate $5,000 a year. That the Howlands should not have any of his money. [Mr. Shardlow.]

He (Mr. Taylor) should always take care of Kate, but the Howlands should never possess a dollar of his money. [Mrs. Donnelly.]

He (Mr. Taylor) had fixed the Howlands so that they would not inherit a dollar of his money. [Mrs. Donnelly.]

He (Mr. Taylor) had given Kate $5,000 a year. Being asked if that was enough for her, he said it was as much as —— —— (referring to young Mr. Howland) should ever have of his money. [Mr. Spinola.]

Dr. Quackenboss testified that in the early part of July last Mr. Taylor said, "Here is my trouble; there is a grief here," patting his heart, "and that is killing me;" that his granddaughter, the only thing that was left him, had run away and married against his consent, and to the last person in the world he would like to have as son-in-law; he only married the girl for her money; the doctor also said that the Thursday before his death Mr. Taylor said all his business arrangements were settled; that his will was made, and his affairs all in a condition to suit him. Dr. Quackenboss further testified that on the Monday preceding his death, Mr. Taylor said he had made a will, and had left the bulk of his property to his wife, and who, he believed, was the best custodian of it; that he had left Kate $5,000 a year. [Mr. Baker.]

Samuel G. Courtney testified that in July or August last he asked Mr. Taylor what kind of a man young Howland was, when Mr. Taylor became quite indignant, bristled up, and said: "Well, he is the man that stole away Kate; you can imagine what kind of a man would do that;" that he would never get a dollar of his money; and on being told by witness that he hoped Kate would not be injured by it, he answered no, that he had provided for her.

THE ALLEGED INJUSTICE OF THE WILL.

Now, before making any further application of the evidence to the instrument in question, it is well to observe that there is no dispute made of the mental capacity of the decedent at the time of the alleged execution, nor is it claimed that, if the subscription is his genuine signature, there is any defect in the attestation or in the other formalities required by the statute; and, if genuine, and made without any undue influence or fraud upon the decedent, it is wholly immaterial how unjust or inequitable the instrument is, as a whole or in any of its parts. Every person capable of making a will has a legal right wholly to deprive his child, children, or other descendants, of any share of his estate after his decease; even with the motive of disinheritance, with or without cause; and how common it is for a husband to devise all to the wife, and a wife to her husband, and that without being considered any impeachment or reflection upon their affection for their children; and even, in such cases, what may appear to be unjust to them, especially if minors, (incapable of sufficiently appreciating the value of property,) may, and probably is, generally, best for them, having a due regard for their future.

In many such instances it is also pre-eminently just and proper that the surviving parent should have the sole estate, and the survivor be left to dispose of it by will, as circumstances and the matured characters of children should make wise and expedient. At all events, whether just or not, expedient or not, the law does not question it, and allows the individual [illegible] to judge.

But in this case, the decedent has not, by the instrument offered, given his entire estate to his wife; besides the legacy of $10,000 to his confidential clerk, and a legacy of $2,500 and the use for life of a dwelling-house to one Adeline [illegible], he secures $5,000 a year to his granddaughter, the contestant, for life (which is the interest of about $75,000 capital;) and it is maintained that the provision for her benefit is so [illegible] that the instrument cannot be genuine, or if genuine, that such undue influence or fraud must have been practised upon the decedent by Mrs. Taylor, the principal devisee and legatee, Mr. Duryea, another legatee, or, if not by either of them, by some other person or persons unknown. I discover no evidence, whatever, [illegible] comment, in regard to the allegation of fraud by any person in procuring the execution of the instrument, although it is one of the written allegations; and as to undue influence, the counsel for contestant has offered no testimony that I consider [illegible] discussion, except such as must be supposed by him to have been the letters written by Mr. Taylor to the decedent while in Europe. [illegible] referring to the degree of importance I might attach to such proofs, if offered, it is sufficient to say that there are no such letters in evidence before me. Yet the counsel for contestant offered very considerable evidence to show that, while last in Europe,—and, since her return, before she went abroad—there were [illegible] exhibiting provocation and displeasure on the part of her mother toward her, so as to warrant the belief that she had exerted her influence upon the decedent, to that [illegible] as finally to lead him to make the instrument in question, if it be genuine. Otherwise, such testimony has no materiality whatever, unless offered to show that Mrs. Taylor was so [illegible] toward her daughter as possibly to be implicated in the fabrication of the instrument; but the counsel of the contestant, in his final argument, expressly disclaimed any such imputation, and he was understood finally, on the trial, to [illegible] every allegation filed in the case, except non-genuineness. Still, as so much evidence was already before the Court as to the occurrences which had been offered to show undue influence to the prejudice of the daughter, that I have felt called upon to examine the testimony in that respect, and I see nothing in any of the [illegible] to which the elder Mrs. Howland, or [illegible] referred in their testimony, which cannot be reconciled with a deep and ineradicable affection between mother and child. It is impossible for any Court to become fully possessed of all the circumstances or influences, causing or attending such incidents as were detailed as [illegible] in privacy, or to determine their [illegible]. The evidence was at best meagre, and I regard the occurrences as showing only [illegible] ebullitions of feeling, to which all are more or less liable, and which are yet consistent with enduring affection.

Indeed, almost every unpleasantness in Europe or here, referred to as between mother and daughter, is proven to have been soon followed by some kind or pleasant act or word, and even on the trial neither Mrs. Taylor nor the contestant was subjected to cross-examination by the other; the testimony of Mrs. Taylor was very brief, and only as to two or three matters, and the contestant exhibited a remarkable candor and caution, and, in her statements about [illegible], was much less minute than her [illegible]r-in-law.

Therefore, had not the contestant's counsel withdrawn his claim of undue influence, I should hold that there was no proof whatever to sustain the allegation.

THE EVIDENCE OF PROBABILITIES.

Next, what is the evidence of probabilities upon which reliance is placed by contestant's counsel, to show that this paper does not contain the real will and disposition of the decedent, and is therefore not genuine?

First—That it is at variance with his great affection for his granddaughter.

The will appears to me not at all inconsistent with that affection, (albeit it was a bar against [illegible] to the Howlands,) for in giving her $5,000 a year for life it secured her against privation, and assured her the means of defense against her husband's possible neglect or inability properly to provide for her, (which the decedent may have feared,) but at the same time left the daughter to rely upon the good judgment, affection and generosity by will, of her grandmother, (as she had trusted her grandfather,) the decedent thus leaving much to depend on the future character and conduct of the young husband, who had only just entered upon business life, and concerning whose career it appears Mr. Taylor entertained some apprehension.

Another consideration which may very well have influenced him as to the provision for the granddaughter, (of whom no child had then or has yet been born,) was to guard against the husband [illegible] to her personal estate, in case of her death without issue; and it appears that she had been seriously ill in March, before she went to Europe the last time, and her visit there was on account of her health, and she is now of a fragile frame and constitution.

Second—It is urged by the contestant that the place where the will was found is so at variance with the decedent's careful and methodical habits as to render it improbable that he put it there, and that, therefore, it is not genuine.

It must be admitted to be a singular fact that the will was found in that place; but, still, it is a matter of experience that even careful and methodical men sometimes take pains to put things of value, or which they wish to keep secret, in places where the curious would be the least likely to look for them; but I find proof before me that, after his death, some promissory notes and other valuable papers were found loose in the drawer of his desk, although there was an iron safe at hand where most methodical men would have put such papers.

In this connection the testimony of Edward [illegible] Tracy and Dr. Quackenboss are important. On the Saturday before Mr. Taylor's death he told Mr. Tracy, as he testifies, he had some fine books in his office, and some he, Mr. Tracy, ought to have; that he asked Mr. Tracy if he had Benton's *Thirty Years in the Senate*, and told him he wanted him to have them. At this point the conversation was interrupted by a call, and Mr. Tracy left, saying he would talk about it when he was better, but did not see him afterward alive. The will offered for probate was found in that book.

Dr. Quackenboss also testifies to hearing some conversation between Mr. Taylor and Mr. Tracy about the latter having some books he wanted him to have. And the doctor also says the decedent, on Friday before his death, said there was a paper at his office he must get, and nobody knew where it was but himself, and he was determined, sick as he was, to go to his office; which paper may be very reasonably believed to have been this will.

Third—Some importance is attached by contestant to the non-production by proponents of the draftsman or scrivener of the will. There is no evidence who drew or copied the paper, or tending to show it; except that, when the will was discovered, Mr. Duryea, the clerk of the decedent, said he thought it looked like the writing of one Owen, a lawyer, who had sometimes done business for the decedent. I am satisfied that a reasonable effort was made by proponents to learn in whose writing the body of the paper is, and who drew it, but they did not succeed; and that they also used proper diligence, by subpœna and attachment, to compel the attendance of the Mr. Owen referred to, though without success. I notice there is a mistake in spelling a word, "requisit," in the paper, which leads me to believe that the writing is that of a scrivener, but the general construction of it must have been taken from a form-book, or drawn by a lawyer, and then copied.

Fourth—The counsel for contestant made some endeavor to show that the body of the will is in Mr. Yuryea's handwriting, and upon the theory that the writing of the body and of the signature is the same, to cast the suspicion that he forged the will. There is, however, no proof upon which to base any such conclusion of fact.

THE ATTACK UPON MR. DURYEA WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

Some of the witnesses for contestant assume to trace similarities in the body of the paper to that of Mr. Duryea, while other witnesses for proponents, who are acquainted with his writing, deny that there is any resemblance. No distinct allegation was on the trial made against him of having forged the paper, and the record shows that the counsel declined then to make the charge. I dismiss the theory as entirely unsustained by evidence. To establish it there must have been a conspiracy with the subscribing witnesses, if not others also, to commit the crime of forgery, and if forgery was committed perjury has been superadded; but any charge of forgery is expressly denied by the testimony of Mr. Duryea, and the examination of the subscribing witnesses was very searching, and it is impossible for me to deduce from the evidence of the three, or either of them, that it is a forgery, or that there is ground of suspicion that it is so. Besides, Mr. Duryea testifies that he has no knowledge, and cannot now form an opinion in whose handwriting the body of the will is, and if this will is to be rejected on the ground of non-genuineness, I should have to be satisfied that the testimony is wholly inconsistent with the innocence of those three witnesses; whereas such is not the case, and the evidence of the subscribing witnesses is, to my mind, strongly and abundantly corroborated by the other testimony for the proponents, and no part of the testimony points in that respect to either of the other legatees.

The contestant endeavored to attack the credibility of Mr. Witherell by showing some declarations he made at Mr. Taylor's house the day after the death, in conversation with the elder Mr. Howland and a sister of Mr. Witherell, in which Mrs. Howland made particular inquiry whether the decedent left a will; neither Mrs. Taylor, nor the younger Mrs. Howland nor her husband was present. The elder Mrs. Howland swears that, in effect, Mr. Witherell answered that he had heard of no will, while Mr. Witherell substantially denies Mrs. Howland's statements, and gives as a reason for his evasive answers to inquiries she made of him on the subject on the day after the funeral, that secrecy was enjoined upon him by Mr. Taylor, and he intended to keep his promise of secrecy until the will was found. He said he did not know what he would have said to Mrs. Taylor if she had asked him if he knew of a will, but neither she nor young Mrs. Howland made any inquiries of him about it.

I have, now, I believe, reviewed this case in all its important aspects, and have endeavored to give due weight to all portions of the testimony, as bearing on either of the grounds of contest presented in the written allegations filed,—and have discussed some of them, which were, in effect, abandoned or disclaimed by contestant's counsel on the trial. In arriving at my conclusion, I have confined myself to the evidence,—irrespective of, and uninfluenced by many questions to witnesses, from which inferences might be drawn, as facts, reflecting on some of the parties to the controversy, or other individuals, but of which there was no proof, whatever, in the case.

FINAL CONCLUSIONS.

The result of my careful examination of the testimony, and consideration of the arguments of the respective counsel is as follows: I find:

1. That the paper propounded for probate is the last will and testament of the decedent.

2. That it was signed by him on the 30th day of June, 1870, and witnessed, and in all respects, executed according to the requirements of the statute.

3. That the decedent was, at that time, of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding; and

4. That the decedent so executed the same, as his free act; and that no fraud, deceit, undue influence, coercion, or circumvention was practised upon him by any person or persons whomsoever in respect of the provisions, making or execution of said will.

It is, therefore, my decree that the said instrument be admitted to probate as a will of real and personal estate.

A NEW-ORLEANS MYSTERY.

Murder of a Shipping Merchant in his Own Office—Motive for the Crime Unknown—The Victim a Native of Boston, a Graduate of Dartmouth and an Ex-Union Officer.

From the New-Orleans Times, March 7.

At 6 o'clock this morning, Mr. F. W. Perkins, of the firm of F. W. Perkins & Co., was found lying on the floor of his office, No. 26 Carondelet-street, weltering in his blood and quite dead. A few feet from him, lying near the office railing, was a large bore breech-loading Derringer pistol, and the entire office presented the appearance of having been completely ransacked. Within half an hour after the discovery, the tragedy was almost the universal topic of conversation, and our reporter, visiting the scene, found that a large crowd had already gathered around the door. The body of the unfortunate gentleman was lying near an armoir, with his feet toward the door, and a ghastly wound in his forehead. The discovery was made by Toby A. Brown, a colored porter, whose duty it is to open the office. We give in his own words his statement of the first discovery:

I am a porter of Messrs. F. W. Perkins & Co., and I open the office in the morning. A few minutes before six o'clock this morning I came down as usual to sweep out and clean up the office, and my attention was attracted by a gaslight in the private office; it is never customary to keep a light burning at night; the door was fastened as usual, and I came through the only one that opens, the one immediately on Carondelet-street; it is provided with a patent lock, to which there are six keys; they are in the possession of Messrs. F. W. Perkins, W. F. Perkins, Mr. Timpson, Mr. Low, Mr. Evans and myself; when I came into the office I discovered the body of Mr. F. W. Perkins lying on the floor behind the railing of the front office, nearly in front of the armoir, with his feet toward the door; there was a large pool of blood near his head; as soon as I made the discovery I started immediately to the residence of Mr. W. F. Perkins, on Rampart-street, and informed him of his brother's death; I returned to the office, and remained outside at the door until he came.

THE OFFICE RANSACKED.

The body of the deceased, when the reporter gained admission to the office, had been lifted to a door taken off its hinges, and placed in the centre of the floor, supported on two boxes. At the place pointed out by the porter was a pool of blood, perhaps three feet and a half long, and about ten inches wide. The private office in the rear, a small apartment divided from the main office by a partition, contained two low desks and an iron safe. The door of the safe was wide open, and before it lay a pile of books and papers. A desk near this had the drawer pulled out, and the papers it contained scattered over the floor. The desk formerly occupied by the deceased had also been ransacked, and the lock on one of its drawers had been forced off. Adjoining this office, and divided from it by a partition, was a smaller room, provided with lockers, for the storing of cigars and other articles. A poker lying near had evidently been used to break open one of the locker doors, but the effort had not been successful. The entire search through the desks and safe seems to have been made for papers. No money was kept in the smaller safe, and of course none was ever placed in either of the desks. An impression prevailed that some document in the possession of the deceased had been sought, and that the contents of the drawers were only scrutinized with a view of finding a particular paper. The pockets of the unfortunate man were found turned inside out, and his watch, a valuable time-piece, missing, together with his keys. As there are no marks on the safe found open, it is believed it was unlocked with his key.

A gentleman who sleeps in the upper portion of the building, about 11 o'clock last night, was attracted by a peculiar noise. After some little reflection, he concluded that the rats had been attacking a lot of Carolina cow-peas, stored on the floor above. As the sound disturbed him he closed the door, and heard nothing afterward. There was nothing in it to lead him to believe a struggle was taking place, and he heard no report like that of a pistol.

THE LAST SEEN OF MR. PERKINS.

Mr. Perkins when last seen was standing with his brother at the corner of Gravier and Carondelet streets, at 9½ o'clock last evening. He very frequently comes into the office late in the evening, and several times recently has remained there until 11 o'clock. A gentleman informed us that on one occasion lately he has entered the office, and after remaining there a short time retired, without attracting the attention of the deceased. It is believed that last evening he was called back by some business, and was at work when the deadly assault was made upon him.

SKETCH OF THE DECEASED.

Mr. Francis William Perkins was born in Boston, in 1840, and was consequently thirty-one years of age at the time of his unfortunate demise. He entered Dartmouth College in the year 1857, and graduated with honor in 1861. On leaving college, he joined the Second Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and was subsequently appointed Captain and A. Q. M. He served with the Army of Northern Virginia about two years, when he was transferred to the Department of the Gulf, and appointed by Major-Gen. Canby to the charge of the water transportation of the Gulf. He early after his arrival won a high reputation among our citizens and brother officers for his great courtesy and urbanity, and was universally regarded as a substantial merchant and an upright gentleman. At the conclusion of the war he formed a copartnership in the shipping firm of Norcross, Perkins & Hersey, and subsequently Major Norcross retiring, the firm name was changed to Perkins & Hersey. At a later period, upon the retiring of Mr. Hersey, the firm became F. W. Perkins & Co. Mr. Perkins established a line of steamers plying between this port and the west coast of Florida and Havana, Cuba, and had developed a commerce already large at the time of his death.

WESTERN MATTERS.

Traces of Spring—Illinois Railway Legislation and its Fruits—A Farmers' "Ring"—Peopling the Wilderness—An Ill-Paid Judge to Resign—Indiana—Masonry Assailed—A Chicago Park Scandal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chicago, Friday, March 10, 1871.

Spring is upon us—provided there is none of that lingering of which the poet sings. I was out in the country a few days since, and the blue-birds and other winged *avant courriers* of the Spring-time were singing joyously in the leafless trees. I was somewhat astonished to see them, as the deep snow had been gone but a few days, and even then there were the remains of the immense drifts of no mean proportion. The snow covering of the ground, by the way, has prevented the frost from penetrating to its usual depth, and this will have a tendency to enable the farmers to get earlier at their work. And another thing it has done. It has so protected the Fall-sown wheat that it looks splendidly, and there is a general regret that a greater breadth was not sown.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Our Legislature has made but little progress since I wrote last week. It is about as dilatory as Congress. Three laws, it is stated, have been passed, and one of these came to an untimely end—having been vetoed by the Governor. I do not suppose that there was ever gathered at any State Capital a body of men who were so thoroughly antagonistic to railroads as the popular branch of our Legislature. Out of this arose innumerable bills regulating, or attempting to regulate, the business of these roads, in various ways. Some of the propositions brought forward are utterly ridiculous. There is much cause for the opposition in the previous action and exaction of the railroads; but I am greatly mistaken if the action of the Legislature does not make a large amount of business for the Courts and the lawyers—unless wiser counsels prevail before the close of the session.

CLASS LEGISLATION.

We are likely to have class legislation. At the commencement of the session a club was formed by the farmer members, ostensibly to secure concert of action, without regard to party, on all measures affecting the interests of agriculture. This would have been all well enough, had the idea not been so enlarged as to attempt the control by the club of all legislation. It has assumed an organized opposition to the legal profession, and manifests itself against reasonable salaries to Judges, Prosecuting-Attorneys, &c. Business has already been much retarded by the attitude which this club has assumed.

COLONIZATION.

Colonizing schemes are all the rage here now. Several colonies are forming, and others are in embryo. The first one, which went out to Colorado was composed mostly of Germans. It has been eminently successful. Another went to Oregon, with Gov. Salomon. Another is just going to Colorado, of which Gov. Bross and Robert Colyer are prominent promoters. One has gone to Kansas, led by a late pastor of the North Star Baptist Church. Another is about ready to go. Still another proposes to risk its fortunes in Texas, and has already a large number of members. One of the most important, however, is already partly on the ground in Arkansas. It is in a beautiful and healthy country, at the head of steam navigation on the Little White River. Their enterprise has found favor with the people, and with the rulers of the land of Arkansas. It contemplates the erection and endowment of a college, a female seminary, and other institutions. The Company has already received a donation of sixteen thousand acres, and a bill is before the Legislature making a State grant of fifty thousand acres, with a fair prospect of its passage, as the members of the Legislature and the State officers regard the educational feature with great favor. It is one great thing they lack in that State, and the extension of educational facilities is a more popular movement now than before the war.

COMFORT FOR OFFICE-SEEKERS.

I have just received a private note from Montana which will afford a crumb of comfort to some of the numerous army of office-holders. Hon. H. L. Warren has announced his intention to resign the Chief-Justiceship at the close of the March term of the Court, thus leaving a place, considered desirable by many, vacant for the President to fill. The reason of his retiring is the inadequacy of the salary. Congress, in an economical fit, last Winter, cut down the salary from $3,500 to $3,000, and as everything in the living line is extremely dear in that region—four hundred miles away from a railroad, and up the mountains at that—the present salary doesn't pay expenses of a family. Take a single man who is good at "jobs," and he might get along.

THE INDIANS.

The reports at Gen. Sheridan's head-quarters in this city do not confirm the rumors of impending hostilities from the Indians. There is considerable dissatisfaction growing out of the rascality of contractors—such as has recently been "investigated" by a committee of Congress; but the conciliatory tone of the "Quaker" agents goes far to reassure the Indians that justice will be done them, and they are content to wait. It is a great pity that just at this time, when the new experiment is on trial, that there is not a little more business competency at the head of the Indian Department. But the difficulty appears to be to get a combination of business competency and honesty, and hence, through lack of both or either the finances of the Indians and the good name of the Government suffer.

AN ATTACK ON MASONRY.

President Blanchard, of Wheaton College, has been for the past thirty years fighting Freemasonry with all the zeal of an honest bigot. He undoubtedly believes wholly and thoroughly that secret societies are the children of the devil, and that Freemasonry is the mother of the whole brood. A few evenings since he delivered a lecture at Farwell Hall, in this City, which has created no little stir among the fraternity and their friends. He "pitches in," right and left, rehearses all the "raw-head and bloody bones" stories that were ever published. He is a Wendell Phillips in vituperative ability, and consequently hits hard and unsparingly. It is said that while he was President of Knox College, his opposition tended more to build up Masonry in Galesburg than anything else. He is to be answered to-night in Farwell Hall by a lady champion of the "square and compass," Mrs. M. E. DeGeer.

THE CHICAGO PARK.

The subject of our new parks is still agitating the public mind to a considerable extent. It appears that the Commissioners of the South Park have been issuing illegal bonds, which, having come to the light, they are rather anxious about the consequences. They were authorized to raise two millions, but their two millions of bonds fell short about $160,000 of realizing that sum, and so they went on issuing to make up the deficiency, renumbering some of the bonds already issued. As the South Park is about nine miles from the centre of the city, and about as near the Indiana line, one factious citizen prepared a petition to the Legislature of the Hoosier State, asking an appropriation for its improvement, but the premature death of that body prevented its being presented.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

Business is reviving. The ice is out of the river and the lake, and there are occasional arrivals from Lake Michigan ports. Building to a considerable extent has already commenced, and everybody is looking forward to the approaching season hopefully.

FLORIDA AND THE GULF STREAM.

Climate of the Peninsula—Observations Extending Over About Thirty Years.

From a Special Correspondent.

Magnolia, East Florida,
Wednesday Feb. 8, 1871.

I went down to Jacksonville the other day, and took the inclosed figures from Dr. Baldwin's tables of statistics. Here you will find the minimum, maximum, and mean temperature of December, January, February, March, April, and May, and the number of frosts during the quarter of a century that Dr. Baldwin has been furnishing the Smithsonian Institute with the meteorological statistics of the peninsula, as indicated at Jacksonville. The necessary omission of the years 1842 and 1843 and the four years of the rebellion, does not lessen the value of the reports, since no extraordinary changes occurred in those years. Practically our observations cover thirty-one years. In the month of March 1839 and the same month of 1869 it will be seen that the minimum and maximum temperature were exactly alike, and that the lowest temperature at any time during the twenty-five years was in 1849. In December, 1845, you will perceive that the mercury fell to 20° Fahrenheit, and that there were ten frosts, while in December, 1870, the mercury touched 19° Fahrenheit and there were six frosts. In January, 1857, the mercury fell to 16° Fahrenheit above zero, the lowest point it has reached since the cold term of 1836, while in the corresponding month during the last five years the lowest figure is 29° Fahrenheit. The whole number of frosts recorded during the quarter of a century amount to 385, or an average of 15½ per year. This is less than three frosty mornings per month during the Winter and Spring, and when you remember how gratifying the cool mornings always are to us, you will not wonder at my surprise at the tone of the Times' article. No sensible person who has respect for figures has ever claimed a tropical climate for Florida. On the contrary, those of us who are thankful for the prolongation of our lives, especially feel and understand that it is the almost daily sunshine in a semi-tropical climate that gives us at once rest and strength during the Winter and Spring months. Even in this latitude, I am accustomed to hear invalids complain more of the high than of the low temperature. But you know that invalidism often turns our thoughts upon ourselves, and there are times when the Garden of Eden would seem too rough for us, and we would make it responsible for all our aches and coughs. When somebody's false theory that the Gulf Stream has really been turning its ardent attentions to the Northern Atlantic States and leaving us "out in the cold" is accepted, it is time to put in a few solid facts to counteract the influence. The inclosed statistics entirely remove any jealousy of that kind, and you are at liberty to use them as may please you.

A CONTRAST.

Unfortunately I have not at hand the statistics of the Winter temperature of New-York during the twenty-five years canvassed here in Florida, but the shivering fact that your thermometers were ranging from 4° above to 12° Fahrenheit below zero in New-York and Boston last month, while ours was from 60° to 75° Fahrenheit above, should be sufficient to prove that the Gulf Stream is loyal to its old attachments.

VEGETATION.

The red maple, the jessamine and violets have been gayly blooming here since the 20th of January, and the sun has been shining nearly every day since the beginning of the year. The orange blossoms buds are nearly bursting again, —the oleanders are coming on the same as last Winter—the azalia, peach and blackberry blossoms are all protesting against the erroneous statement that our "Paradise is lost." In fact the chief noticable difference in the vegetation of today and that of one year ago, is that the Winter gardens are yielding less abundantly, and that we are supplying our tables with oranges from Lake Harris instead of Orange Mills and Mandarin.

S. R.

DECEMBER.

Years.	Mean Temperature.	Maximum Temperature.	Minimum Temperature.	Frost.
1839	49.00	68	29	12
1840	53.37	76	32	6
1844	53.00	76	29	5
1845	49.00	74	20	10
1446	58.12	76	33	5
1847	53.34	78	28	7
1848	65.27	78	44	0
1849	59.33	74	46	1
1850	59.01	80	32	5
1851	54.00	77	23	9
1852	60.40	79	39	2
1853	53.45	71	34	8
1854	52.77	72	28	9
1855	59.06	73	34	2
1856	54.56	76	24	9
1857	58.03	80	39	3
1858	62.06	78	40	0
1859	57.37	79	36	2
1860	54.63	68	32	3
1861	59.08	73	38	2
1866	51.97	77	32	5
1867	60.14	80	35	6
1868	57.14	72	29	11
1869	55.76	73	34	5
1870	53.30*	73	19	6

* Average mean temperature, 56.48.

JANUARY.

Years.	Mean Temperature.	Maximum Temperature.	Minimum Temperature.	Frost.
1839	54.59	80	40	0
1840	51.51	74	30	6
1841	59.25	80	25	3
1844	55.59	76	24	2
1845	57.33	73	34	5
1846	54.46	71	30	5
1847	59.33	76	25	4
1848	58.05	75	42	1
1849	54.73	73	32	5
1850	64.06	79	44	1
1851	57.37	83	32	2
1852	47.61	70	20†	11
1853	52.62	74	38	5
1854	57.61	76	34	3
1855	55.15	74	33	9
1856	47.60	70	26	12
1857	48.61	72	16‡	12
1858	59.22	77	38	3
1859	52.86	78	30	7
1860	56.81	76	40	6
1861	....	..	..	..
1866	....	..	..	..
1867	52.06	79	32	10
1868	57.61	81	29	7
1869	57.08	78	38	2
1870	59.25	82	32	3
1871	56.29*	80	33	6

* Average mean temperature, 55.31.
† 19th, ice two inches on pools; coldest since 1835.
‡ Snowed all A. M. 18th; half an inch fell.

FEBRUARY.

Years.	Mean Temperature.	Maximum Temperature.	Minimum Temperature.	Frost.
1839	56.66	80	36	4
1840	60.17	78	32	2
1841	51.03	79	28	4
1844	54.00	79	29	2
1845	54.00	78	30	4
1846	57.44	68	42	0
1847	58.00	73	34	1
1848	53.95	79	33	3
1849	59.11	76	32	7
1850	56.84	78	29	8
1851	63.16	82	36	0
1852	61.19	83	38	1
1853	58.77	77	32	1
1854	61.38	78	33	2
1855	51.77	77	30	11
1856	56.51	79	26	4
1857	62.03	81	44	1
1858	57.13	77	33	3
1859	58.81	79	39	0
1860	61.39	79	50	0
1861	60.33	75	42	0
1866	50.36	78	29	8
1867	65.22	86	34	1
1868	54.00	78	38	5
1869	59.36	79	40	2
1870	55.57*	80	28	4

* Average mean temperature, 57.71.

MARCH.

Years.	Mean Temperature.	Maximum Temperature.	Minimum Temperature.	Frost.
1839	62.15	84	40	1
1840	67.01	85	32	1
1841	69.81	84	34	1
1844	63.47	87	38	1
1845	64.22	81	46	0
1846	64.82	80	40	1
1847	61.79	81	42	1
1848	65.15	84	40	0
1849	67.89	84	46	1
1850	65.02	82	48	1
1851	63.33	74	46	0
1852	61.66	85	40	1
1853	65.01	84	44	2
1854	68.21	87	47	0
1855	60.50	86	43	0
1856	61.65	86	44	0
1857	59.26	80	44	3
1858	66.72	79	35	0
1859	63.47	83	40	1
1860	63.96	83	42	0
1861	62.44	88	42	0
1866	[illegible]	89	44	2
1867	66.66	80	42	2
1868	62.84	84	44	0
1869	61.20	84	33	3
1870	[illegible]	84	33	3
—	64.16	..	..	..

APRIL.

Years.	Mean Temperature.	Maximum Temperature.	Minimum Temperature.	Frost.
1839	66.28	88	52	0
1840	70.00	84	56	0
1841	71.97	90	52	0
1844	70.00	93	52	0
1845	68.00	87	49	0
1846	69.00	84	52	0
1047	72.77	87	59	0
1848	70.17	84	51	0
1849	69.72	84	42	0
1850	71.11	86	50	0
1851	70.12	86	54	0
1852	69.65	87	53	0
1853	71.05	80	47	0
1854	65.18	83	53	0
1855	70.30	88	47	0
1856	70.69	87	51	0
1857	63.00	81	47	0
1858	70.25	86	40	1
1859	71.25	89	50	0
1860	73.00	92	53	0
1861	69.62	85	54	0
1866	74.39	95	52	0
1867	69.93	88	50	0
1868	72.03	92	49	0
1869	67.47	91	42	1
1870	63.10	91	39	0

MAY.

Years.	Mean Temperature.	Maximum Temperature.	Minimum Temperature.	Frost.
1839	78.50	93	64	0
1840	76.00	92	60	0
1844	71.00	93	73	0
1845	77.50	89	68	0
1846	78.00	89	66	0
1847	75.09	91	60	0
1848	77.31	93	57	0
1849	75.82	88	59	0
1850	76.72	89	64	0
1851	76.23	82	62	0
1852	78.63	93	63	0
1853	77.29	92	58	0
1854	74.31	90	56	0
1855	73.12	101	61	0
1856	76.79	88	65	0
1857	72.31	91	54	0
1858	74.43	91	63	0
1859	75.63	92	64	0
1860	76.77	92	58	0
1861	79.43	94	61	0
1866	78.06	96	65	0
1867	75.55	94	58	0
1868	78.34	94	67	0
1869	73.35	92	58	0
1870	75.71	95	60	0

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The President, Mr. Sumner and the Evening Post.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some few of your many readers, whose memories reach so far back, may be able to call to mind that famous pair of spectacles with which, Major Jack Downing told us, Martin Van Buren, the little magician of that day, had bridged the nose of Andrew Jackson, and which had adjusting screws of such curious arrangement, that, when the old General didn't see it, the little magician had only to touch them, when Lo! what was before obscure, became as plain as a pike-staff.

Now, whether Tweed, Sweeny & Co., who, as the lineal heirs of the Old Tammany, may have inherited those self-same specs, or have so improved upon them that they are now fully equal in power to the thimble-rig game of "now you see it, now you don't see it," the writer cannot take upon himself to say; but, if he may draw an inference, he would come to the one that they had, and that they had bridged the nose of the *Evening Post* with them as skilfully as the little magician did the one of Andrew Jackson.

But not only have these wonderful specs given to the *Post* a keen-sighted appreciation of all that belongs to their owners; but, like the many faceted eyes of the fly, they enable it, while keeping a steady gaze on the main chance, to observe with equal clearness all that is passing on either side.

Of this valuable faculty the *Post* has given the public a notable example, in its issue of last evening, (Thursday, March 9,) under the sensational heading of its third edition, which reads, "Republican Caucus—The War on Mr. Sumner Discussed—The President's Plan Exposed, &c.;" and in its leader of the same issue, headed "Senator Sumner and the President."

In this last article, the *Post* treats its readers to an allusion to the contest between the late James Buchanan and the Little Giant of the West, and, from its issue, sounds a note of warning to the President, of the probable result of the struggle that Senator Sumner, with his usual bitterness and arrogance, has forced upon him—the *Post* forgetting that "comparisons are odorous," and that neither U. S. Grant, Jimmy Buchanan, nor Charles Sumner, polished rhetorician as he is, the "little giant" of anywhere out of Massachusetts.

With admirable simplicity, the *Post* starts the possibility that the President, being an army officer at the time of the Kansas outrages, knew nothing of the contest he calls his attention to. Poor, simple *Post!* How you have mistaken your man. If there are any qualities for which Gen. Grant is remarkable, they are the powers of his observation, mental and physical, and the retentiveness of every impression made upon his brain. To a friend of the writer, who asked a young officer who had served on Gen. Grant's staff during the rebellion, what manner of man Grant was, the reply was: Gen. Grant listens patiently to all comers, seldom questions, but always pertinently; and when he has gathered all the information he can, from every source, makes up his mind, from which no side issues, however strongly pressed upon him, ever diverts him a hair's breadth. Such will the *Post* and Mr. Sumner find him to be.

But to get back to the leader. What, may we seriously ask, is there in common between James Buchanan's action with regard to Kansas, and President Grant's with respect to San Domingo? Can the *Post*, with a grave face, point out a single point of contact between them? The *Post*, in its sensational heading, speaks of insults to the Republican Party. Can there be a greater insult offered to any person or party than to assume that they are so devoid of common sense and information as to swallow such balderdash as is to be found in this leader, or not to see clearly its *animus?* And again, listen to the indignant tone of remonstrance from this Republican organ:

> "Nor can it even be truly said that Mr. Sumner has opposed the annexation of San Domingo. He has only opposed, as it was his solemn duty as a Senator to do, the unlawful and unconstitutional means which the President has used to bring about this thing. Mr. Sumner has never discussed the advisability of the annexation. It is not known whether he is for or against it. But he has shown that in the acts by which the President has tried to carry it, against the wish of Congress and against the desire of the people, he has gravely exceeded his constitutional powers.
>
> That is all Senator Sumner has done; and for thus daring to do his duty, as a member of an independent body, the Congress of the United States, he is now, at the instance of the President, whose wrong he has made public, to be disgraced."

Simple *Post*, again. Does it really think that any one who remembers anything of the conduct of Mr. Sumner towards the President—anything of that outpouring of malignancy in the Senate Chamber, of the Senator against the Executive, for an exercise of his purely constitutional power of removal from office—is so silly as to swallow this? And then the conclusion. Listen to it, also.

> "Every man who likes independence must oppose this ill-advised action of the President and his friends. We trust, for the sake of the future of the Republican Party, that wise counsels will prevail; and that we are not to see in this Congress a repetition of such a struggle as under Buchanan destroyed his party.

How this appeals to every American heart and sentiment! Why, what airy libertine ever scoured through free space had freer wing given him than Mr. Sumner? The truth is, the man "has been fooled to the top of his bent." Who ever dreamed of putting any curb upon his freedom of action or of speech? Senator Sumner is free to raise up any opposition he pleases, whether fair or factious to the Administration, and he will find no one to gainsay him. But between the action of the Senator, in his senatorial capacity, and that of the chairman of the most important committee of the Senate, there is a wide difference. With a man, like what Mr. Sumner has lately shown himself, at the head of such a committee, with the powers of obstructing, in every way whatever may not chime in with what he desires, business of vital interests to the country may be indefinitely delayed, and the constitutional powers of the Executive be placed in abeyance or totally paralyzed. The President, whether right or wrong, in his views of the public interests, has a right to have them fairly presented to the people. If Mr. Sumner does not like to do this, some one else must be found who will. This in nowise limits his every power and function as a Senator. He has no more right, from service, to the continued Chairmanship of the Committee of Foreign Relations than Washington had to the Presidential chair. One word more on the following extract from the *Leader:*

> "It is, perhaps, because of their personal knowledge of such passages in our political history as this, that the companionship and advice of older and experienced public men, like Senators Trumbull, Sherman and Wilson, would be useful to the President; who might learn from their conversation, what the young army officers with whom he has surrounded himself, and who are his most trusted advisers, cannot tell him—that to rule one must sometimes yield; that even Presidents have made mistakes; and that sheer pertinacity, one of the foremost qualities in war, has made shipwreck of the fortunes of very many rulers."

This is an allusion to Gen. Grant's ignorance of the Kansas troubles and the superior knowledge of some old Senators respecting it. What a dear, darling old counsellor does the *Post* here show itself. Imagine these grave Senators telling the President, what "the young army officers with whom he has surrounded himself cannot tell him, that to rule one must sometimes yield." Would it not be rich to be a looker-on upon the scene? Ah! Mr. *Post*, were you ever in the military service? Did you, as a young sub, or Captain, ever offer any opinion or advice to a general officer? Yes. What did he reply? Let me tell you a story on this. When Gen. Zach. Taylor was making his campaign on the Rio Grande, an officer of some years standing, call him Captain X., thinking matters looked badly in the army, stepped over one morning to the General's quarters, and, being on very familiar terms with him, ventured to give him his opinion on the aspect of affairs, as he saw them. The General listened very patiently to the end; and, when Captain X. was fairly through, he rose up and replied: "Captain X., I don't care a d—n for your opinion. Good morning, Sir."

Now, I have never heard any one say that he had ever heard Gen. Grant swear; but if I were one of those young officers around him, I should hesitate twice before trying Capt. X. upon him. No, it is because these young officers are all trained soldiers from boyhood, and never dream of overstepping the line of official position; it is because he has tried them, and knows there fitness for the places they fill, that Gen. Grant keeps them with him, and no man ever showed more sagacity than he has done in the choice of his men. It is because they have no affiliations with politicians or the Press that he can depend on their reticency. As advisers! Nonsense.

M.

The State of Affairs in New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Much has been said lately upon the state of affairs in New-York. Various remedies have been suggested for the abuses, which are a crying reproach and disgrace to our municipality. In turn the Bench, the Bar, and the Legislature have been pointed out as the *turpis causa*, and manifold suggestions have been made as to the best way of improving each.

First, the tare of the Bar was to be raised, a sort of moral mansard-roof was to be erected upon the ancient edifice—so long the object of abuse, as well as of praise. The contract for this piece of work has actually been undertaken, but the builders seem in a fair way to forfeit it.

Then we were to root out the noxious weeds which choke up and disfigure the should-be bright garden of the Judiciary. But Erie still stands triumphant; its faithful henchmen of the Bar still defend it on high moral grounds; a Judge openly declares that he will disobey the laws of the land; sons, nephews and intimate friends of Judges have a monopoly of all the references and "fat things" that are in the gift of the judicial lions whose jackalls they are glad to be; justice hides her head in sorrow and disgust, and honest men avoid resort to the Courts as they would a pestilence. The Legislature was to be purified; but we still see the familiar names so long associated with legalized acts of rapine and extortion, disfiguring the rolls of both Houses of our State Legislature. Nothing, then, has been accomplished; the Augean stable is yet uncleaned. Where does the difficulty lie in the way of accomplishing these so much-needed measures of reform?

It lies, firstly, in the short-sighted unwillingness of individuals to temporarily sacrifice personal interests to the public good; secondly, in a blind devotion to party, totally irrespective of right or wrong; thirdly, in the almost entire want of interest exhibited by the educated and refined classes in politics. The emotion through which any one of these three causes actuate men is fear. Talk with any upright prominent lawyer on the existing condition of the Judiciary, condemn it in the highest possible terms, he will agree with you and tell you that with a few honorable exceptions, the Bench is a sink of corruption. Ask him then if he will publicly raise his voice and use his best efforts to correct the abuses he recognizes and condemns, if he will join in a movement to have the wrong-doers impeached. He will reply, "My dear Sir, it would be the ruin of my practice and my duty to my clients forbids it." Do our wealthy citizens dare to come forward and denounce individually and bring to justice the officials who are despoiling them? They will talk after dinner with you and work themselves into a state of the most righteous indignation upon the subject of their wrongs, but when the crucial test of their courage is proposed, they will shrink from it with horror, and say that their taxes would be raised fifty per cent. They both, lawyers and laymen, meekly kiss the rod brandished over them by their stern task-masters. This is bad, is cowardly; but what are we to say to those who do not even record against oppression the faint protest of a vote for a man whom they know to be destined to defeat, and who say of some candidate of the Ring, "Yes; he is a rascal, but I must vote with my party;" and thereupon give their "eminently respectable" names in indorsement of a man whom they know to be a thief. To my mind they are the worst of all, for to cowardice they add deliberate wrong-doing. They are the active supporters, as they "who take no interest in local politics" are the passive approvers of the unblushing scoundrels who oppress and swindle us, and flaunt daily before our eyes in the vulgar magnificence that is their badge of shame and guilt. Our worthy citizens do not seem to see that a determined, united attack, though accompanied by discomfort and annoyance for a time, must ultimately result in the total defeat of this gang of robbers, and in their own rescue from oppression, extortion and humiliation. Strong as some think these men, they are really weak; their defenses, if vigorously attacked, will prove a hollow sham. But judging from the past it is almost hopeless to attempt to accomplish such a thing as to arouse this long-suffering people. We shall be taxed and ground down, "respectable men" will still lend their names as cloaks to cover guilt or as decoys and blinds to allure and deceive; the mockery of justice will be daily enacted until ruin is literally at our doors. Why should we wait for this? Let the Press follow the good example set by the Times, and expose and hold up to contempt these villains; let it try, by repeated appeals, to awaken a spirit of courage and resistance to evil in the breasts of the people. Let individuals subscribe toward disseminating among all classes circulars and pamphlets showing the true state of things, and how those ostensibly their friends, are really their worst enemies. Let men of position and education take an active interest in the elections, submit to inconvenience to attain the desired end, and if they can benefit their fellow-citizens let them not refuse to occupy public positions. Let the stamp of social condemnation be placed upon all who suffer their names to be allied with those of the wrong-doers. The man or men who shall succeed in wiping out the stains upon our City's honor will achieve a noble feat and will not be forgotten by posterity.

In conclusion let me offer my heart-felt thanks as a citizen to the paper which has dared to speak the truth and fears not.

H.

The Viaduct Railway.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The new bill for the incorporation of the Viaduct Railway Company seems to be studied affront to the intelligence of our people. We have scarcely gotten over our three years' experience of the Central Underground Railway, which, availing itself of streets already existing, required but $10,000,000 of capital, and had among its directors the millionaire merchants and bankers of the City, and yet, after three years' waiting without turning a sod, has not life enough in it today to meet and adjourn *sine die*, when this new prodigy just like it, only more so, asks leave to try our patience again. This new beauty requires $60,000,000 of capital (and you may safely double that for cost,) begins a mile above the lower end of the City—goes zigzaging across the town, through five miles of solid buildings, destroying taxable property enough to pay with the taxes thus lost, the whole interest on the proper cost of a City road—is not to be completed within five years—and when completed is to carry our people at the modest charge of fifteen and twenty cents, whether they go one block or ten, according as they live on the east or west side of the town.

All this, it is said, is to save the tax-payers the cost of building a road by the City. Now, as the cost of a City road, built under the streets and costing nothing for the right of way, could not exceed $20,000,000, (double the whole cost of the Panama Road from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean,) and as the interest on this would be but $1,200,000 per annum, or $1 10 a head for our people, assuming that the road earned nothing to pay its own way, and as the cost of riding on this "Viaduct road" is $120 a year, while that of the City road would be but $30 a year, we melt with gratitude at the benevolence of these tax savers, which would save us our $1 10, but charge us $90 extra as the cost of saving it.

But my purpose was merely to call your attention to the *animus* of this bill—the "nigger on the fence" whom you find snugly concealed in the last four lines. You will observe that the work may be commenced when only $3,000,000 of the $60,000,000 are subscribed, and *five per cent paid in.*

This five per cent. is all that was ever intended, or ever will be paid in. The $60,000,000 of stock are to be "apportioned" among the subscribers, and then, the bill says, "it shall be lawful for said Directors to issue and sell bonds (without limit) denominated 'Income bonds,' secured by and payable with interest thereon from the income of said railways or branches respectively." It is with these bonds, if the wind can be raised upon them, that the road is to be built, and not with any funds paid in by the stock subscribers. Of course it is a swindle, but one for which the people would have to pay if the thing could be carried out—but as it cannot be, we shall only lose by the delay.

How long must we still wait and suffer before the just demand of the people for a City railroad in their own interest shall be met and answered?

PUBLICUS.

The Management of Railroads.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While the impression made by Mr. Adams' article in the January number of the *North American Review*, "The Government and the Railroad Corporations," is still fresh in the public mind, it is announced that the trustees of the Vermont Central Railroad have leased for twenty years the Burlington and Rutland Railroad, and that they will at once proceed to build the proposed bridge across Lake Champlain at Ticonderoga.

The position of these trustees of a bankrupt corporation is so peculiar and exceptional as to make it worth while perhaps to devote a little time to the study of their relations, both to the road from which they derive their title and to the State of Vermont.

In an evil hour for the stockholders of the Vermont Central Railroad, they leased the then unbuilt Vermont and Canada Railroad for the term of fifty years, agreeing to pay eight per cent. per annum on the capital stock of the latter as rent.

Subsequently, being in want of funds, they issued $2,000,000 of bonds at seven per cent. annual interest, known as the Vermont Central first mortgage bonds, and secured the bondholders by a mortgage of their road to three trustees.

By the terms of the mortgage these trustees were empowered to take possession of the Vermont Central Railroad whenever six months' default might be made in the payment of the interest agreed upon.

They were also authorized to fill vacancies in their own body, thus making them a close corporation. No provision, however, was made for removing them from their trust in case their management should prove unsatisfactory to the bondholders, nor was their tenure of the trust limited in time. A trustee was, indeed, required to be a bondholder, but the ownership of a $500 bond covered this requirement.

In course of time the Vermont Central Railroad made default not only in the payment of the rent due the Vermont and Canada Railroad, but also in the payment of the interest on their first mortgage bonds. Then by due process of law the control of the Vermont Central, including the leased Vermont and Canada Railroad, passed into the hands of the trustees.

For a number of years, however, the stockholders of the Vermont and Canada Railroad reaped no benefit from this change of management. In vain did they appeal to the Courts for protection. The trustees of the Vermont Central Railroad contested the validity of the lease at the same time that they continued to manage the road over which they had no claim save by the lease in question.

At length when seven years' back interest was due to the stockholders of the Vermont and Canada Railroad, and when the stock of the road, par at 100, with 56 per cent. accrued interest, was selling at 20 cents on the dollar, the decision of the Court was rendered confirming the validity of the lease, and the trustees commenced paying the back interest.

By this time many of the original holders of the Vermont and Canada stock had parted with their shares at low figures. A short calculation will show what a good speculation purchasers of the stock at 20 per cent. made of it—an outlay of ten thousand dollars would purchase fifty thousand dollars in stock, carrying with it twenty-eight thousand dollars back interest and an annual income of four thousand dollars. The art of "freezing out" outside stockholders was never more completely exemplified even in a Nevada mining company.

Meanwhile the bondholders, for whom the trustees were supposed to be acting, dissatisfied with their management, endeavored to have the mortgage foreclosed, and the property thus taken out of the trustees' hands. Permission to foreclose the mortgage was, however, refused by the Court of Chancery. The foiled bondholders then applied to the Legislature for relief, and a bill was passed authorizing the majority, in amount, of the bondholders of any railroad on their written demand to remove any trustee or trustees, and appoint others in their place. This was done by the bondholders of the Vermont Central first mortgage bonds, and they called upon the old trustees to resign their trust to the new ones. The old trustees were, however, equal to the occasion; they refused to relinquish their trust, and carrying the question into Court obtained a decision in their own favor on the ground of their vested rights in the trusteeship. Their position now seemed secure, but to strengthen it they commenced cultivating political influence. To this end prominent lawyers in different parts of the State were retained by them in the interest of the road, their care for those interests being largely shown in the manipulation of the nominating conventions. The efforts of those legal gentlemen, aided by the local force of the different roads under the control or influence of the trustees, have proved so successful that at present no candidate for State office, unacceptable to the triumvirate, would have much chance of nomination, and still less of election. The control of the Legislature is thus secured to them.

By the Constitution of Vermont the Judges are elected annually by the Legislature. It would be difficult almost to hopelessness for a lawyer who had taken a prominent part against the trustees of the Vermont Central Railroad to get elected Judge, and a Judge who should take strong ground against them would have small chance of re-election. The United States Senators elected by the Legislature feel the same overshadowing influence, which alike affects the choice of Congressmen, and the nomination of Governor of the State. Other great railway chiefs must at least go through the form of consulting their stock or bondholders; must account to them annually for their trust and be re-elected by them. The trustees of the Vermont Central Railroad are under no such necessity. Holding their office by virtue of mutual appointment and hereditary descent, (for two of the present are sons of one of the original trustees,) and confirmed in their power by the decision as to vested rights, they fear no criticism, and defy all opposition.

True it is that they must periodically present their accounts to and have their acts confirmed by one of the Judges elected under the influences above described. This check offers no serious impediment to their free action.

In all, however, that they have done or are doing, it is improbable that the trustees of the Vermont Central Railroad have ever exceeded their strict legal rights or violated a single State or national law. They are men of a far different stamp from the Fisks and Goulds who have disgraced New-York. Yet it may well be doubted if the existence of this respectable triumvirate does not do more to sap the foundations of political liberty than all the excesses of Prince Erie or the corruptions of Tammany.

Year by year they enlarge the sphere of their operations and strengthen their hold on the country. Their leases extend beyond the State of Vermont into New-York and Canada. They control more miles of railway than any corporation in New-England, and plans for larger development are understood to be nearly ripe.

They are already practically above the law and can mold legislation to suit their purposes. How then can their dangerous power be checked?

DEVON.

Dr. Durrea on Conscience.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The report of Dr. Duryea's discourse of last Sunday morning, which appeared in your paper last Monday, taken for granted correct so far as it went, was not *entire;* and while no reflection is intended either upon your reporter or your valuable paper, (for no daily could well devote space to so lengthy a sermon,) nevertheless, misrepresentation and misconception of the Doctor has resulted, and the object of this letter is to announce that those who have shown an interest in the matter may have an opportunity to be just and generous in their judgment. Dr. Duryea's discourse will be published in full in the New-York *Evangelist*, if possible, in this week's issue. I think that you will agree with me, that no one should criticise until they know the whole subject.

G. W. BENSON.

New-York, March 13, 1871.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

PICTURES OF PARIS.

"No Gas"—The Theatres Reopening—Causes of Defeat—Stories of Suffering—The Late Bombardment—Perils of Spring—German Exactions—The Newspaper Press of the Metropolis.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 20, 1870.

Paris hopes to have gas-light by the 1st of March, and without gas, civilization seems impossible. They managed somehow in the dark ages by lamp and candle light, but to one who walks about Paris now, and remembers what Paris was, all the ante-gaseous period is a mystery.

THE THEATRES.

Two or three out of thirty theatres open timidly for day or night performances. On Sunday, at 2 P. M., the Francais gave BEAUMARCHAIS' gay comedy of the "Marriage of Figaro," with the second act of "Tartuffe." On Sunday evening there was a concert at the Opera, at the Salle Vallentino, and one at the Grand Hotel in honor of the Committee of the London gift of food to Paris. There are good people who consider theatres and concerts on Sunday a sort of Sabbath-breaking, and it may occur to them that the defeat of the French has been a punishment of this sin. It happens, however, that the Germans are quite as much addicted to Sunday concerts and theatres as the French.

CAUSES OF DEFEAT.

No; what has defeated France is ignorance, incapacity, luxury, vice, and above all, dishonesty. The poor, brave, beaten soldiers of France, after every disaster, declare that they have been sold—betrayed. It is most true. They have been defeated by the carelessness and incapacity of Generals, the strategy of demagogues, but still more by the rascality of their commissariat. It was this that delayed and defeated the gallant MCMAHON at Sedan. FAIDHERBE's Army of the North was left by the miserable intendance without food, and barefooted on the snow. And just now the army of BOURBAKI was in a still worse condition. The men were three days at a time without food, the horses a week without forage. Men and horses laid down by the roadside to die of hunger. In the intense cold of this bitter Winter their shoddy clothing came to rags, and the shoes of whole divisions were found to have soles made of fibre and glue. In the first rain or thaw these soles swelled, came off and left the tired and hungry army barefoot. And this was done by men appointed by GAMBETTA—violent Republicans, men denouncing the vices of the Empire and of royalty, who have sold France and filled their pockets. No wonder that BOURBAKI, sent on this mad expedition, seeing his army so sacrificed, tried in a fit of mad desperation to blow out his brains. Dishonest greed has ruined France, first under the Empire, and still worse under the Republic. Every base Imperialist hastens to declare himself Republican, and to rob, and thereby murder, his fellow-citizens and poor France, in the name of *Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité.*

STORIES OF SUFFERING.

It is pitiful to see the disarmed garrison of Paris. The poor Mobiles from the country are everywhere in gatherings of thousands, looking like flocks of sheep, cowering together in some great market-place, waiting to be slaughtered—as thousands of them have been in the shambles outside the walls. They get in the sunshine and crowd together to keep warm, for there are no fires in Paris. Fancy two months of Winter in New-York without fires! Thousands of families, even of the wealthy classes, had to gather in small rooms, put on extra clothing and furs, and hover over a few embers. You can imagine the condition of the poor, and you cannot be surprised at the terrible mortality, especially of the aged and infants—poor babes, with no milk and no fire! The deaths last week were more than four thousand. And the difficulty of getting food, fuel, &c., in the minute quantities distributed, was a great hardship. All Paris had to go and form in long lines at the baker's for bread, the butcher's for meat, the wood and coal dealers for a few pounds of fuel. Men, and still worse, women, went before light in the morning, however cold, and stood for hours in a bleak wind, or driving snow or rain, chilled to the bone, with feet wet and half frozen, waiting for the bit of horse meat, and the at last coarse and miserable bread. Thousands died of this exposure—needless exposure, for there were idle people enough to have distributed the rations to every family, from house to house. Only yesterday I saw one of these hunger *queues* in the centre of Paris; the sidewalk packed for near a quarter of a mile in lines four or five deep, advancing at the rate of a step a minute, to get portions of the provisions sent from London. I have seldom seen a more pathetic sight. The memory of those four or five thousand pale faces, four-fifths of them women, brings tears to my eyes every time I think of them—waiting there with such patience for the little bundle of food to carry home to their families. The women go—mothers for their children, daughters for their parents, servants for the families they serve; for the rich have suffered, and suffer still, even more than the poor. Thousands have been so cut off from all resources that, but for the public rations and charity, they must have died of starvation. I was shown the houses of ladies of rank who have been so kept alive.

THE LATE BOMBARDMENT.

The accounts given me of the effects of the bombardment are very curious. A lady who resides in the centre of Paris, not far from the Tuileries, tells me that for sixty hours, night and day, the whole air was full of thunder, and clouds of smoke and the lightning of cannon were all around the horizon. Every window was rattling, every vase, cup, glass, dancing on the tables. The roar was perpetual. They could reckon the distance of the artillery by timing flash and report; shells came screaming through the air, bursting near with dull explosions, and the whole din and tremor so affected the nervous system that when it ceased at last her whole body felt like a limb "asleep." She could scarcely feel herself to exist, seemed to walk on air, and was in doubt whether she was any longer in her body.

DANGERS OF SPRING.

There is the apprehension now that as the Spring advances Paris may suffer more than now from disease. There have been much small-pox, and typhus and putrid fevers and dysentery. All round Paris thousands of bodies of men and horses are scarcely covered beneath the surface. The mortality in nearly all the military hospitals has been appalling, and with the consent of the German authorities, large trains of wounded have just been sent to the Provinces, where they will have a better chance for recovery.

GERMAN EXACTIONS.

These German authorities are carrying matters with a high and haughty hand. Before they would consent to the reopening of the railways, even, to bring food to starving Paris, they insisted upon having their full share of the profits of traffic on each road through the country they occupy. Every station is full of soldiers; every train is inspected by German officers. The whole army began to study French as soon as they crossed the frontier, and has made rapid progress. The young ladies who were expelled from Paris as useless mouths at the beginning of the siege, seem to have engaged themselves as professors of French to the Germans, and become very useful mouths in that particular. It was quite right that they should quarter on the enemy. Some of the towns conquered and occupied by the Germans have suffered and are still suffering far more than Paris. Rouen and Amiens are both in a most pitiable condition. Their industries have been destroyed, large populations compelled to idleness and beggary, they have been mulcted in heavy contributions of money and stores of all kinds, and every house is occupied by German soldiers. But at Amiens a dread pestilence is now disputing possession with the invaders. A black or putrid small-pox rages. Every house is chalked with the number of soldiers billeted on it, but every few doors the name of the plague is written instead. So war brings its sister scourges—pestilence and famine.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

Yesterday I went into the Gardens of the Palais Royal, partly to get out of a cutting wind, and warm myself in the bright sunshine for lack of a fire, for food has come into Paris faster than fuel. Many must have been of the same mind, for I never saw the pretty place better filled. Most of the shops were open, and little groups gathered round the luxuries displayed in the windows of the restaurants. The café at the top was well patronized by the drinkers of coffee and cognac, beer and absinthe. The newspaper stands below drew a still larger crowd, and here papers are hired as well as bought—that is, when you have read your paper you can return it and get your money back into a sous. The papers seem as numerous as ever, in spite of the removal of so many at the investment, but several are small and dingy, and there is a great variety. I bought an armful. *La Petite Presse* is printed on a yellowish wrapping paper. It tells us of a manifestation in favor of Citizen BLANQUI, of the Reds, at the Hotel de Ville, when the votes of the Paris election were declared. His name was lost in the applause which followed the reading of that of Gen. UHRICH, and his friends insisted upon his name being read again, which, after a pretty noisy time, was granted. The entry of the Prussians into Paris is discussed, and some inscriptions suggested which they can read on their triumphant march through the Capital, such as: "Jan. 4, 1871—Hole made by a Prussian shell, which killed in this house four young girls, two old men, and three old women." "Jan. 6, 1871—Little children, sleeping in the dormitories of the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine, were bombarded by the Prussians, and six of them crushed by the bombs." Great complaints of mismanagement in the distribution of the food sent by the English. The English Committee afterward took the matter into its own hands, and did better; but the spectacle of 4,000 persons, mostly women, staying all night in the street, so as to have a chance for the next day's distribution, showed that there was still room for improvement. *La Liberté* is printed on a half sheet, with a leader on M. THIERS, who is to establish the Republic; who, "coming from his retreat in 1863, has had but one thought, to give liberty to France, and who has pursued with an energy, an intelligence, an admirable good sense, the task of putting France in possession of herself; who, after witnessing the revolutions of fifty years, says to her: 'After more than a century of dictatorships, Cæsarisms, monarchies, restorations, insurrections, you ask for the truth. You have found it, and will keep it.'" The word for Paris is, "To work!" as six months ago it was "To arms!" With peace industry must begin with the same energy as drilling and fighting in war—it may be hoped with better results. The Prussians are held up to execration for continuing their levies of ruinous requisitions, and giving up defaulting districts to pillage during the armistice. *Le Mot d'Ordre* is also a half sheet, edited by HENRI ROCHEFORT. France, he says, has sent a lot of peace-at-any-price men and monarchists to Bordeaux. Their plan is to conclude a peace on the most humiliating conditions, throw the blame and shame of it on the Republic, and then proclaim the Duc D'AUMALE King of France. It is the monarchists who are making peace—all good Republicans are for continuing the war. THIERS is "the odious old man who has never ceased to betray the Republic." JULES FAVRE has agreed with BISMARCK that the Prussians shall march through Paris in "a deliberation of shame and infamy." TROCHU has arranged that his plan for raising the siege of Paris shall be at his death deposited in the Museum of Cluny. *Un Dernier Mot* is a much smaller half-sheet, entirely written by Citizen BLANQUI. Had his advice, as now given, been followed, Paris would never have capitulated, and France would have been saved. In the sixteen days between the fall of the Empire and the investment of Paris, the city might have been provisioned for a year, a million of aged persons, women and children might have been sent away, and a million of men brought back in their place. Paris could not have been taken, and the army formed in Paris would soon have beaten the Prussians. This is Citizen BLANQUI's plan, which may be better than TROCHU's—only it comes rather late. *La France*, a handsome sheet of four pages, protests against the dismemberment of la France. "Shall Alsace and Lorraine become German. All Germany says yes. As to Alsace and Lorraine, murdered, crushed, ravaged, ruined, they have still strength to say we will never be German; we are, and we wish forever to remain, French! Can the civilization of the nineteenth century permit that the violence of conquest shall outrage all the political and international rights recognized by intelligent and free peoples?" A civilization that permits war, and war as waged in France by Germany, is not likely to trouble itself about annexations. But with such a Poland on her frontier, and France behind, can there be any security of peace for Germany? *Le Soir* asks whether M. THIERS is a Washington, and hopes he is. His election for twenty-three Departments of France, and the manner in which power has been placed in his hands by the National Assembly show that he may, if he will, do for France what WASHINGTON did for America. *La Gaulois*, full size, but printed on paper so thin and miserable that it can scarcely be handled or read, gives among many interesting articles, an account of the proceedings of the Reds at Lyons. The Municipal Council first levied enormous taxes and robbed the people right and left. They suppressed everything like religion, and cut off the supplies of all the religious charities. The churches were seized for magazines, and those studying for the priesthood were drafted as soldiers. One decree abolished every symbol of religion, and another forbid the mention of the name of God. The Christian Brothers were turned out of the schools and replaced by Red Mobiles who readily obeyed the new laws, except when they swore at their pupils. The Sisters, who took care of the infants of working women during the day, were turned away and their places supplied by girls of the town. The experience of the rule of the Reds for the few months past has had much to do with the conservative character of the Assembly.

Le Vengeur, edited by FELIX PYAT, has two large pages on heavy grey paper, with a black border round it. It says: "La monarchie, c'est la guerre!" "Because it is proved that monarchy cannot endure in France, since the first act of each generation is to overturn it. The Republic has strong and ineradicable roots in the hearts of the French people. Yet the Royalists are triumphant at Bordeaux, and M. THIERS is about to organize universal oppression." And *Le Vengeur* is for avenging things generally. *Le Rappel* beats its drum vigorously to warn France against the return of the Princes. *L'Opinion Nationale* and *Le Siècle* play their rôles. The latter says: "Kick out monarchs and monarchies; seat in France the Republic—the Republic of the whole world. If the Empire, cradled in crime and buried in ignominy, was in some degree our work, it was much more the work of the historian of the Consulate and the Empire, who, in identifying France with the first BONAPARTE, resuscitated among us the Napoleonic legend, and awoke in French hearts souvenirs full of grandeur, but not less full of peril, as events have but too well proved." And *Le Figaro* laughs and sneers at everything, as usual. On the whole, the Press of Paris has not been much improved by the siege, save in being sobered, cured of braggadocia, and rendered considerably more truthful. But that is something.

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN CABUL.

The Breach Between the Ameer and His Son—Slender Chance of a Reconciliation.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Feb. 22.

For the moment the prospect of a reconciliation between the Ameer of Cabul and his rebellious son, YAKOOB KHAN, seems more remote. The Ameer has intimated his forgiveness, and directed that his son should be brought to Cabul. Then arose some misunderstanding, the cause of which has not yet been satisfactorily explained. Either the Sirdar was suspicious concerning the treatment which he might experience at the capital, or he expected that pardon would be at once supplemented by some more substantial mark of the Ameer's favor. His aspiration was to obtain a Provincial Governorship. The Ameer, however, seems to have been resolute in refusing to enter into negotiations on this subject till he had seen his son and formed his own opinion as to his sincerity. YAKOOB KHAN has therefore for the present renounced his intention of surrendering, and has fled with but few followers into the wilderness. This movement on his part will necessitate the retention in the field of the various bodies of troops who have been recently manœuvring along the border so as to prevent any armed advance by YAKOOB KHAN into the frontier districts. But for this untoward event they would ere this have been ensconced in their Winter quarters. The want of general sympathy with YAKOOB KHAN's cause is very remarkable, when one recalls to mind how in former days a discontented Sirdar had but to raise the standard of rebellion to ensure the adherence of numerous partisans. Except for the few days during which he invested Candahar, he never had any large body of men with him. Those who clung to him then were mainly freebooters of the neighborhood, who were ready to support him so long as there was a likelihood of plunder, but whose heart failed them when it became necessary to face the desert with little water and scanty supplies. Having lost all hope of booty, they abandoned their leader precipitately. Nor has this outbreak affected the general tranquillity of the country. In those parts which have been overrun by the contending parties the Ameer has done his best to repair the injuries which have been suffered. In Candahar, for instance, where YAKOOB KHAN forcibly collected the revenue, he has ordered that the cultivators shall not be made to pay again, and he has made advances of public money in order to enable the people whose cattle and grain were pillaged to prepare for the next harvest. Much attention has also been paid to the army. The payment of their wages has been punctual, and everything that it was possible to do has been done for their comfort in the campaign. Only in Turkestan has there been any trouble, and that is due to the quarrels of officials, not to the discontent of the masses. The ever-smoldering feud between MOHAMMED AZUM KHAN, the Governor of the Province, and IBRAHIM KHAN, the Ameer's eldest son, has again broken out. There have been charges and counter-charges of oppression and peculation, and messengers have been dispatched to pacify the rival factions. But no lasting result can be obtained till one or other of the two rivals is removed from the scene.

YACHTING.

English Estimate of the Promise of Mr. Ashbury's Schooner-Yacht Livonia.

From the London Standard, Feb. 20.

During the last quarter of a century naval architecture, so far as regards the construction of yachts, has passed through more than one revolution, and it bids fair to commence a fresh epoch from 1871. The cod's-head bow and the mackerel-tail stern were at one time deemed essentially requisite to insure speed, and yacht owners were then well satisfied if their vessels could be induced to move at the rate of ten knots an hour; but the cod's-head bow and the mackerel-stern tail gave way to finer lines, and bows as sharp as possible became the order of the day. These in their turn were superseded by what was called the hollow bows, which were soon discovered to be unadapted for speed, and we had presented to us by the builders yachts of the *Aline, Cambria* and *Blue Bell* class, vessels which have been known on more than one occasion to go fifteen knots an hour, yachts whose every line is a line of beauty, and which are at the present time the fastest vessels of their size in the world. But another era is dawning upon us, and possibly the *Aline, Cambria* and *Blue Bell* will shortly become as obsolete as their aged sisters. In Mr. RATSEY's building-yard at Cowes is the hull of a yacht unlike anything that has been previously constructed, and to all appearance the problem—"What does the water like," has at last been solved, and the answer is the schooner-yacht *Livonia*. The *Livonia* may be justly termed an object of national importance, seeing that she will challenge the champion American yachts in their own waters during the ensuing Autumn, and a description of this really wonderful vessel will doubtless be interesting. The keel of this yacht, which is to take part in, perhaps, the most important yacht race ever sailed, was unostentatiously laid for J. ASHBURY, Esq., in August last, and very quietly has the work been conducted since then. But little by little it has leaked out that a wonder was to be seen, and yacht-owners, builders, yacht critics and yacht captains are daily having a peep at this novelty. The dimensions of the *Livonia* are as follows: Tonnage, old measurement, 280 tons; tonnage for racing, 264 tons; length between perpendiculars, 115 feet 2 inches; beam, 23 feet 7 inches; draft of water, 12 feet 6 inches. While dealing with dimensions it may be as well to state that the rig of the vessel is a fore and aft schooner, and to give some idea of the immense power of the yacht to mention that the length of the mainmast from hounds to deck is 68 feet, and that of the foremast 64 feet; these masts are about 13 feet longer than those usually placed in men-of-war of 2,000 tons. A further proof of the vessel's stability may be adduced from the fact that her mainsail will contain within a few yards as much canvas as is in the main course of a vessel of 1,500 tons; and further, the *Livonia*, in proportion to her size, will carry nearly four times the area of canvas set by the ill-fated ship, the *Captain*, when under all plain sail. Looking at the bow of the vessel one is apt to imagine that it is copied from the bows of the American yachts. The bow is just sufficiently like those of the American vessels to deceive the uninitiated, but a keen eye soon discovers, that the *Livonia* carries her "bearings" further forward than is the custom in the American vessels; indeed, every square inch of her hull appears to have its special duty to do as regards buoyancy. The fore foot is very much rounded off, and terminates in a graceful cutwater, which will be surmounted by a handsome figurehead. The midship section is something quite new, and is difficult to describe, but it appears to be a combination of the midship sections of the American yacht *Sappho* and the English yacht *Cambria*, but, wherever the designer obtained his idea, he has hit upon a form that must prove a success. The run and stern of this vessel have their own peculiarities, and are, perhaps, the handsomest part of her, so beautifully are the lines blended that it is impossible to tell where the run commences. Having wrought-iron floors, the builders are enabled to put a twelve-inch "camber" in the keel without diminishing from the strength of the vessel, and thereby ensuring quickness in stays. The keel is very deep, and made unusually strong. The framing or timbers are of the best picked oak, the planking American elm to the highwater line, then oak and teak; the bulwarks will be very low, and, indeed, the vessel herself will have much less freeboard than any English yacht of her tonnage afloat. Speed and strength have been the great objects of the builder in the formation of the hull, but the comfort of the owner and his friends have been carefully studied in the internal arrangements.

OUR EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

Visit of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan to the American Squadron at Villafranca—Splendid Ovation to the General—American Society at Nice—Magnificent Entertainments and Balls—Rivalry Between the Frigates—Distribution of the Vessels of the Fleet.

Private advices received from the headquarters of the European Squadron at Villafranca, France, communicate details of the movements of the various vessels of the squadron, and give an interesting account of a series of "functions" held in honor of the visit of Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN and his staff to the vessels of the squadron lying in that snug little harbor.

UNITED STATES VESSELS IN THE HARBOR.

Until the 18th of February there had been for some days in the harbor of Villafranca the frigate *Franklin*, thirty-nine guns, Capt. FOXHALL A. PARKER, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral CHARLES S. BOGGS, commanding the European Squadron; the frigate *Guerriere*, twenty-three guns, Capt. THOMAS H. STEVENS; the corvette *Plymouth*, twelve guns, Commander K. RANDOLPH BREESE; and the corvette *Juniata*, eight guns, Commander STEPHEN B. LUCE. These ships had rendezvoused there to replenish their stores before taking the new stations assigned them by the Admiral, and their presence enabled the commanding officer to extend to Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN a reception that few of our army officers have ever received from their brethren in the navy.

ON BOARD OF THE FRANKLIN.

On the 9th of February, the time appointed by Gen. SHERIDAN to visit the little squadron, the day was peculiarly bright and delightful. The ships were in splendid condition, the decks being as white and clean as a good housewife's trencher, and all the guns and bright work shining like gold and silver in the sunlight. The crews were dressed in their neatest and nattiest blue uniforms, and all the officers were in full dress. The General and his Chief of Staff, Gen. FORSYTH, with the Consul, rode from Nice in a carriage to the quay in the little hamlet of Villafranca, where the Admiral's barge was awaiting them in charge of an officer. The party was quickly pulled along side the *Franklin*, and the General and his companions ascended the side ladder, stepped upon the deck, and were formally received by Rear-Admiral BOGGS, Capt. PARKER, Commander HOWELL, Chief of Staff, Lieut.-Commander GILLETTE, executive officer, and the officer of the deck. The officers of the ship were drawn up on the starboard side, and the Marine Guard, under Major DAWSON, in full uniform, on the port side of the quarter deck. Gen. SHERIDAN and Gen. FORSYTH were in full uniform as well, and wore various old corps badges on their breasts. As they passed aft with the Admiral to his cabin, the drummers gave three ruffles, the marines presented arms and the fine band of the flag-ship struck up "Hail to the Chief." All these honors were duly recognized by Gen. SHERIDAN, by removing his hat. The guests were entertained by Rear-Admiral BOGGS in his cabin, and the officers of the ship were invited in by him and introduced to them. A number of ladies, wives of the officers and visitors from Nice, were present and "assisted" at the reception. After partaking of an elegant lunch, Gen. SHERIDAN and the party were shown around the ship, and expressed great pleasure at its fine appearance.

ON BOARD OF THE GUERRIERE.

From the *Franklin*, accompanied by Admiral BOGGS, Gen. SHERIDAN and his companions entered the barge again and were pulled to the frigate *Guerriere*, Capt. THOMAS H. STEVENS, which was lying at anchor close at hand. As the barge pulled away from the flag-ship a salute of fifteen guns was fired, and the crew manning the rigging vociferously cheered the little General, who seemed greatly gratified at this unusual mark of honor. On reaching the deck of the *Guerriere*, the Admiral and his guests were received by Capt. STEVENS and the officers of his ship, with all the honors, the marines presenting arms and the drummers rolling off in fine style. After the officers of the ship had been presented to him, he accompanied Captain STEVENS about the ship, which was in a beautiful condition, and admired its splendid proportions and perfect neatness. He regarded the *Guerriere* as a model man-of-war. On leaving the ship he was honored with the customary salute of fifteen guns, and a round of hearty cheers from the crew, which had swarmed up into the rigging to give the General a pleasant send-off.

THE OTHER VESSELS VISITED.

Subsequently the General was escorted to the corvette *Plymouth*, Commander BREESE, and the corvette *Juniata*, Commander LUCE, where he received all the marks of honor and respect which had been shown him on the frigates. The *Plymouth* saluted and cheered ship, but the *Juniata*, not being a saluting vessel, was satisfied with giving three rousing cheers, which were enthusiastic enough. Thus the entire day was pleasantly spent, and the lofty hills almost surrounding the beautiful little bay of Villafranca were vocal with the roar of great guns and the echoes that seemed to start out and bellow from each rocky crag and wooded ravine.

AN OVATION ON SHORE.

The thunder of the nine-inch Dahlgren guns almost shook the little hamlet of Villafranca from the rough declivity upon which it is perched, and brought out the entire population to the water's edge to watch the noisy scene, and to ascertain what all the extraordinary function meant. When the little General landed to take his carriage back to Nice, he was surrounded by the people, who gazed upon him with great wonder, as if he had been the little corporal himself. He was lustily cheered as he moved off on the splendid Cornich road. The entire reception on ship-board among his countrymen and on shore among the Niçzians, was in the nature of a splendid ovation, which could not have failed to have made a deep impression upon the gallant and modest General.

AN ENTERTAINMENT ON SHIP-BOARD.

On the afternoon of the 13th an elegant entertainment was given to Gen. SHERIDAN, on board of the *Guerriere*, by the officers of the frigate. The ship was handsomely decorated with flags, which were canopied over the quarter-deck, which was cleared for dancing. Rear-Admiral BOGGS kindly sent the band of the flag-ship to furnish the music. Most of the officers of the ships in the harbor were present, and many Americans, ladies and gentlemen, dwellers in Nice, and a number of English ladies, graced the festive entertainment. Gen. SHERIDAN and Gen. FORSYTH, who was also present, joined enthusiastically and with boyish fervor in the dance, which was carried on till sundown. After the dance a sumptuous repast was partaken of in the ward-room, where sentiments and toasts were drank and a general good time enjoyed. The entertainment was regarded a great success by all who were happy enough to participate in it, and the *Guerriere* left Villafranca with a reputation for hospitality and comfort that will long be remembered by the foreigners in Nice.

FRIENDLY RIVALRY.

While the men-of-war men were gathered in the deep bay of Villafranca, a commendable spirit of rivalry arose between the ships in the more scientific exercises of "all hands." In sending up and down t'gallant and royal yards and t'gallant masts, furling sails, hoisting out and dispatching boats, &c., there were plenty of splendid exhibitions of skill and perfection in drill. Since the cruise of the old frigate *Colorado*, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH, a splendid seaman and a perfect officer, in European waters, the American men-of-war have been celebrated for the clock-like regularity and wonderful celerity of all their exercises in handling masts, spars and sails. More than once has the famous *Colorado* beaten a harbor full of foreign men-of-war at these interesting exercises. She left the station with a most enviable reputation, and it has been the cherished wish of Rear-Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH's successors to maintain the standard so boldly and successfully set by that gallant and accomplished seaman. Hence the constant drill on, and the friendly rivalry between our men-of-war, when they meet together. In the contests in Villafranca, it was conceded that the frigate *Guerriere*, Capt. THOS. H. STEVENS, an old-school sailor and officer, was the crack ship of the squadron. The *Franklin*, with a splendidly-drilled crew, and long in commission, could scarcely maintain its claims to the laurels it had won in the squadron, but contested sharply with the *Guerriere*. It would be safe to assert, however, that the *Guerriere* and *Franklin* are about even on the general results of a series of contests, in which every officer, from the Admiral down to the junior midshipman, and every sailor in the squadron, displayed a deep and animated interest, and indulged in the mild and innocent dissipation of supporting his views by an amiable wager, involving the loss of a wholesome plug of tobacco or a dinner in one of the charming restaurants on the famed English Promenade. It is a gratifying reflection for Rear-Admiral BOGGS, who is about to transfer his flag from the *Franklin* to the *Guerriere*, that his new flag-ship will maintain the credit of the service so thoroughly established by Rear-Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH in Europe, and upheld so fully by the late Admiral FARRAGUT and Rear-Admiral GLISSON.

The *Franklin* will probably return to the United States in April or May, when the *Guerriere*, Capt. STEVENS, becomes the flag-ship of the European Squadron. The *Minnesota*, thirty-nine guns, will succeed the *Guerriere*, some time during the coming Summer.

PRESENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE SQUADRON.

The following is the present distribution of the European Squadron:

Frigate *Franklin*, thirty-nine guns, Capt. FOXHALL A. PARKER, flag-ship of the squadron, at Villafranca. The frigate *Guerriere*, twenty-three guns, Capt. THOMAS H. STEVENS, sailed from Villafranca Feb. 15, for Marseilles, to relieve the corvette *Richmond*, twenty-three guns, Commodore J. MADISON MULLANEY, which was to proceed to Villafranca to obtain provisions. The frigate *Brooklyn*, twenty-four guns, Capt. JOHN GUEST, was at Lisbon, in dry-dock, undergoing repairs to her propeller carriage. The *Brooklyn* will probably make a cruise to the English Channel, touching at several ports in France, en route. The corvette *Plymouth*, twelve guns, Commander K. RANDOLPH BREESE, sailed on the 13th of February from Villafranca, for Havre, to relieve the *Shenandoah*, Commander CLARK H. WELLS, which is placed at the disposal of Mr. WASHBURNE, American Minister in Paris. The *Plymouth* visits Malaga and Gibraltar on her way out of the Mediterranean. The corvette *Juniata*, eight guns, Commander STEPHEN C. LUCE, sailed on Feb. 13 from Villafranca for Tunis and the various ports on the Barbary coast. The gun-boat *Saco*, three guns, Lieut.-Commander EDWARD TERRY, is stationed at Malaga, occasionally running out of the straits to visit Cadiz. In the Spring the squadron will proceed to the English Channel and North Sea, leaving a couple of vessels in the Mediterranean to look out for American interests in French and Spanish ports, and if need be, one of the squadron will visit the Levant. The health of the officers and men of the squadron is excellent.

FURNITURE FUNKS.

The Business of Selling Furniture by Mock Auctions—Words of Caution to Purchasers.

Those who may have enjoyed an incredulous but involuntary laugh over the auction patronizing mania of the quaint Mrs. Toodles, need take but little trouble to hear, read, and see an almost innumerable company of imitators. There are scores of men and women in this City and suburbs who seem actually auction-mad. Some of the more hopeless cases hunt the columns of the daily papers, devour every auction advertisement, and never tire in scouring the streets to find the auctions and bidding for all sorts of traps that may be offered cheap. Thousands of such people everywhere are so infatuated with the idea that goods thus purchased must be great bargains, that they often pay much more for a second-hand, worn out, and nearly useless article than they could get a new one for at a regular store. This idiosyncracy has been taken advantage of by a number of sharpers who have, for several years past, been amassing wealth through the medium of bogus auction sales. Often have their victims appeared in the petty Courts and occasionally gained a judgment. But in the majority of instances they have been unsuccessful, and the auction swindlers have chuckled greedily over their ill-gotten gains. One prominent operator of this type, not ten thousand miles away, was once brought to grief by a widow lady of more than ordinary spunk and perseverence. She attended his sale and bid off about $100 worth of goods. On being asked for a deposit, she handed out a $1,000 bank-note. At the close of the sale she was given a receipted bill for $1,000 worth of goods which the auctioneer declared she had purchased. This she stoutly denied, and at once caused the auctioneer's arrest on a charge of "obtaining money by trick, device and fraud." He was subsequently convicted, and sent to State Prison, but managed to continue his business through agents. Since his release he has been obliged to maintain the same arrangement, because the authorities refuse to grant him a license. He is a notorious character to the Police and public officials, who have had so many complaints made of his doings that he is more or less "shadowed" all the time.

One of these vampires is very rich, owns in his wife's name a brown-stone castle in a fashionable and aristocratic locality, dresses his family in the most expensive style, fares sumptuously, keeps his coach and retinue of servitors with all the brazen pomposity of a respectable *parvenu*. In one of the (not very far) up-town streets is a large building, crowded with busy workmen, who toil early and late at starvation wages. They are cabinet-makers. The majority of them are foreigners, either poor or ordinary, feeble and infirm mechanics. They mend, patch, tinker, clean, polish and varnish second hand furniture.

There are several really first-class workmen who stain, grain, and polish imitation furniture in an inimitable manner. In the manufacture of this spurious ware, the poorest unseasoned wood is used. So artfully is it handled that experienced eyes are not unfrequently deceived. Pine and spruce are thus transformed into the semblance of rosewood, mahogony, oak or maple, or satin wood. The marble slabs are cleaned, recut and polished, mirrors are remounted, the upholstery is cleaned, carpets dampened, and in fact everything is "doctored" up to look "bran new" and "sell like hot cakes." These mock worthies collect their furniture in the following manner: They send several agents to all the legitimately conducted auctions. Both men and women are thus employed. They are of all ages and conditions in life, and frequently assume dress and character for the facility of deception. All sorts of ingenuity is used to purchase a really good article at a low figure, or select broken or soiled things that can be renovated or repaired. Sometimes articles in such a condition are bought for almost nothing, and when "fixed up" are disposed of at the mock auction at a tremendous profit. It is alleged that occasionally these buyers are slyly leagued with the auctioneer, who deftly "knocks down" anything at the wink and will of the crafty bidder. However this may be, the fact that these professional bidders outwit the genuine customers cannot be denied, although oftentimes it is done by noisy demonstrations that drown the others voices. The number of these Peter Funkeys is very large, and their plan of operations quite varied. The majority keep second-hand stores, and deal in an inferior grade of goods, which are glued, varnished, patched, cleaned and fixed up in a little shop in the rear. They are generally patronized by the poorer classes. The more notorious operators have a higher plane of action. Their plan is as follows: They rent an entire dwelling, in a respectable or aristocratic neighborhood, for a year—more or less. This they fill with furniture, collected—as before described—from various other auctions, or possibly purchased from the wholesale Peter Funk's cabinet-tinkering establishment. An advertisement is daily inserted in the newspapers, announcing an "auction sale at the elegant private residence, at No. — —— street: $50,000 worth of magnificent household furniture, rich drawing-room suites, paintings, statuary, bronzes, and many rare and costly works of art, magnificent brilliant-toned 7¼ octave rosewood piano-forte, four rich parlor suites, rep suites, mirrors, etageres, bookcase, centre-tables, lace curtains, velvet and Brussels carpets, bedroom suites, dining-room, basement and kitchen furniture, in lots to suit purchasers. Sale positive, rain or shine.

On arriving at the house it is found to be a fine brown-stone front. The interior has all the appearance of a private residence just vacated, the carpets loosened or taken up, and the furniture in a somewht confused arrangement, as usual under those circumstances. Occasionally the auctioneer will prelude his operations by a neat and pleasant little speech, alluding to the elegant array of everything needed for the comfort of a private family, all of which must be sold at once; the owners are going away, (to the country, Europe, or some other convenient locality,) and must close up their affairs. A number of hired bidders surround him. There is the old lady with gold spectacles, who examines each article carefully and is slow to bid. There is a dapper little bachelor, bald-headed and sharp; he is going to house-keeping with his widowed sister, and wants things cheap. She is close by, and helps in his selection. There is the middle-aged country minister, who bids on books and other things. His daughter, and son-in-law, recently married, and just going to commence housekeeping, are there also. There is the old gent with green goggles and his niece, a sprightly lass who is trying the piano, which she hopes to buy cheap. All these are "members of the stock company," play their parts, by word and deed well, and, of course, greatly stimulate the unsuspecting genuine purchasers present.

The room is carefully kept shaded, and the "mellowed light" effectually aids in concealing the goods. A fine-cased piano, artfully stained and beautifully polished sells "at a sacrifice" for $100. Patched and glued chairs, doctored upholstery, rotten carpets and curtains, and other articles, bring good prices. A deposit is paid, and it is not safe to allow the amount to be in excess of the bill, for the return of any balance of change is very uncertain. Whenever possible, inferior articles are substituted for those that really were sold. There is no other redress or explanation from the auctioneer, who claims to be irresponsible, and to have sold the goods in good faith as to their quality, and if the real article purchased is missing, the excuse is that the originals cannot be found,—somebody unknown must have purposely or carelessly taken them away, &c.

There is another plan of operations by these rogues. They advertise "a fine piano for sale cheap—must be sold on account of the family going to Europe," or a horse, carriage, &c., &c., for the same reasons. Parties are hired to let their names and residences for such a purpose. Thousands of bargains are thus made, and the buyer almost invariably finds out the poor article that has been palmed off upon him when too late to hunt up the non-resident individual who sold it. A great many country people come here, especially at this season of the year, to make cheap auction purchases. They are of course ignorant of the trap that is set for them. A majority of our citizens are no better informed. In all doubtful cases they should inquire of the Police, who can answer every question that the subject suggests. Of course there are a great many honorable and respectable auctioneers, who conduct their sales in the most straightforward manner. Just now is the time when many people, for many good and sufficient reasons, have their household effects sold at auction.

A little inquiry will reveal which are the honest auctions and auctioneers. But the public can not be too careful about the extensive and dangerous Peter Funkeyism that prevails.

BASE-BALL.

The United States Championship—Proposed Rules for the New Gold Ball—The Convention This Week in New-York and Brooklyn—The Delegates to the Convention of Professionals.

On Friday night next the delegates from the prominent professional base-ball clubs of the country are to meet in Convention at the rooms corner of Broadway and Thirteenth-street. The clubs which will be represented include the Mutual, Atlantic, and Eckford Clubs, of New-York and Brooklyn; the Athletic of Philadelphia, the Olympic of Washington, the Haymakers of Troy, the Boston and Chicago clubs, the Kekionga of Fort Wayne, Indiana, the Forest City Club of Rockford, and the Forest City Club of Cleveland, these clubs comprising all the regularly organized professional clubs of the country, which possess paid-up capitals, employ regular professional players, and which are organized for the purpose of playing base-ball for money. There are other, quasi-professional clubs, which remunerate their players by giving them positions, either as clerks in Government-offices, as at Washington, or in municipal offices, as in Brooklyn, and other cities, all of which clubs share with the ball-ground proprietors in gate-money receipts. But this class are not likely to send delegates to the Convention, as they claim to be amateur clubs, though on what grounds it is difficult to perceive. The model amateur club of the country is the old Knickerbocker Club of New-York, which, from its organization to the present day—some twenty odd years—has been supported entirely by the funds contributed by each and every member of the Club. They play ball, and always have done, for recreative exercise only. They have never entered any championship arena, have never compensated a player for his services in any form or way whatever, and have never shared in a cent of gate-money receipts since their organization. Now here is what we call a model amateur club, and this Club presents the true and proper status for each club which proposes to enter the Amateur National Association which is to be organized this week.

THE UNITED STATES CHAMPIONSHIP.

From all accounts the convention of the professional clubs is to give that class of the fraternity something they have been in need of since they first came into existence, viz., a regular code of rules governing the contests for the championship of the country. Hitherto this title has been a merely nominal one, and the coveted "whip pennant" has been flung to the winds from the flag-staffs of clubs at the close of the season, which had about as legitimate right to fly it as the champion club of the country, as the late National Association had to be regarded as a representative institution of the amateur clubs of the country. The history of the championship in brief is as follows: Some twelve years ago the clubs holding the supremacy in base-ball were limited to the Empire, Gotham and Eagle Clubs, whose scene of their triumphs was the Elysian Fields at Hoboken. Those were days when base-ball was played in its integrity. Afterward the Atlantic Club bore off the palm from the New-Yorkers, and for ten years Brooklyn held the supremacy. The Atlantics held the whip until 1862, in which year the Eckfords became the nominal champions on the basis of defeating the Atlantics in two games out of three. In 1863, too, the Eckfords also flew the whip, they, in that year, winning every game they played, first nine, second nine, and muffin games included. In 1864, the Atlantics recovered the trophy, and held the championship until the close of 1867, when it was awarded to the Unions, of Morrisania, on the old basis of being the first club to defeat the existing champions two games out of three, though the Unions occupied the position of having been defeated in no less than four such series of games by other prominent clubs. But being the only club to defeat the Atlantics, they claimed the "whip," and it was awarded to them by common consent. In 1868, the Athletic Club, of Philadelphia, being the most successful of the professional clubs, fully earned the right to fly the whip pennant; but by some tactics peculiar to the clubs then prominent contestants in the arena, it was retained in this City. In 1869 there was no one who questioned the legitimate right of the famous Red Stockings of Cincinnati to fly the whip pennant, but again was it claimed and retained by one of our State clubs, the Atlantics once more closing the season with the "pennant" and the nominal championship in their possession. The season of 1870, as all the fraternity know, ended with the question as to which club was champion so thoroughly mixed up that none could tell which had the right to fly the whip and which had not. The Red Stockings lost the fewest games, the Athletics had about the best record, and the Mutuals presented the best claim, on the merit of losing the fewest number of "regular" match games. But the Chicago Club having defeated the Cincinnati Club, and afterward the Mutuals—though the latter games were but a series of exhibition contests—they claimed the whip pennant; and thus stood the question at the close of last season.

Lately the professional clubs, having had their eyes opened to the fact that it was about time that a regular code of rules was adopted governing this class of contests, finally agreed to meet in Convention to adopt such rules as were necessary to settle the question for future contests. This Convention will meet this week as above stated, and no doubt the result of the meeting will be eminently satisfactory to the professional clubs, and its proceedings and the laws that will be no doubt adopted will be such as to greatly advance the interests of their class. It has been proposed that the Convention adopt a valuable emblem of the championship, as the skating and billiard fraternity have done. The skating champion of the United States wears his diamond medal; the billiard champion displays his diamond cue; why should not the champion club exhibit a gold ball as the emblem of their supremacy? Unquestionably the series of championship contests of the base-ball arena would be greatly increased in public interest by being subject to a regular code of authorized rules, and especially with a diamond or golden emblem in existence as an evidence of the legitimacy of their claim to the title of champions. The advantages of both the rules and the golden emblem are so plain, however, that there is little doubt that the Convention will adopt them both. But before they do either it will be requisite for them to organize themselves into an association of some kind or other, otherwise they can adopt no rules or laws which will meet with respect or obedience. The professional clubs must have realized one plain fact by this time, and that is that the interests of their clans, and those of the amateur clubs, can never be jointly promoted by the same governing association or institution. Their interests are adverse, and each requires its special legislation. This week will see the National Association taken possession of by the amateur clubs, and henceforth it will be run in their interests and theirs only. Professionalism in all its phases will be entirely ignored and repudiated; and henceforth, while the amateur clubs of the country will continue to play ball simply for recreative exercise alone, the professional class, regulated by the interests of thousands of dollars, invested as base-ball capital, and governed by rules recognizing and supporting the playing of the game for money and as a regular business, will find in an association composed of clubs and players of their own class, their best means of conducting their system of ball-playing so as to make it pecuniarily profitable, and at the same time more reputable than it is at present.

THE PROPOSED RULES FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

It will be necessary for the interests of the championship contests that the code of rules adopted for their government should be as comprehensive as possible, and to be so should embrace a regular series, comprising rules for the possession of the trophy, rules for umpiring, and rules for the playing of such special games. Moreover, the Association of Professionals should organize a Board of Appeals or some such body, to decide the disputes which will assuredly occur during each season's contests. Besides which, it would not be out of place to adopt a code of rules governing bets made on base-ball contests, as in cricket matches; for betting is necessarily one of the peculiar phases of professional ball-playing, and is is better that it should be regulated by authoritative rules than be, as it is now, subject to endless and annoying disputes. The following is one code of rules—necessarily incomplete—which has been proposed for the consideration of the Convention:

RULES FOR THE GOLDEN EMBLEM.

First—No club shall be deemed eligible to enter as a contestant for the gold ball which is not a regular member of this Association.

Second—The season for the championship contests shall extend from June 1 to Oct. 30 of each year.

Third—Any club entering for the championship which shall retain legal possession of the emblem for three successive years, shall be entitled to retain permanent possession of the trophy as their exclusive property. Under any other circumstances the emblem is to be held as the property of the Association, subject to such rules for its temporary possession as the Association may adopt.

Fourth—Each club winning a championship match and thereby gaining possession of the emblem, shall deposit with the treasurer of the association such security as he may deem necessary to insure its safe return.

Fifth—At the close of each season the club which is entitled to the championship in accordance with the rules hereunto appended, shall retain possession of the same until they lose two games out of the three forming the regular series of championship contests.

RULES FOR THE UMPIRING.

First—The umpire in each championship contest shall be selected as follows: Each of the contesting clubs in a match shall, through their captains, present some member of a regular base-ball club to act as umpire. Such person, however, shall not be a member of either of the contesting clubs. The two men selected shall then toss for the choice, and the one winning the toss shall act.

Second—No man acting as umpire in a regular championship contest shall receive any pecuniary compensation for his services as umpire. This shall not exclude the payment of actual traveling expenses, however.

Third—No umpire in a championship match shall be changed, no matter from what cause, after the third inning of the game has terminated.

Fourth—No umpire shall be changed in a match except for a willful violation of these rules or of the rules of play governing his action, which shall be considered the regular rules of play of the professional clubs.

Fifth—No appeal for the reversal of any decision of the umpire in a championship match shall be made except by the captain of the nine; and not then except for a palpable misinterpretation of the rules governing these contests.

Sixth—The umpire, in these contests, shall not render a decision upon the testimony of any player of the contesting nines occupying the field, or upon that of any member of either of the contesting clubs.

Seventh—No appeal shall be made from the decision of the umpire in any championship game after the close of the inning's play in which the decision was rendered; and then only in the form of a protest, to be presented before the Board of Appeals of this Association, at their first regular meeting thereafter.

Eighth—The umpire, at the close of each championship game, shall record the winning club over his signature in the score-book of each contesting club. In case of non-compliance with this rule, however, no game shall therefore be considered as null and void.

RULES IN GENERAL.

First—The first game of the championship series shall be played on the grounds of the challenging club, and the second game on that of the challenged club; and, should a third game be necessary, then the choice of ground shall be decided by lot, unless a neutral ground be otherwise mutually agreed upon.

Second—All games following contests in which the score of the game ends in a tie shall be played on the same grounds as the tie game.

Third—No man shall be eligible to take part in a championship contest as one of the players of either of the contesting nines who has been a member of any other professional club than the one he plays with within thirty days of the date appointed for the opening of the championship season, viz., June 1.

Fourth—Every game in which the golden emblem of the championship is played for shall be governed strictly by the rules specially adopted by this Association, and by those of none other.

Fifth—The playing rules of the game as adopted at the November Convention of the National Association shall govern all contests played for the gold ball, except where any of them conflict with the special rules for championship matches adopted by this Association.

Sixth—No player of either of the contending nines in a championship match who is in any way concerned in a bet on the contest he is engaged in shall be eligible to take part in such contest.

Seventh—The club winning two games out of three of a regular series of championship contests shall be regarded as the superior club in playing strength for the particular season in which the games were played.

Eighth—No club entering for the championship shall be eligible to hold the gold ball for the season if they have been defeated in any one series of games they have been engaged in.

Ninth—In case no club should be successful in every series of championship games they engage in during a season, then the gold ball shall be held by the Treasurer of the Association. But, in such case, the most successful club may fly the whip pennant.

THE DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION.

Among the delegates to the Convention will be President Gassette and Secretary Thatcher, of the Chicago Club; President Mills and Secretary Young, of the Olympics of Washington; President Adams and Secretary Harry Wright, of the Boston Club; Messrs. Kuen and Schofield, of the Haymakers of Troy; Messrs. Hayhurst and Rogers, of the Athletics of Philadelphia; Messrs. McConnell and Davidson, of the Mutuals; Messrs. Samuels and Chapman, of the Atlantics; Messrs. Ray and Simonson, of the Eckfords; and Waldo, of Rockford, Ill.

LOUISIANA.

New-Orleans and the State Bankrupt—Extravagance and Corruption of the Legislature—Members Realizing $10,000 to $15,000 off $8 a Day in Sixty Days—Crash Among Business Men Apprehended.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 7, 1871.

As the capitalists and merchants of New-York are deeply interested in knowing the true state of financial affairs here, they shall be truthfully informed. Since the adjournment of the Legislature, on the 3d inst., the fact is beginning to be apparent that this city and State are bankrupt and insolvent. In spite of the constitutional prohibition, which was adopted by a vote of the people of the State at the election of November last, that the limit of the State indebtedness should not be greater than the sum of twenty-five millions of dollars, the late Legislature has exceeded this limit by five millions of dollars. This was done, too, by means of open and unblushing bribery and corruption. The members of both Houses, with the exception of perhaps about twenty, are said to have realized from ten thousand dollars to fifteen thousand dollars each from the votes which were purchased by parties interested in the plundering schemes before them, and which were given accordingly.

SUDDEN WEALTH OF MEMBERS.

Major F. E. DUMAS, a banker of this city, states that MORTIMER CARR, the Speaker of the Legislature of 1868 and 1869, made some $300,000 out of the various public and private bills that became the subject of legislation. It is a notorious fact that nearly all the new members of the late Legislature, on their arrival in this city at the commencement of the session, had not money enough to pay their board for one week, but since the adjournment of that immaculate body they are seen sporting about the city with fast horses and fast women. One of the Senators said that the session had cost the State, in round numbers, $600,000, or about $4,500 for each member, for a session of sixty days. The per diem is $8 per day. The people of this city feel that they have been literally robbed, and the talk is repudiation.

THE EFFECT ON PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUSINESS.

State warrants have declined from 75 to 60 cents on the dollar, with a strong declining tendency. Real estate in the City is being offered at 50 cents on the dollar, with no takers. The number of mercantile failures which will probably occur within the next sixty days, it is thought, will be between 300 and 400. Your merchants will take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly. The State bonds and State securities must suffer in consequence of the recklessness and dishonesty of the Legislature. The State officers, with Gov. H. C. WARMOTH at the head, have done and are doing all they can to stay the progress of the impending financial storm. The Governor exercised his veto power with great credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the people, but it was all of no avail. He and the Auditor of the State, honest JAMES GRAHAM, will now appeal to the Courts to assist in their laudable efforts for the overthrow of corruptionists, but if they fail, then there is no doubt but the people will insist on repudiation. So let the dealers in Louisiana State bonds be careful of what and from whom they buy. The business of the city is fearfully dull and stagnant, without much hope of revival before the Fall, as the most of those who would bring business are engaged in cropping their plantations for the next season's crop.

Funeral of Ex-Alderman Connor.

Yesterday afternoon funeral services over the remains of Ex-Alderman THOMAS CONNOR were performed at the Church of the Nativity in Second-avenue. A very large number of the friends and relatives of the deceased, the members of the Common Council, and a number of City officials were present. Mr. CONNOR was a native of Eyre Court, County Galway, Ireland. During 1868 and 1869 he represented the Tenth Aldermanic District in the Board of Aldermen, and was well known as an active member of the old volunteer Fire Department. For several years past he had been suffering from consumption, and during last Summer was so low that his death was prematurely reported. He was in his thirty-eighth year at the time of his decease. He leaves a widow and several children.